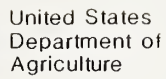


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Eastern Region



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Land Management**

Eastern States Office



Final Environmental Impact Statement

Hardrock Mineral Leasing Mark Twain National Forest Missouri



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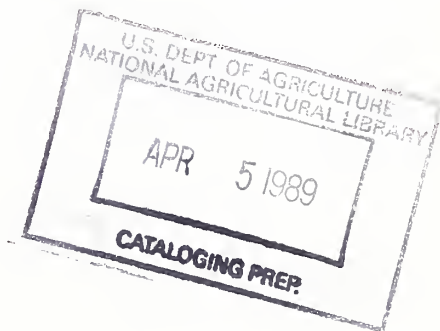
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UNITED STATES
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Final Environmental Impact Statement
NOVEMBER 1988

HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST, MISSOURI



Prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Missouri Department of Conservation.

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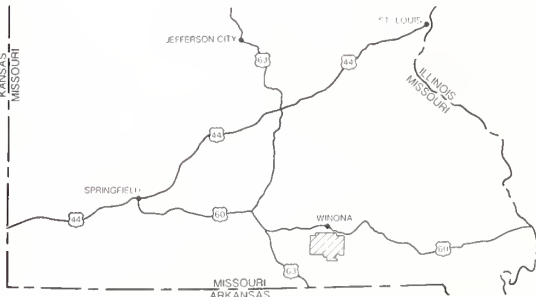
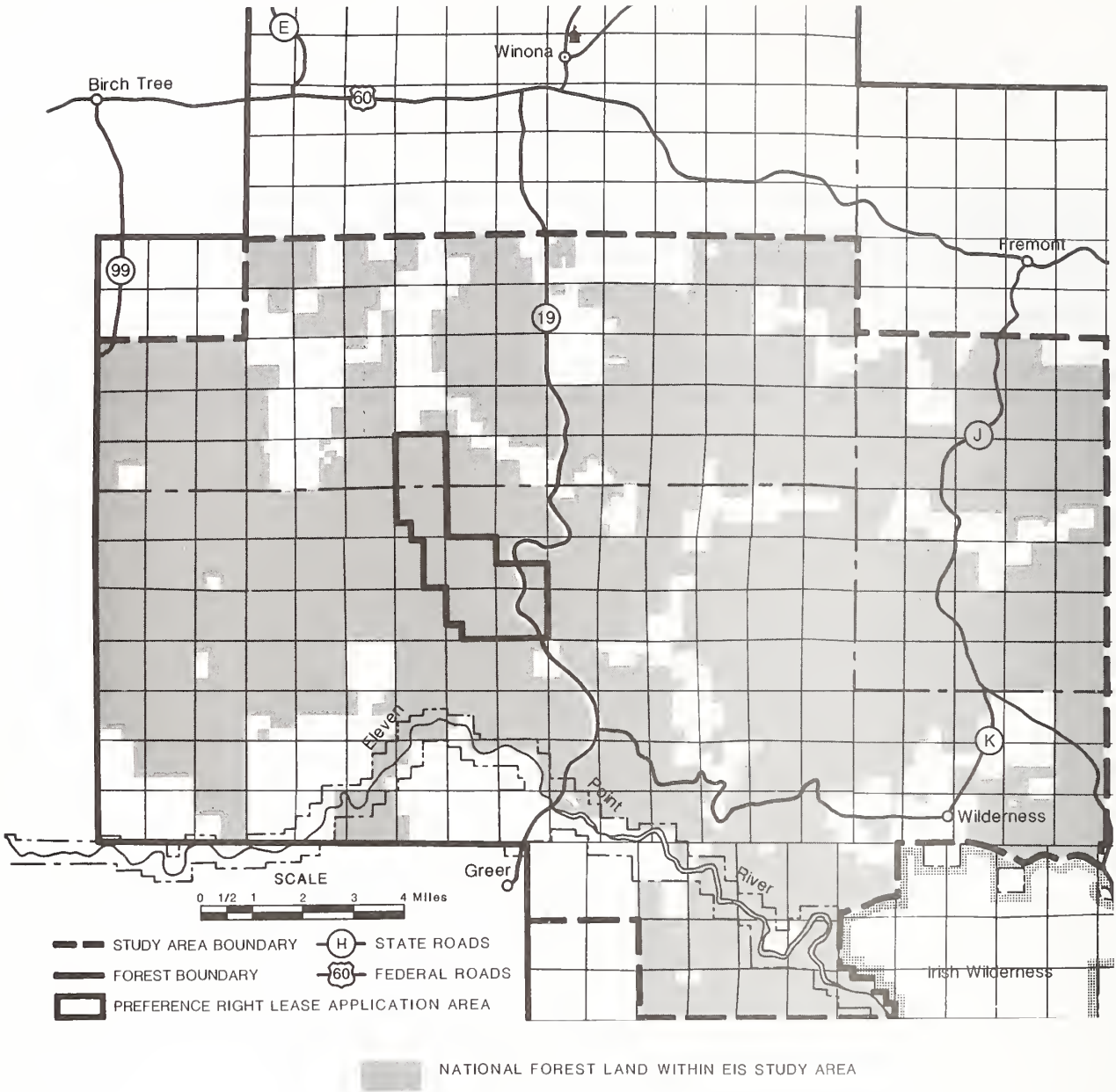
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INTRODUCTION

This is the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri. This FEIS incorporates by reference the entire Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, published in November, 1987 by the US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

This document contains a brief discussion of the proposed decision, a listing of people and organization who commented on the DEIS, the public comments on the DEIS and our response to those comments.

EIS STUDY AREA AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES



LOCATION MAP OF EIS STUDY AREA

HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • FOREST SERVICE

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST-MISSOURI

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR • BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DECISION

The proposed decision is to offer leases to the Doe Run Company for the two pending Preference Right Lease Applications (PRLAs) - ES-19219 and ES-19220. The leases will contain a stipulation, among others, which will deny Doe Run the right to develop the leases but conveys the right for further exploration and developmental drilling. Additional special stipulations will relate primarily to protection of surface resources from drilling activities. Exploration activities have and continue to occur as authorized in the study area by previously issued prospecting permits. These activities are consistent with the Forest Plan and EIS.

The "No Guaranteed Development" stipulation is in response to numerous requests that the Forest Service not consent to development rights because of the potential adverse impacts of development activities on the lease areas' complex karst topography and associated potential impacts to groundwater, threatened and endangered species and the Eleven Point and Current Rivers. Because of their comments and Forest Service resource information, additional resource studies will be made prior to consideration of consenting to development rights. The Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and Cooperating Agencies will conduct various hydrogeologic and threatened and endangered species habitat studies.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The public comment period for the draft environmental impact statement started on November 10, 1987 with the release of the document to the public for review and comment. The comment period, which was extended several times due to public requests, closed on February 5, 1988. Three public hearings were held during the comment period: St. Louis, December 1; Jefferson City, December 2; and Winona, Missouri, December 3, 1987.

One hundred and twenty six people testified at the three public hearings and 897 letters were received from individuals and organizations. These respondents are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. Each of these Tables illustrate three things; 1) respondents number; 2) the individual, group or agency commenting and; 3) the response numbers. The speakers comments and the letters were numbered sequentially in the order in which they spoke or were received. Alphanumerics (A1, A2, etc.) were assigned to speakers at public hearings while numbers (1,2,3, etc.) were assigned to letters. Letters recieved after the comment period ended were included and assigned a number followed by the letter 'L' (1L,2L. ETC.). These appear next to the commenter's name in the transcripts of the public hearings and in the upper right hand corner of the letters. The respondent numbers are used to identify the specific individuals, groups or agencies who provided comments. The response numbers, shown on the right side of Tables 1 and 2 are used to identify the response to a particular comment. They also appear in the margin of the transcripts and letters as an indication of a specific comment. Where more than one response number is shown next to a name, then that individual, group or agency provided more than one comment that required a response. For example, Kari Cox, the tenth (10th) public speaker at the meeting held in St. Louis, was assigned respondent number 10A and the responses to her comments were addressed by response numbers 8 and 6.

Speakers and letters were numbered in sequence. You will notice a few numbers in the sequence are missing. The missing number represents a duplicated letter that was recorded twice in the sequence. This happened when a respondent sent a letter to the Forest Supervisor with a carbon copy to another member of the staff. Occasionally the duplication wasn't discovered until both letters had been numbered. In those cases one number was deleted, hence the missing numbers.

HOW TO FIND OUR RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

1. Find your name, group or agency in Table 1 or 2, and locate your respondent number in the left hand column next to your name.
2. Turn to the Transcript and Letters section and using your respondent number find your letter or your section of the transcript.
3. Specific questions or comments requiring a response are identified with a solid bar in the left hand margin of your letter or transcript along with a response number.
4. Using the response number specific to your comment turn to Table 3 Response to Comments and locate the response.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Table 1. Speakers at Public Hearings

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
01A	Gordon Buchner, Winona, MO	8
02A	Danny Staples, State Senator, Eminence, MO	
03A	Nancy Bland, Winona, MO	6,
04A	Francis Stein, Winona, MO	8,
05A	Wayne Gibbs, Van Buren, MO	8
06A	Jim Tipton, Winona, MO	
07A	Ronald Pulliam, Winona, MO	6
08A	Jim E. Eskew, Winona, MO	
09A	Denise Stephens, Winona, MO	8
10A	Kari Cox, Winona, MO	6,8
11A	Thomas M. Becker, Winona, MO	
12A	Jeffrey Ashbaugh,	6,8
13A	John Stephens, Winona, MO	8,9
14A	Bruce R. Thomas, St. Peters, MO	5,6,7,10
15A	R. Roger Pryor, St. Louis, MO	5,6,8,14,16
16A	Tom Cosgrove, St. Louis, MO	6,7
17A	Joseph W. Klutho, Winona, MO	8
18A	David Peterson, Kirkwood, MO	5,6
19A	David H. Shank, USDI - National Park Service, Omaha, NE	5,6,8
20A	Mark Taylor, Viburnum, MO	
21A	John Carter	5,6,8
22A	Eric Hanson, St. Louis, MO	4,6,8
23A	Willie D. Smith, St. Louis, MO	6,8
24A	George Reitzel, St. Louis, MO	6,8
25A	Martin King, University City, MO	6,20
26A	Jack H. Harris, St. Louis, MO	6,8,14
27A	Christopher Keay, Ferguson, MO	8
28A	Drew Spanogle, Ballwin, MO	5,6,20
29A	David Grossman, St. Louis, MO	6,8
30A	Thomas K. Hadley, St. Louis, MO	6,7
31A	Daniel Lehocky, St. Louis, MO	5,6,7,8
32A	Wilma Kennell, St. Louis, MO	6
33A	Mark T. Grimmer, Fremont, MO	4,5,6,7,9,17
34A	Richard Orr, Fenton, MO	5,6,8,20
35A	Dave Schmidt, St. Louis, MO	6
36A	Mark Shylanski, Florissant, MO	6,8
37A	Charles Reitzel, St. Louis, MO	4,5,6
38A	Steve Uffmann, St. Louis, MO	6,8
39A	John Karel, St. Louis, MO	6,8
40A	William C. Foulk Jr., Manchester, MO	8
41A	Bob Crick	12
42A	Jack Mullen	6
43A	Steve Kidwell, St. Louis, MO	8
01B	Alex Primm, Rolla, MO	5,6,8
02B	Robert W. Kunkler, Columbia, MO	1,3,4,5,6,8
03B	Jeffery Ashbaugh, St. Charles, MO	4,14
04B	Hank Ottinger, Columbia, MO	6,7,8
05B	Roy C. Hengerson, Jefferson City, MO	6,7,8,14
06B	Randal Clark, Columbia, MO	6,7,8
07B	Christopher White, Columbia, MO	8
08B	John Ludeman	6,8,15
09B	David Shonk, USDI - National Park Service, Omaha, NE	
10B	Scott K. Bowden, Birch Tree, MO	6
11B	Danny Staples, State Senator, Eminence, MO	6,8
12B	Patrick Miley, Winona, MO	6,8
13B	John E. Carter, The Doe Run Co., Viburnum, MO	6,8
14B	Lewis McCann, Jefferson City, MO	5,6,8
15B	Ronald D. Hansen, Holts Summit, MO	8
16B	Tom Kliethermes, Loose Creek, MO	8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
17B	Nancy Bland	6,14
18B	Loring Bullard, Springfield, MO	4,7,8,21
19B	Francis Stein, Winona, MO	6,8,14
20B	Don Koller, Summersville, MO	
21B	Kay Stewart, Hartsburg, MO	
22B	Graig Eldred, Columbia, MO	6,8
23B	John Motherson	5,6,10
24B	Ron McLinden, Kansas City, MO	6,8
25B	W. E. Marlaker	7
26B	Paul Nelson	5,6,8
01C	William Gordon Buckner, Winona, MO	
02C	Mark Grimmer, Fremont, MO	5,6
03C	Bill Grundmann, Viburnum, MO	
04C	George Rollins, Winona, MO	8
05C	Dorothy A. Staack, Alton, MO	
06C	Paul P. Curci, Willow Springs, MO	6
07C	Wesley Bockman, Winona, MO	20
08C	James Grasham, Van Buren, MO	6
09C	Doyle Simpson, Winona, MO	6,8
10C	Denise Stephens, Winona, MO	8
11C	Kazie Perkins, Willow Springs, MO	6,8
12C	Ronald Pulliam, Winona, MO	
13C	Otto Foust, Winona, MO	8
14C	Dennis Johnston, Winona, MO	6,8
15C	Osborne Johns, Winona, MO	
16C	Robert S. Kielpinski, Winona, MO	8
17C	Robert Stein, Winona, MO	
18C	Danny Staples, Eminence, MO	6,8
19C	Mike Lybyer, Missouri State Senator, Jefferson City, MO	8
20C	Jim Tipton, Winona, MO	
21C	Don Koller, Summersville, MO	8
22C	Dennis Wilson, Winona, MO	8
23C	Floyd Cooper, Summersville, MO	8
24C	Kevin Heck, Perryville, MO	6,27
25C	Ken Iler, Winona, MO	
26C	Nancy Bland	26
27C	Tony Sullins, Cape Girardeau, MO	6
28C	David Meade, Winona, MO	6
29C	Dan Leary, Moody, MO	6
30C	Art Boehle	6,8
31C	Toni Klutho, Winona, MO	
32C	Wayne Miley, Winona, MO	8
33C	J. C. Kuessner, Eminence, MO	8
34C	Michael Greene, Van Buren, MO	6
35C	Thomas Kruzen, Mountain View, MO	6,8
36C	Kitty Cone, Local Committee for a Lead Free Ozarks, Alton, MO	4,6,8,10
37C	Bill Cone, Ozark Organic Growers Association, Alton, MO	6
38C	Sam Ledgerwood, Birch Tree, MO	8
39C	Becky Horton, Doniphan, MO	6,8,19
40C	Don Horton, Doniphan, MO	6,8
41C	Francis Stein, Winona, MO	29
42C	Kim M. Heise, Van Buren, MO	
43C	James Blanton	4,6,7,8,14
44C	Shane Webb, Highlandville, MO	28
45C	Greg Iffrig, Springfield, MO	6,28
46C	Linda Rigger, Springfield, MO	8,14
47C	Sue Skidmore, Springfield, MO	6,7,8,14
48C	Dale J. Johnson, Alton, MO	8
49C	Wayne Griffeth, Winona, MO	
50C	David W. Hild, Willard, MO	6
51C	Otis R. Farris, Winona, MO	
52C	Millie Osborne, Winona, MO	
53C	Gary A. Price, Winona, MO	
54C	Earl Bernell	6,17,27
55C	Phil McDaniel	6

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Table 2. Written Comments

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
001	Bill Stratz, Hubbardston, MI	6,8
002	Jackie Waldrep, Ozark, MO	6,8
003	Karl Kruse, Columbia, MO	6,7,8,39
004	George B. Rollins, Winona Savings Bank, Winona, MO	
005	L. B. Cook, Theodosia, MO	6,8
006	Wade L. Bourne, Southern Outdoors, Clarksville, TN	6,8,28
007	Carl E. Freiling, Cedar Creek Landowners Association, Ashland, MO	6,7
008	Ron Goodman, Republic, MO	
009	Lester Buch, Duke, MO	5,6,28
010	Regan Kenner, Canton, MO	6
011	Dean Cox, Shannon Co. Northern Commissioner, Eminence, MO	
011	Jerry Dailey, Shannon Co. Southern Commissioner, Eminence, MO	
011	Loyd Rainbolt, Shannon Co. Presiding Commissioner, Eminence, MO	
012	Mildred Stein, Winona, MO	6
013	Davis Biggs, Biggs & Hensley, P.C. Attorneys At Law, St. Louis, MO	6,8
014	Harold B. Bamburg, Clayton, MO	6
015	J. B. Jacks, Wales, WI	8
016	Bob Soetebier, St. Louis, MO	8
017	R. G. Dickenson, Flat River, MO	6,36
018	Deanna McNew, Willow Springs, MO	
019	Wanda Johnson, Willow Springs, MO	6,8
020	Freedra Robson, Willow Springs, MO	8
021	Cathy Pilcher, Willow Springs, MO	8
022	Scott D. Ball, Salem, MO	6,8
023	Virginia Blanche Hutchison, Grandin, MO	7,8,18,27
024	Chris Levery, Jefferson City, MO	8
025	Verna Barber, Cedar Hill, MO	8
026	John W. Williamson, St. Louis, MO	6,8
027	Gil Griffis, Chesterfield, MO	6,8
028	Marjorie H. Williams, St. Louis, MO	8
029	Joseph T. Knoerle, Creve Coeur, MO	7,8
030	Paul F. Larson, USDA Soil Conservation Service, Columbia, MO	5,6
031	Paul Williams, North Kansas City, MO	5,6,8
032	Lester Marsh, Ozark Gateway Audubon Society, Joplin, MO	4,6,8,27,42
033	R. Roger Pryor, Coalition for the Environment, St. Louis, MO	5,6,8
035	David G. Kalz, St. Louis, MO	6,8
036	Allen C. Karcher, Hiram, MO	6
037	Ruth Daures, MO	8
038	Janie Brandel, Eureka, MO	5,6,8
039	Frances S. Storlie, Minneapolis, MN	6,7,8
040	Joseph P. Bachant, Holts Summit, MO	1,4,5,8,9,18
041	Corine Gross, Auxiliaries, Assemblies of God, Springfield MO	6
042	June Hart, Birch Tree, MO	6
043	Betty Ruth Jackson, Higbee, MO	6,8
043	Robert D. Shelton, Higbee, MO	6,8
044	Phyllis Davis Dixon, Rogersville, MO	
045	William L. Sewell, Rolla, MO	8
046	Jim Bliss, Jefferson City, MO	6
047	Pat O'Neal, St. Louis, MO	8
048	Corliss & Forrest Schaffer, West Plains, MO	6,8
049	Karen Connolly, Overland, MO	6
050	Michael T. Moriarty, St Louis, MO	6,7,8
051	Marion H. Moriarty, St. Louis, MO	6,8,27
052	Patrick J. Capriglione, Overland, MO	6,8
053	Nellie J. Williams, North Kansas City, MO	6,8
054	Robert M. Doerr, Rolla, MO	7,8,9
055	Carl E. Darigo, University City, MO	6,8
056	Dolly V. Darigo, University City, MO	8
057	James W. Marlow, US Dept. Army Corps of Engineers, Little Rock, AR	6

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
058	Cindy Biggerstaff, Couch, MO	6,8,27
059	Mary Hamburg, Farmington, MO	6
060	Laverne Gilmore, Summersville, MO	6
061	Isabelle and I. W. Seeyle, Blue Eye, MO	8,27
062	James E. Brawley, Winona, MO	5,8
063	David Ray, Kansas City, MO	8
064	William Cochran, USDI-Bureau of Mines, PO Box 25086, Denver, CO	8
065	Steven F. Valdes, St. Louis, MO	6,8
067	John Mulligan, West Plains, MO	4,6,8,27
068	Hazel Ayers, Gatewood, MO	6,7,8
069	Ray H. Settle, Jr., Bonne Terre, MO	7,8,39,41
070	Linda Weston, Ava, MO	6,10,27
071	Michael Muhs, St. Louis, MO	6,8,10
072	Daniel P. Bauer, USDI-Geological Survey, Water Resources, Rolla MO	3,4,5,8,10
073	Del Luedemann, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,8
074	Ann Summers, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,8
075	Johnnie O'Dell, Eminence, MO	8
076	Frances S. Storlie, Minneapolis, MN	6,8,9,27
077	Loren Putman, Winona, MO	
078	Stevie B. Schenck, Ballwin, MO	6,8,27
079	Duncan S. Schenck, Ballwin, MO	6,8
080	Anne Black, St. Louis, MO	6,8
081	Oral L. Cole, Farmington, MO	6,7,8
082	Linda Schaffner, St. Louis, MO	5,6,7,8
083	M. McDowell, Piedmont, MO	6,8
084	Katy S. Bizelli, Winona, MO	8
085	Henry L. Engel, Winona, MO	6,8,27
086	Larry M. Marcum, Salem, MO	8
087	Josephine & Eugene Quinn, Ballwin, MO	6,8
088	Roger Lindrey, Winona, MO	6
089	Joy & Jim Baldwin, St. Louis, MO	8,28
090	David Smallwood, Jefferson City, MO	4,5,6,8,9,36
091	Paul McCune, Springfield, MO	6,8
092	David C. Karr, Summersville, MO	
093	Don & Debi Larson, Mountain View, MO	
094	R. S. Todd, Piedmont, MO	5,6
095	C. Rob Armstrong, West Plains, MO	6,8
096	James Tipton, Winona, MO	6,8
097	Mrs R. C. Morrison, San Antonio, TX	6,8
098	Kay Hook, Scenic Rivers Audubon Society	8
100	Mary Ann Huesmann, St. Louis, MO	6,8
101	Mark Goodman, Springfield, MO	6,7,8
102	Greg Iffrig, Sierra Club Ozark Chapter MO	5,6,8,10
104	Richard & Fran Glass, Crestwood, MO	6,7
105	Randy K. Hastings, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,8
106	B. Keith Rauch, Fredericktown, MO	3,5,6,8,9,46
107	Douglas Rutherford, St. Louis, MO	8
108	Dave Mosby, Kirkwood, MO	6,8
109	Craig J. & Diana L. Plahn, St. Louis, MO	6,8
110	Van Byrd, Holcomb, MO	6,7,8
111	Esther Myers, Burroughs Audubon Soc.of Greater KC, Kansas City, MO	1,3,5,6,8
111	Joli Winer, Burroughs Audubon Soc. of Greater KC, Kansas City, MO	1,3,5,6,8
112	Cynthia Egyed, University City, MO	6,8
113	SthVan Pett, Jackson MO	6,8
114	Donald W. Maloney, Houston, MO	8
115	Debra McDonald, Piedmont, MO	7
116	Dave Sturdevant, Seymour, MO	6,8
116	Mary Wheeler, Seymour, MO	6,8
117	Gary S. Fowler, Farmington, MO	8
118	Doug & Family Brown, Niangua, MO	8
119	Bill Wyllie, Eldon, MO	8
120	Danny Crider, Birch Tree, MO	8
122	Phil McNagny, Springfield, MO	8
123	Joanne D. Alfeld, St. Louis, MO	6,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
124	John D. Low, ASARCO West Fork Unit, Bunker, MO	
125	Nadya K. Bleisch, St. Louis, MO	6,8
126	Oliver & Charlotte Wictel, St. Louis, MO	6,8
127	Linda Rigger, Nixa, MO	8,8
128	Rose Marie Essick, Flemington, MO	8,8
129	David Braswell, St. Louis, MO	5,6,7,8,9
130	Sue Hubbell, Mountain View, MO	8
131	Bill Schember, Neosho, MO	6,8
132	Martin F. King, Kirkwood, MO	6,7,8
133	Heidi Rood, Ellisville, MO	6
134	Jacqueline Froelich, Eureka Springs, AR	8,8
135	Margaret Garrison, Doniphan, MO	6,8,27
136	Rob Gooch, Willow Springs, MO	6
137	Mary Hodgson, Mountain View, MO	4,6
138	Rita A. Stam, Farmington, MO	8,8
139	Bruce A. Hadley, Ozark, MO	6,8
140	Linda Beline, Doniphan, MO	8,28
141	Deborah Browne, Columbia, MO	
142	James R. Paxton, Pensacola, FL	5,6
143	John D. Wells, Minerals Exploration Coalition, Lakewood, CO	
144	Jennifer Ailor, Ozark, MO	6
145	Robert M. Yourko, St. Louis, MO	8
146	James & Daisy Keene, Doniphan, MO	8,27
147	Charmaine Rehq, Cape Girardeau, MO	8
148	Judith F. Capelli, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point VA	8
149	R. Scott House, Missouri Speleological Survey, Arnold, MO	2,3,4,5,6,10
150	Terry Carel, Winona, MO	8,8,27
151	Bill Stratz, Hubbardston, MI	8
152	Connie Grand, Ava, MO	8
153	Mark D. Williams, Kansas City, MO	6,7,8
154	Jacob Biggerstaff, Couch, MO	8,7
155	Ann & Tom Schneider, Ste. Genevieve, MO	6
156	Junior L. Williams, Ketchikan, AK	8
157	Dean Pennington, Multiple Use Society, Bedford, IN	8
158	Gary Blake, Clark, MO	8
159	Jean H. Keil, St. Louis, MO	4
160	Betsy Gerard, Clark, MO	8
161	Louis Kujawinski, Harrisburg, MO	8
162	Carl Dr. & Mrs. Korschgen, Onalaska, WI	6,8
163	Mike & Family Williams, Nixa, MO	
164	Gerard L. Cramer, St. Louis, MO	8
165	George A. Behrens, Glendale, MO	8,8
166	Jane G. Bennett, Columbia, MO	8
167	Marilou Keil, St. Louis, MO	8
168	Ann Dugan, West Plains, MO	8
169	James F. Devine, Reston, VA	3,5,6,10
170	Linda Schaffner, St. Louis, MO	
171	John H. Gallion, Doniphan, MO	8
172	Teresa K, Amber, Cheryl, Jonathan & Lisa Thomason, Madison, IL	8
173	Ted W. Gearing, Billings, MO	6,8
174	Sandra Griffin, Doniphan, MO	6,8,27
175	Tamara J. Cooper, Anderson, MO	8,8
176	Valgard Jonsson, St. Louis, MO	8,8
177	Shane Webb, Ozark Mountain Paddlers, Springfield, MO	8
178	Marv Blosser, Doniphan, MO	8
179	Leslie Hill, Republic, MO	8
180	Regan Kenner, Canton, MO	8,8
181	T. & Teresa Carel, Winona, MO	8,27
182	Allen Brohn, Missouri Natural Areas Committee, Jefferson City, MO	6
183	Laura F. Perkinson, Lecom, MO	8
184	Alan R. Everson, University of MO-Columbia, School of Fisheries & Wildlife, Columbia, MO	5,6,7,8
185	Eric & Arsenia Hanson, St. Louis, MO	4,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
186	Ed Stegner, Conservation Federation of Missouri, Jefferson City, MO	6,8
187	Penny Kujawinski, Harrisburg, MO	6,8
188	Paul Williams, North Kansas City, MO	3,4,5,6,8
189	Charles H. Reece, Greenville, SC	5,6,7
190	Charles A. Berger, Festus-Crystal City Conserv. Club, Festus MO	4
191	George Kenaga, Doniphan, MO	5,6,8,27
192	John David Ruhl, Dallas, TX	8
193	Bill Choisser, Poplar Bluff, MO	8
194	Gary Ford, Herculaneum, MO	8
195	Henry Ford, Imperial, MO	8
196	Robert Kloessner, St. Louis, MO	6
197	Wayne Goode, Missouri Senate, Jefferson City, MO	8
198	Paul Duckworth, Springfield, MO	6,8
199	Jan & John Willcox, Kirkwood, MO	7,8
200	Iseles C. Eilert, Steelville, MO	8
201	Martin Crafts, Kansas City, MO	6,8
202	Cheryl Collins, Springfield, MO	6,8
203	Donald L. Moyle, Bland, MO	5,6,7,8
204	Frank W. Meyers, Missouri Forest Management Company, Potosi, MO	8
205	Thomas Aley, Ozark Underground Laboratory, Protom, MO	3,4,5,6,7,8,11,25,38
206	St. Louis, MO	8
207	Howard Brummett, Hollister, MO	6,8
208	Ted Berger, Willow Springs, MO	5 6,8,39
209	Lori L. Dodge, Kirkwood, MO	6,7,8
210	Turk, Elgin, IL	6,8
211	David W. Ostlund, Mo. Park & Recreation Assoc., Jefferson City, MO	
212	J. Bleckle, St. Peters, MO	6,8
213	Austin Knubley, St. Louis, MO	6,7,8
214	Bill Kranz, St. Peters, MO	6,8
215	Jackie L. Allmon, Winona, MO	
216	George C. Steakle, Alton, MO	8
217	Dorothy M. Kranz, 269 Timberbrook Drive, St. Peters, MO	6,8
218	Marilyn Harlan, St. Louis, MO	6,7,8
219	Ralph E. Topham, Manchester, MO	8
220	Steve Eder, American Fisheries Society, Mo. Chapter, Cameron, MO	6,8
221	Olze Chaplin, St. Louis, MO	6,8
222	Marvin & Virginia Bennett, Monett, MO	
223	Peggy Binyon, Cabool, MO	6,8
224	Mike Beard, Ash Grove, MO	6
224	Anne Beck, Tecumseh, MO	6
224	Peggy Benyon, Cabool, MO	6
224	Kay Berger, Willow Springs, MO	6
224	Russell & Sherri Boyle, Willow Springs, MO	6
224	Rick Braschetti, Willow Springs, MO	6
224	Lester Brike, Cabool MO	6
224	Heidi Clift, Mountain View, MO	6
224	Jon Crickner, Cabool, MO	6
224	Carroll Deerue, Mountain Grove, MO	6
224	Peter Deerue, Mountain Grove, MO	6
224	Paul Dorst, Elk Creek, MO	6
224	Jeff Dunshee, Mountain Grove, MO	6
224	David Haenke, Brixey, MO	6
224	Penny Harter, Springfield, MO	6
224	Grass Hecker, Cabool, MO	6
224	Teresa Hecker, Cabool, MO	6
224	Denise Henderson, Brixey, MO	6
224	Judy Hoot, P.O. Box 513, Cabool, MO	6
224	Mary E. Hoots, Cabool, MO	6
224	Carrie January, Mountain Grove, MO	6
224	Ron Jones, Mountain View, MO	6
224	Thomas Kruzen, Mountain View, MO	6

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
224	Daniel Leary, Moody, MO	6
224	Darlene C. Marlow, University City, MO	6
224	Kazie Perkins, Willow Springs, MO	6
224	Billy Reed, Cabool, MO	6
224	Arrow Ross, Mountain Grove, MO	6
224	Corliss Schaeffer, West Plains, MO	6
224	George Schaeffer, West Plains, MO	6
224	D. S. Strange, Norwood, MO	6
224	Lola Jo Strange, Norwood, MO	6
224	Gregg Thorsen, Ava, MO	6
224	Kim Thorsen, Ava, MO	6
224	Jebueo Tindel, Cabool, MO	6
224	Shirley Tindel, Cabool, MO	6
224	Gleever R. Vaughn, Mountain View, MO	6
225	Darlene C. Marlow, University City, MO	6,7
226	Van C. Cox, Crystal City, MO	8
227	Matt Jravch, Ferguson, MO	6
228	Bill LaCoss, Gatewood, MO	8
229	Marilyn Gottlieb, Prairie Village, KS	5,8
229	Stephen B. Koshland, Prairie Village, KS	5,8
230	Charleen Stendel, Glendale, MO	6,8,9
231	Bernard Mrs. Reichardt, Kirkwood, MO	7,8
232	Blanche L. Allen, St. Louis, MO	6,8
232	Pete Mrs. Chulick, St. Louis, MO	6,8
232	Georgia S. Dinsmore, St. Louis, MO	6,8
232	Joseph A. Mrs. Mathies, St. Louis, MO	6,8
232	Mary Parker, St. Louis, MO	6,8
232	Joan Pavlovic, St. Louis, MO	6,8
232	Bessie Riepl, St. Louis, MO	6,8
232	Bill Mrs. Thomas, St. Louis, MO	6,8
232	Betty Wagoner, Arnold, MO	6,8
232	Margaret Willson, LeMay, MO	6,8
232	Charles Mrs. Zalaudek, St. Louis, MO	6,8
233	Matthew Diller, Defiance, MO	6
234	Ella Fay Stephens, Dittmer, MO	8
235	Audrey Kendall, St. Peters, MO	8
236	Cherrie Briscoe, Ballwin, MO	6,8
237	Joseph G. Donelan, St. Louis, MO	6,8
238	White River Group, Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	4,5,6,7,8,9
239	Nadya K. Bleisch, Washington, D.C.	6,8
240	Debbie Rathert, St. Louis, MO	6,8
241	Jerry Haley, Kansas City, MO	6,7,8
242	Melvin, Doniphan, MO	6
243	Mary Albrecht, Pottersville, MO	6
243	Annis Bassler, West Plains, MO	6
243	Linda Brewer, West Plains, MO	6
243	Bryan Carlson, West Plains, MO	6
243	Megan Carlson, West Plains, MO	6
243	Michelle Carlson, West Plains, MO	6
243	Travis DeRedon, West Plains, MO	6
243	Amy Dotson, Glendale, CA	6
243	Clayton Harris, West Plains, MO	6
243	Alan E. Hastings, Mountain View, MO	6
243	Sondra E. Johnson, West Plains, MO	6
243	K. Kimball, West Plains, MO	6
243	R. Kimball, West Plains, MO	6
243	Sandra M. Nagel, West Planins, MO	6
243	Perry M. Pacyelon, West Plains, MO	6
243	Claire Piper, West Plains, MO	6
243	Linda Preston, West Plains, MO	6
243	Robert A. Rae, Caulfield, MO	6
243	Shari C. Rae, Caulfield, MO	6
243	Bob Robinson, West Plains, MO	6
243	Tony Sambarrumth, Huntsville AL	6

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
243	Patrick Tayell, West Plains, MO	6
243	L. D. Weaver, West Plains, MO	6
243	Marcy Weinbeck, West Plains, MO	6
244	Linda Haley, Kansas City, MO	6,7,8
245	David Carlson, Jamestown, MO	6,8
246	Hank Ottinger, Columbia, MO	8,9
247	Ruth Donelan, St. Louis, MO	6
248	Christopher A. Phillips, Hanley Hills, MO	6
249	William W. Schenk, Acting Regional Director, USDI-NPS, Omaha NE	1,3,4,5,6,8,42
251	David Dr. & Mrs. Brewer, Malvern, AR	8
252	Mary R. Eurard	8
253	Teresa Matthews, Jasper, AR	8
254	Derrick P. Grimmer, Fremont, MO	1,6,8
255	Gary Harbison, Cape Girardeau, MO	8
256	Lisa Goffstein, St. Louis, MO	6,8
257	James E. Stack, St. Louis, MO	7,8
258	Eugene J. Trost, St. Louis, MO	8
259	Harold E. & Elizabeth Dobsch, Washington, MO	6,7,8
260	C. E. Asel, Maysville, MO	6,8
261	William J. Inopb, Olivette, MO	6,8
262	Martha Altis, Kansas City, MO	8
263	Tim Altis, Kansas City, MO	6,8
264	Kevin R. Kyle, St. Louis, MO	6,8
264	Rebecca A. Richardson, St. Louis, MO	6,8
265	Mary Troy, St. Louis, MO	5,6
266	Lise A. Streider, Kirksville, MO	6,8
267	James R. Blanton, Springfield, MO	6,8
268	Linda Beline,	6,27
269	Wilma T. Kennell, St. Louis, MO	6
270	Wrenae Gilmer, St. Louis, MO	6,8
271	Michele Johnson, Springfield, MO	6,7,8
272	Benjamin C. Robinson, Bonne Terre, MO	8,9
273	Jack Frazier, Theodosia, MO	6,8
274	Susan L. Dumond, West Plains, MO	7,8
275	T. Rosemasser, St. Louis, MO	6,8
276	Samuel O. Ledgerwood, Birch Tree, MO	6,7,8
277	Debra A. Thompson	7,8
278	S. Dean Wooton, Glendale, MO	5,6,8
279	Grace Crosby, St. Louis, MO	8
280	Lois & Myron Kozman, Webster Groves, MO	6,8
281	Donald Rust, Tecumseh, MO	8
282	Guy Moussalli, Tecumseh, MO	6,7,8
283	Howard Fenster, Tecumseh, MO	6
284	Daniel Oppertthausen, Tecumseh, MO	6,8
285	Delia B. Duncan, Crystal City, MO	8
286	Holly G. Roberson, Columbia, MO	6,8
287	David N. Stokely, Billings, MO	6
288	Jonathan B. Beard, Springfield, MO	6,8
289	Vanessa Elliott, Cabool, MO	6
290	Robert Spruell, DeSoto, MO	6
291	Philip D. Roos, Jefferson City, MO	6,7,8
292	Steve Warren, St. Joe Lead Company, Herculaneum MO	8,9
293	Luther Mr. & Mrs. Davis, Farmington, MO	
294	Donna Stevens, Manchester, MO	6,7,8
295	Ann T. Eggebrecht, Clayton, MO	6,8
296	Steve & Jane Markley, Willow Springs, MO	5,6,8,27
297	Mark Knewtson, Springfield, MO	6,8
298	Ada Miller, Willow Springs, MO	6,17,27
299	Lorraine P. Biang, Norwood, MO	6,8
300	Therese Marie Busselman, Columbia, MO	8
301	Robert M. Landman, Kansas City, MO	6,8
302	R. S. Piroshak, Kansas City, MO	6,8
303	Steve Scherrer, St. Louis, MO	6,8
304	Jerry J. Presley, Mo. Dept. Conservation, Jefferson City, MO	1,5,6,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
305	Gilbert F. Horstdaniel, Hazelwood, MO	8
306	Unsigned, St. Louis, MO	8
307	Tom Dixon, Herculanum, MO	8
308	Martha Schlapbach, St. Louis, MO	6,8
309	Karl Kruse, Columbia, MO	6,8
310	Pauline E. Holtzmann, St. Louis, MO	8
311	Terry L. Sandquist, Camdenton, MO	8,6
312	Herbert J. Day, Kirkwood, MO	8
313	Betty Peters, St. Louis, MO	6,8
314	Emily F. Christensen, St. Louis, MO	6,8
315	Mary M. Estes-Gieselmann, St. Louis, MO	8
316	R. Steven Krogh, Brookline, MO	8,6,17
317	Sue Hagan, Director, Southeast Missouri Grotto, Annapolis, MO	4,6,7,8,15,17
318	Howard Jones, Arcadia, MO	6,8
319	Richard J. Gilbert, Festus, MO	7,8
320	Michael Gan, Herculanum, MO	8
321	Michael Cawvey, Herculanum, MO	6,8,9
322	Kennith J. Martin, Herculanum, MO	8
323	Kathryn Kappus-Beattie, Leslie, AR	8
324	Betty S. Woodworth, Rochester, NY	6,8
325	Oliver H. Roenn, Kirkwood, MO	8
326	Richard Deposki, Florissant, MO	8
327	David Haenke, Brixey, MO	6,8,17
328	Ernest W. Skiles, St. Louis, MO	8
329	Richard L. Martin, Liberty, MO	6,8
330	Tron Peterson, Oronogo, MO	8
331	Charles E. Burnett, St. Joe Lead Company, Herculanum, MO	6,8
332	Laura L. McPeak, Sycamore Hills, MO	8,9
333	Caroline Pufalt, St. Louis, MO	6,7
334	Carolyn W. Terry, Columbia, MO	6,7,8,17
335	Twila Dieterech, Maryville, MO	8
336	Laura E. Griesedieck, St. Louis, MO	8,27
337	Earl Allen, St. Joe Lead Company, Herculanum, MO	6,8
338	Robert B. Dawson, Independence, MO	8
339	Barbara A. Vestal, Marshfield, MO	8,27
340	Linda Beline, Doniphan, MO	6,8
341	Ilalyn Irwin, Columbia, MO	8
342	Eugene N. & Carol G. Lane, Columbia, MO	8
343	Sasha Dancus, Doniphan, MO	6,8,28
344	Lois C. Forrestal, Kirkwood, MO	6,8
345	Larry J. Stoehr	6,8
346	Vearon Corlis, Ava, MO	6,8
347	Dorothy Ellis, Route One, Thayer, MO	8,10
348	Lorraine Schramm, Warsaw, MO	6,8
349	Steven M. Leigh, Lee's Summit, MO	6,8
350	Sally Marble, West Plains, MO	6,8
351	Jerry V. Dunaway, Carl Junction, MO	8
352	Kathy Bildner, St. Louis, MO	6,8
353	Susan R. Lammert, St. Louis, MO	6,8,27
354	Louise Loudon, St. Louis, MO	27
355	Clyde H. Hedgcoth, Middle Brook, MO	6
356	Gregory J. Bischof, Florissant, MO	8
357	Kathleen Farrelly, Dora, MO	6
358	Carol Clivio, Dora, MO	6,8,10
359	Bob & Laura Roscoe, Viburnum, MO	8,9
360	Jim Sample, Salem, MO	6,8
361	Phoenix Weaver, West Plains, MO	6,8
362	Clayton J. Deep, Springfield, MO	6
363	Roger J. Duclas, Nixa, MO	8,27
364	Robert N. Sallade, Springfield, MO	6,8
365	Boyd J. Eye, Potosi, MO	8,9
366	Steve E. Roberts, Kansas City, MO	6,8,27
367	B. Kent Snapp, Kansas City, MO	6,8
368	Robert J. Radomski, Aurora, IL	6,27

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
369	Patrick G. Coy, St. Louis, MO	6,8
370	Kenneth E. Evens, Pevely, MO	8
371	Eva Corlis, Ava, MO	5,6,8,27
372	Lori J. McLoughlin, St. Louis, MO	5,6,8
373	Joseph L. Kister, Crystal City, MO	
374	Charles Major, Farmington, MO	8,9
375	Doris DeLaRoche, Florissant, MO	6,8
376	Iris Brooks, Melbourne, AR	8
377	Don M. Alday, Ozark, MO	6,8
378	John Golihue, Bismarck, MO	6,8
379	Mark Turnbough, Potosi, MO	8
380	Bob Estes, Stockton, MO	6,8
381	Derele Campbell, West Fork, AR	8
382	H. W. Mrs. Briscoe, Ballwin, MO	6
383	Mary Nagel, St. Louis, MO	6,8
384	Cleo P. Casady, Springfield, MO	8
385	Ruby F. Gitschner, Flemington, MO	6,8
386	James H. Peterein, Festus, MO	6,8
387	Joseph G. Sueme, St. Louis, MO	8
388	Orville Itchner, Flemington, MO	6,8
389	Milton F. Bradley, Cominco Metals, Bixby, MO	8
390	Nancy Schnell, St. Louis, MO	8
391	James H. Medley, Bixby, MO	6
392	Gary Gillam, Courtois, MO	6,7,8
393	E. George Tapp, Viburnum, MO	6
394	John C. Morrissey IV, Viburnum, MO	8
395	Rose Marie Essick, Flemington, MO	8
396	Iris K. Jarecke, Monett, MO	8
397	Gerald D. Toler, Springfield, MO	8
398	Joan M. Aston, Mountain Home, AR	1
398	Elnora Branscum, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Jeff Branscum, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Barbara R. Dail, Old Joe, AR	1
398	David N. Dail, Old Joe, AR	1
398	Deborah Dail, Old Joe, AR	1
398	Roy D. Dail Sr, Old Joe, AR	1
398	Alathea Daniels, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	David Daniels, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Charles Eldridge, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Steve Eldridge, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Judith M. Elridge, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Paige Henderson, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Willie Horness, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Debbie Jennings, Pineville, AR	1
398	Joe Jennings, Pineville, AR	1
398	Norma J. Killian, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Viola Killian, Calico Rock, AR	1
398	Brigitte Pettit, Old Joe, AR	1
398	Fred Pettit, Old Joe, AR	1
398	Joan M. Taylor, Old Joe, AR	1
398	Johanna C. Taylor, Old Joe, AR	1
398	Eleanor Zurn, Boxwell, AR	1
399	John G. Haverstick, French Village, MO	6,8
400	Barbara A. Hines, Fenton, MO	
401	Joan Taylor, Old Joe, AR	6
402	Carl Bassler, West Plains, MO	6,8
403	Alice L. Rosse, Neosho, MO	6
404	Thomas F. Currier, St. Louis, MO	5,6
405	Larry J. Ragsdale, Viburnum, MO	6,8
406	Scott A. & Joan Drake Olsen, Columbia, MO	6,8
407	Robert E. Kipfer, Springfield, MO	6,8,10
408	Christopher Andrews, St. Louis, MO	6,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
409	Barbara Mace, St. Louis, MO	8,27
410	Gordon L. & Brenda L. Messling, Jasper, AR	6,8
411	Alvin Ray McWilliams, Desloge, MO	8
412	Henrietta Starr Fugate, Bolivar, MO	6
413	Roger Blair, Potosi, MO	6,8
414	Randy & Becky Estes, Koshkonong, MO	6,8,27
415	Eric Hamburg, Farmington, MO	6,8
416	Bill E. Lowe, West Plains, MO	6,8
417	Jeff Neisler, Little Rock, AR	6,8
418	Yvonne Moonstorm, Perryville, MO	8
419	Amber M. Bates, Green Island, IA	6
419	Bryson Bates, Green Island, IA	6
419	Elizabeth Bates, Green Island, IA	6
419	Kevin L. Bates, Green Island, IA	6
419	Sue Brooks, Clinton, IA	6
419	Julie Casper, Clinton, IA	6
419	Steve Casper, Clinton, IA	6
419	John Glunz, Green Island, IA	6
419	LeClaire Glunz, Green Island, IA	6
419	Marlene Greae, Clinton, IA	6
419	Carol Haferbier, Green Island, IA	6
419	Lester J. Haferbier, Green Island, IA	6
419	Stephen L. Haferbier, Green Island, IA	6
419	Patti Lafolette Jones, Comanche, IA	6
419	Steve Kammerer, Clinton, IA	6
419	Linda Mangler, Bellevue, IA	6
419	Ron Mangler, Bellevue, IA	6
420	Mark S. Stuppy, Springfield, MO	8
421	John M. Donovan, Springfield, MO	6,8
422	Leona C. Wegman, Belle Vista, AR	6
423	Wayne R. Berkas, USDI-Geo. Survey, Water Resources, Rolla MO	5
424	Treva Parks, Carthage, MO	6,8
425	New Life Farm, Brixey, MO	6,8,27
426	Josette Webb, Highlandville, MO	6,8
427	Wilma & Earl C. Boswell, Thayer, MO	8
428	Gwen Broz, Kansas City, MO	6,7,8
429	Steve Martin, Ozark, MO	6,8
430	Nancy Rosson, Columbia, MO	5,8
431	Vindi Bealle, West Plains, MO	6
431	Barbara Huff, West Plains, MO	6
431	Phoenix Kaffer, West Plains, MO	6
431	T. L. Kessler, West Plains, MO	6
431	Ed Rath, West Plains, MO	6
431	Joseph B. Sahrin, West Plains, MO	6
431	Martha L. Schin, West Plains, MO	6
431	Nancy Stacel, Moody, MO	6
431	Modena M. Thrall, West Plains, MO	6
431	Alan Weaver, West Plains, MO	6
431	Erik E. Weaver, West Plains, MO	6
431	Gene Weinbeck, West Plains, MO	6
432	John H. Bentley, West Plains, MO	6
432	Patrick Benton, West Plains, MO	6
432	Kay Carter, Tecumseh, MO	6
432	K. Chrysalis, West Plains, MO	6
432	Kenneth L. Collins, West Plains, MO	6
432	Laraine Corbin, West Plains, MO	6
432	Carry Dawson, Dora, MO	6
432	J. B. Dawson, Dora, MO	6
432	Sharon Essary, Mountain View, MO	6
432	Richard Finch, West Plains, MO	6
432	Margaret Gieser, West Plains, MO	6
432	Ruth Hale, West Plains, MO	6
432	Viola Harlan, Peace Valley, MO	6
432	Mike Harmon, West Plains, MO	6

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
432	Gene Hollingshed, Dora, MO	6
432	Leo H. Lockard, Caulfield, MO	6
432	Margaret Palmer, Gainsville, MO	6
432	Richard Palmer, West Plains, MO	6
432	John Raprers, West Plains, MO	6
432	Nanette Redow, West Plains, MO	6
432	Carrol Spears, West Plains, MO	6
432	Janet Tille, West Plains, MO	6
432	M. A. Vaughn, West Plains, MO	6
433	Ira Bennett, Thayer, MO	6
433	Cindy Culton, Koshkonong, MO	6
433	Bruce K. Edwards, Thayer, MO	6
433	Frankie Harrill, West Plains, MO	6
433	Carol Lair, Caulfield, MO	6
433	Jeffrey Lindquist, Moody, MO	6
433	Cindy Magenot, West Plains, MO	6
433	Jeffrey Ramsey, West Plains, MO	6
433	LaVaughn Waddell, West Plains, MO	6
433	Sherryl Walker, West Plains, MO	6
433	Ann Watson, West Plains, MO	6
434	Suzanne Black, Louisburg, MO	8
435	Kathy & John Zuch, Winona, MO	8
436	John E. Senne, Salem, MO	5,6,8
437	Jerry J. Clements, Boss, MO	6,8
439	Charles J. Farmer, Ozark, MO	6,7,8
440	Joanne Olszewski, Ava MO	6,8,27
441	James A. McClain, Belgrade, MO	6,8
442	Buel Dawson, Bunker, MO	6
443	Granville Chronister, Alton MO	5,6,7,27
444	Donald Lair, West Plains, MO	6
445	E. K. Smitt, Buffalo, MO	6,8
446	Alan Peterson, Eminence, MO	6
447	Barbara Pummill, Van Buren, MO	6
448	Larry D. Parker, Salem, MO	8
449	Elizabeth Ann Seale, Kansas City, MO	8,27
450	Kitty Cone, Local Committee for a Lead Free Ozarks, Alton MO	5
451	Carl Vest, Bunker, MO	8
452	Wayne F. Walker, Mining Industry Council of Mo., Jefferson City, MO	6,8
453	Lois Bronnert, Fenton, MO	6,8,10
454	Jim Adams, Louisa, VA	6
454	Allen Butcher, Louisa, VA	6
454	Isaac Dorfman, New York, NY	6
454	Denis Doyon, Louisa, VA	6
454	Edward Gottlieb, Louisa, VA	6
454	Colleen Higgins, Louisa, VA	6
454	Kai Jocila, Louisa, VA	6
454	Susan Kresner, Louisa, VA	6
454	Bill Lawless, Augusta, GA	6
454	Thea Page, Louisa, VA	6
454	Zheriph Rhand, Louisa, VA	6
454	David G. Schwartz, Mineral, VA	6
454	H. Schwartz, Louisa, VA	6
454	Ilta Schwartz, Louisa, VA	6
454	Morgan Sweeney, Louisa, VA	6
454	Sandy Thomason, Louisa, VA	6
454	Alexis Ziegler, Louisa, VA	6
455	James F. Bowen, Kirkwood, MO	6,8
456	Claudia Gloyd, Prairie Village, KS	8
457	Paul L. Weygandt, West Plains, MO	8,28
458	Michael P. Gloyd, Overland Park, KS	6,8
459	John Lillyquist, Drury, MO	6,8
460	Gary Wright, Springfield, MO	6,8
461	Paul W. Nelson, Jefferson City, MO	5,8,27,31
462	John Dunn, Columbia, MO	6,8,27

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
463	Bart L. Strother, Kansas City, MO	8
464	Jane Russell, Kansas City, MO	8
465	Russell C. Cuchan Jr, Gladstone, MO	8
466	Charlie DeVore, Salem, MO	8
467	T. J. Bowers, Salem, MO	8
468	Terryl Mackey, West Plains, MO	5,6,8
469	Ramon Figueroa, Ballwin, MO	8
470	Steve Edgar, Springfield, MO	6,8,30
471	Melvin E. Fry, Galena, KS	6,8
472	B. J. Clinger, Kirkwood, MO	6,8,27
473	M. Marjorie Meredith, Columbia, MO	6,8
474	Jeanmarie Morelli Marino, Stover, MO	6,8
475	Shelly Williams, St. Joe Lead Company, Herculaneum, MO	
476	Kirk McFate Springfield MO	8
477	John Schultz, Theodosia, MO	6,8
478	Curney Sutton, Bunker, MO	
479	John Joyce, St. Joe Lead Company, Herculaneum, MO	9
480	Dave McDermott, Kansas City, MO	4,6,8,27
481	Johnny Carole Jones, Viburnum, MO	8
482	Walter Burr Jr, Viburnum, MO	6,8,39
483	Daniel R. Schmidt, Viburnum, MO	8
484	Donald Mr. & Mrs. Buckley, Belgrade, MO	6
485	James H. Haguewood, Potosi, MO	6,8
486	Tom Hertel, St. Louis, MO	8,10
487	John M. Besser, Columbia, MO	6
488	Jim Young, St. Louis, MO	5,6,7,8
489	Dawn Joyce, Rivermines, MO	7
490	Lisa Bankhead, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Eduard Barbe, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Sheila Bell, Odessa, TX	6,7,27,
490	Nancy Fapso, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Juanita Franco, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Jane Gittens, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Judith Hopkins, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Jerry Jones, Racine, WI	6,7,27
490	Nora Karach, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Peter Karach, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Tammy Kuchinski, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Tonya Luker, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Bill Lutz, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Michelle Mazur, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Kite Medina, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	William Mercer, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Dorothy Presley, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Craig Rayat, Racine, WI	6,7,27
490	Mira Rosenberg, Racine, WI	6,7,27
490	Robert Sheilds, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Kathy Silkwood, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	Mike Silkwood, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
490	K. Stone, Kenosha, WI	6,7,27
491	Joan Blando, Kansas City, MO	6,8
492	F. Wm. & Charlotte L. Bull, Cassville, MO	6,8
493	Skip Doak, Cassville, MO	6,8
494	S. L. Braden, Parkville, MO	8
495	Jeff & Cheryl Morganm, Kansas City, MO	8
496	John P. Rezentes, St Louis, MO	8
497	Shawn Porter, Little Rock, AR	6,8,27
498	John Brenner, Maryland Heights, MO	6,8
499	David S. Yates, Springfield, MO	6,8
500	Stuart D. Hines Jr, Manchester, MO	8
501	John Alpers Jr, Cabool, MO	6,8
502	Hillary Hutchison, Cody, WY	5,6,7,8
503	Raymond & Marjorie Thomason, Madison, IL	
504	Frederick A. Brunner, Mo. Dept. of Ntrl Rsrscs, Jefferson City, MO	3,5,6,10,11,21,22,34,41,44

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
505	Tony Sullins, Cape Girardeau, MO	6,7,8
506	Mary Chipps, Ava, MO	6,8
507	Billie L. Shults, Salem, MO	8
508	Denise L. Stephens, Winona, MO	6,8
509	John Stephens, Winona, MO	6,8,39
510	Jo Wuller	6,8
511	Caroline & Gilbert Early, St. Louis, MO	8,27
512	Daniel F. Leary, Moody, MO	5,6,18,27
513	Pat Chipman, Eminence, MO	6,28
514	Alan W. Rule, Billings, MO	6,8
515	John M. Whittaker Jr, Nixa, MO	6,8
516	Howard & Donna Crews, Alton, MO	8,27
517	John & Jane Pekkala, Columbia, MO	8
518	Buell D. Volner, Salem, MO	6,8
519	Forrest Harrison, Springfield, MO	
520	Kenneth & Judith Cohn, St. Louis, MO	6,8,27
520	Eric Nalm, St. Louis, MO	6,8,27
520	Linda Percy, St. Louis, MO	6,8,27
520	Julie Vollmer, St. Louis, MO	6,8,27
521	Fred & Frances Appleby, Hazelwood, MO	4,6,8
522	Vicki Latimer, Springfield, MO	6,8
523	Jon Bollinger, Springfield, MO	8
524	R. L. Amistadi, St. Louis, MO	6,8
525	Bernard Hermann, French Village, MO	6
526	James L. Bogler, St. Louis, MO	5,8
527	John F. Bonner, Crystal City, MO	8
529	Jeff Gelles, St. Louis, MO	6,8,27
530	Teresa Kragnes, St. Louis, MO	6,8
531	Carolyn Glenn, West Plains, MO	6,27
532	Freeman A. Hughes, Eminence, MO	6,7
533	Peggy Fleming, Ava, MO	6
534	Bill Echols, Mountain View, MO	6,8
535	Gregg Thorsen, Ava, MO	6,8,27
536	Clyde Charles Stuart, Springfield, MO	6
537	Mike & Julie Donnelly, Seymour, MO	6
538	Norbert Donze, Ste. Genevieve, MO	8
539	Roger O. Yount, Caledonia, MO	8
540	Gary W. Miller, Caledonia, MO	8
541	Gary L. Botkin, Bunker, MO	
542	Larry Grauerholz, Wichita Falls, TX	6,8
543	Elise P. Alexander, Columbia, MO	6,8
544	Gene J. Schoenhoff, Springfield, MO	8
545	Gail L. LaMoreaux-McElhany, Richmond, MO	8,9
546	James S. Brady, St. Louis, MO	6
547	Catherine Jensen, Shawnee Mission, KS	6,8,27
548	Kim Thorsen, Ava, MO	6,8,28
549	Kathleen A. Morris, Kansas City, MO	8
550	Stephen A. Devorss, Blue Springs, MO	8
551	Robert E. Powell, Bonne Terre, MO	6,8
552	Scott Rodzielinski, Springfield, MO	6,27
555	Ace L. & Lisa A. Eye, Boss, MO	8
556	Nancy Kierit, Jamestown, MO	4,6,7,8,27
556	Tony Nenninger, Jamestown, MO	4,6,7,8,27
557	Bill Adams, Summersville, MO	6
557	John Barron, Mountain Grove, MO	6
557	Bill Batterton, Birch Tree, MO	6
557	Stanley Brown, Summersville, MO	6
557	Bonnie Burleson, West Plains, MO	6
557	Shawn Calkins, Birch Tree, MO	6
557	Mary Carlson, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Linda Carter, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Ronnie Christopher, Summersville, MO	6
557	Bobby J. Clubb, Summersville, MO	6
557	Barbara J. Dettureau, West Plains, MO	6

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
557	Wm. Farrar, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Thomas W. Fishane, Benton, MO	6
557	Albert Forreste, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Sherrie Franklin, Summersville, MO	6
557	Maria Getts, West Plains, MO	6
557	Bob Greenway, Willow Springs, MO	6
557	Alan Grosso, Alton, MO	6
557	Sue Grunden, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Janice Hale, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Bryan Hogan, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Norma Hunt, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Janet Jamison, West Plains, MO	6
557	David Johnson, Alton, MO	6
557	Wilma Jordon, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Spencer Kennedy, West Plains, MO	6
557	G. D. Krugh, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Gerald Mr. & Mrs. LaMote, Thayer, MO	6
557	Henry Mr. & Mrs. Lee, West Plains, MO	6
557	Cecelia M. Lillyquist, Drury, MO	6
557	Julia Lillyquist, Springfield, MO	6
557	Sheila Moore, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Gary Mustlor, West Plains, MO	6
557	Chris Nale, West Plains, MO	6
557	A. J. Pagano, Couch, MO	6
557	David Phillips, Caulfield, MO	6
557	Rodney Piatt, Birch Tree, MO	6
557	Patty Prell, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Ricky Rinks, Yukon, MO	6
557	Stace Roberts, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Cara Sanders, Willow Springs, MO	6
557	Gaylon E. Sanders, Willow Springs, MO	6
557	Doyce Silva, West Plains, MO	6
557	Clifton Smith, Willow Springs, MO	6
557	Lary Stagner, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Gene Stanley, West Plains, MO	6
557	William M. Stines, Birch Tree, MO	6
557	Mike Stinnett, Birch Tree, MO	6
557	Chris Summers, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Cindy Taber, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Shirley Taber, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Gary Taylor, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Ernest Turner, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Michael Vern, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Sue Wallander, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Michele Warner, Moody, MO	6
557	Thomas Wood, Teresita, MO	6
557	Dennis Wright, Mountain View, MO	6
557	Fred Wykert, Summersville, MO	
557	Jim Yates, Mountain View, MO	6
559	Robert S. Staples, Kansas City, MO	6
560	Daniel Lehocky, St. Louis, MO	5,6,7,8
561	Margaret E. Page, Kingston, AR	5,6,8
562	Ila Pauline Layne, Lamar, MO	6,8
563	Norman & Mary Ray, Baxter Springs, KS	8,9,29
564	James & Sally Kulas, Salem, MO	6,8,10
565	Leah Briggeman, Jefferson City, MO	6
566	C. Mr. & Mrs. Zalaudek, St. Louis, MO	6,7,9
567	Katherine Leonard Dorst, Elk Creek, MO	5,6,8,27
568	Orvil Emanuel, Kansas City, MO	9
569	Hank Dorst, Elk Creek, MO	3,5,6,8,10
570	James W. Stanley Jr, Sierra Club Ark. Chpt., North Little Rock, AR	5,6,8
571	Rebecca Schedler, Columbia, MO	5,6,7,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
572	Mary Ann Carr, Willow Springs, MO	6
573	Linda Settle, Bonne Terre, MO	8
574	Doug Bowden Sr, Birch Tree, MO	
575	Michael V. Garvey, St. Charles, MO	8,27
576	Kazie Perkins, Willow Springs, MO	5,6,9
578	Alan Barker, St. Peters, MO	6,8
578	Dianne Beazley, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Lonnie Bell, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Terry N. Bell, St. Peters, MO	6,8
578	R. E. Bursbua, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Robert Cammack, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Robbie DaVault, Paragould, AR	6,8
578	Nicholas Dawet, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Louis J. Dier, Troy IL	6,8
578	Albert Eli, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Stephen Espeseth, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Vincent P. Fargo, St. Charles, MO	6,8
578	Jay Galli, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Jim Gilulteere, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Barbara V. Glascock, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Dennis L. Hammel, Bel-Ridge, MO	6,8
578	Ray Heilman, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Billy G. Hillis, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Keith J. Hoetman, Richmond Heights, MO	6,8
578	Richard Holtgrewe, Kansas City, MO	6,8
578	Mark Huggins, Kirkwood, MO	6,8
578	David B. Hyppio, Manchester, MO	6,8
578	Mark Jimsron, Godfrey, IL	6,8
578	D. B. Johnson, Kansas City, MO	6,8
578	Julie Johnson, Warrensburg, MO	6,8
578	K. F. Johnson, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Shirley A. Johnson, Raytown, MO	6,8
578	Jill Joseph, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Kevin Kehelhn, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Kelly Koch, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Rich Leadford, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Ron Miller, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	L. Mitchell, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	J. E. Nehmanseu, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Ron Norm, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Kurt Ottinger, Hazelwood, MO	6,8
578	Trina Parks, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Henry A. Parrish, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Stephen M. Peters, Pleasant Hill, MO	6,8
578	Jay T. Powell, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Pam Rohrbach, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Manopy Rowan, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Douglas Rutherford, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Mark Schuette, St. Charles, MO	6,8
578	Kent A. Sheeran, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	B. Stevenson, St. Charles, MO	6,8
578	W. Thorne, St. Louis, MO	6,8
578	Steve Thorsen, Florissant, MO	6,8
578	Robert Tucker, Fenton, MO	6,8
578	Joe Vechiq, St. Charles, MO	6,8
578	Anthony Vitale, Bridgeton, MO	6,8
578	Tom J. Westhoff, St. Peters, MO	6,8
579	Lewis McCann, Jefferson City, MO	5,6,8,10
580	Jlm Lickey, Excelsior Springs, MO	6,8
581	Michael Sutton & Sue Hagan, East Ozark Audubon Soc., Annapolis, MO	1,4,5,6,8
582	L. Scott Ellis, Kirksville, MO	6,8
583	William McConnaughey, St. Louls, MO	5,6,8
584	Rea Cook, Springfield, MO	6,8
585	David B. Miller, St. Louis, MO	8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
586	Martin Heuermann, Ballwin, MO	6,8
587	Robert Bailey, St. Louis, MO	6,8
588	A. Carntheu, Ballwin, MO	8,27
588	Cynthia Galbraith Curley, St. Louis, MO	8,27
588	Lise Fordyce, St. Louis, MO	8,27
588	Linda Harsly-Numly, St. Louis, MO	8,27
588	Cartney B. Obata, St. Louis, MO	8,27
588	Tamra Engelhorn Raven, St. Louis, MO	8,27
588	Jennifer Williams, St. Louis, MO	8,27
589	Patricia L. Woodward, Independence, MO	6,8
590	Morris Kay, Regional Administrator, US EPA, Kansas City, KS	3,5,6,8
591	Wesley Holmes, Springfield, MO	6,8
592	Leonard C. Butts, Sullivan, MO	8
593	Thomas G. Bell, Forest City, MO	6,8
594	Doris Bedinger, Salina, KS	6
594	Patricia R. Boehner, Lincoln, NE	6
594	Bill Davis, Makanda, IL	6
594	Abigale Farfan, Carbondale, IL	6
594	Georgann Hartzog, Carbondale, IL	6
594	Randy Kempa, Salina, KS	6
594	Margaret Morton, Carbondale, IL	6
594	May O'Haver, Carbondale, IL	6
594	Carlos Peralta, Carbondale, IL	6
594	Tom Rediosnal, Carbondale, IL	6
594	Hedy Sherman, Carbondale, IL	6
594	James Smith, West Frankfort, IL	6
595	Jerry L. Weber, Macon, MO	6,8
596	Greg Mihalevich, Jefferson City, MO	8
597	Charlotte Herman, Kansas City, MO	6,8
598	Alesia Dotson, Thomasville, MO	6
598	Kelly Dotson, Thomasville, MO	6
598	Audrey Piatt, Thomasville, MO	6
598	David Piatt, Thomasville, MO	6
599	Mike Ellison, Mountain Home, AR	8
600	Eddie & Jackie Schmid, Patton, MO	6,8
601	Carol M. Fischer, Fredericktown, MO	8
602	Karen Adams, Fredericktown, MO	8
603	Elisabeth Cornelison, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO	8,27
604	Robin L. Doerffel, Kansas City, MO	8
605	Eddie L. Eiffert, Bella Vista, AR	8
606	Katherine P. Chambers, St. Louis, MO	6
607	C. W. Mrs. Dane, Fayetteville, AR	6,8
608	Thomas E. Crawford, Excelsior Springs, MO	4,6,7
609	William A. Davet, Pacific, MO	8
610	Nettie E. Robinson, Kansas City, MO	6,8
611	Nadine Large, Shawnee, KS	8
612	Blaine Coffey, Lees Summit, MO	8
613	Josh Page, Kingston, AR	6,7,8
614	George H. Mrs. Windsor, Windsor, MO	8
615	Catherine R. Schweitzer, St. Louis, MO	8
616	Gary E. Boyer, The Doe Run Company, Viburnum, MO	6,7,8,10,0
616	E. J. Krokroskia, The Doe Run Company, Viburnum, MO	6,7,8,10,0
617	Eric E. Elkins, Kansas City, MO	7,8
617	Christine Wesley, Dunnegan, MO	7,8
618	Lynn Baxley, Kansas City, KS	6,8
619	John Finnegan, Kansas City, MO	6,8
620	Gary Kroencke, Kansas City, MO	8
621	Debra M. Mayers, West Plains, MO	6,27
622	Gloria Minnick, Kansas City, MO	8
623	John K. Lyle, Kansas City, MO	6,36
624	Robert D. Herman, Kansas City, MO	6,8
625	M. E. Mrs. Dowd, Kansas City, MO	8
626	W. M. Shaw, Independence, MO	8
627	Charlotte W. Crabaugh, Kearney, MO	6,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
628	Sharlene Lyle, Kansas City, MO	8
629	Laura J. Ford, Buffalo, MO	8
630	Doris Landrum, Kansas City, MO	8
631	Glen L. Whitaker, Kansas City, MO	8
632	Howard Mr. & Mrs. Hansen, Kansas City, MO	6
633	M. R. Eucalyptus, Kansas City, MO	5,8
634	Fred Homps, Blue Springs, MO	8
635	Becky Hagan, Kansas City, MO	8
636	Kevin Hogan, Kansas City, MO	6
637	Ronald Hamblin, Deepwater, MO	8
638	Alex Primm, Audubon Society, Ozark Rivers Chapter, Rolla, MO	4,5,8
639	John Androlot, Springfield, MO	6,8
640	R. Roger Pryor, Coalition for the Environment, St. Louis, MO	8
641	Sue Skidmore, Springfield, MO	6,8
642	Sue Skidmore, Earth First! Mo. Representative, Springfield, MO	8
643	Mary Ellen Porter, Platte City, MO	8
644	Rita R. Bewen, Peculiar, MO	8
645	Jane Baldwin, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Pam Benton, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Mark Berger, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Jackie Capranica, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Caler Coef, Kansas City, MO	8
645	D. S. Cogill, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Margaret Jensen, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Mary Kay Kisthardt, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Fherma M. Larson, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Doug Linden, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Steve Matacin, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Robert E. Parker II, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Bill Peters, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Steven Popejoy, Kansas City, MO	8
645	John Ragsdale, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Brenda Wall, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Kimberly K. Warner, Kansas City, MO	8
645	Micah D. Wells, Kansas City, MO	8
646	Wes Lloyd, Viburnum, MO	6,8
647	Mark & Joanne Fuchs, Lees Summit, MO	8,17
648	Dudley C. Mr. & Mrs. Murphy, Springfield, MO	6,8
649	Vivian M. Bradford, St Louis County, MO	8
650	Richard & Mary Loy Brown, Liberty, MO	6,8
651	L. E. Brawner, Kansas City, MO	6,8
652	Bonnie Keyserling, Odessa, MO	6,8
653	Michael Stein, Missouri B.A.S.S. Chapter Federation, Union, MO	5,6,7,8
654	Sharie Cochran, Lake Ozark, MO	8
655	Melvin Jolly, Armstrong, MO	8
656	Cindy Ware, Memphis, TN	6,8
657	Nancy J. Johnson, Memphis, TN	6,8
657	Leigh McElwee, Memphis, TN	6,8
658	Cindie Orange, Memphis, TN	6,8
659	Mary V. Garibaldi, Memphis, TN	6,8
659	Gary Simm, Memphis, TN	6,8
660	Shirley H. Flood, Joplin, MO	6,8
661	Bob Liebert, Ava, MO	6,9
662	Joe McCollom, Alton, MO	4,5,6,7,8
663	Mollie Savage, Alton, MO	6
664	Teresa France, West Plains, MO	6
665	Douglas A. Hardy, Nixa, MO	6,8
666	William Lemax, Ava, MO	6,27
667	Doris McAnulty, St. Louis, MO	8,9,27
668	David M. Mr. & Mrs. Gardner, Springfield, MO	6,8,27
669	Erik E. Weaver, West Plains, MO	8
670	Gail M. Campagna, Springfield, MO	6
671	David A. Castillon, Springfield, MO	6,8
672	Garth M. Hawks, Bolivar, MO	8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
673	Dorothy Hagewood, Springfield, MO	6,7
674	Robert Esther, Springfield, MO	8
675	Mimi Baczewska, Ava, MO	6,8
676	Kathy Rice Parsons, Springfield, MO	5
677	Katharine Donninger, Potosi, MO	6
677	Emmett Elser, Belgrade, MO	6
677	Sue Gallshe, Belgrade, MO	6
677	Edward Kurt, Columbia, MO	6
677	Jon Letter, Belgrade, MO	6
677	Sue Reeves, Belgrade, MO	6
677	Cheryl Sutton, Belgrade, MO	6
677	Bryan Walton, Belgrade, MO	6
677	Kevin White, Belgrade, MO	6
677	Richard Willis, Belgrade, MO	6
677	Sharron Willis, Belgrade, MO	6
678	Ronald D. Hansen, Holts Summit, MO	8
679	Wiley S. Mr. & Mrs. Anderson, Independence, MO	8
680	Minnie & Warren Boyd, Stover, MO	8
681	Kelly Denick, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Lou Dennez, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Chris J. Gilbert, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Andy Hodge, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	D. Hunly, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Dora A. Mitchell, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Larry B. Moore, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Brian Nadine, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Paul Redfern, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Jon P. Relman, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Stephen Thornhet, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Wallace R. Weber, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
681	Su Yong-ge, White River Sierra Club, Springfield, MO	6,8
682	Wayne Kaiser, Parkville, MO	8,6
683	Susan Wedenoja, Springfield, MO	4,6,8
684	Cherry Taber, Pomona, MO	1,6,8,27
685	Ann Dunham Pickard, Overland Park, KS	7,8
686	Gwen Hill, Kansas City, MO	8
687	W. C. Mr. & Mrs. Miller Sr, Morrisville, MO	8
688	Elizabeth Cosbey, Fenton, MO	6
689	Mary Virginia Lucas, Ozark Soc., Sugar Chapter, Bella Vista, AR	6,8
690	Loring Bullard, Ozark Soc., H R Schoolcraft Chpt., Springfield, MO	5,6,8
691	Jim Fahrmeier, Ozark Wilderness Waterways Club, Kansas City, MO	6,8
692	Juli Winer, Ester Myers, Burroughs Audubon Soc., Kansas City, MO	6,7,8
693	Mark Goodman, Greater Ozark Audobon Society	6,8
695	Greg F. Iffrig, Sierra Club-Ozark Chapter, Springfield MO	8
696	Daniel LeHocky, Greg F. Iffrig, Ozark Chapter/Sierra Club	3,5,6,8,9
697	Brad Ackerman, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Clara Ackerman, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Lisa Allen, Willow Springs, MO	6,7,8
697	Pat Arnsledy, Pottersville, MO	6,7,8
697	John Beem, West Plains MO	6,7,8
697	Marshall J. Biesin, Salem, AR	6,7,8
697	Cindy Borgman, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Rhonda Boyd, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Walter Bradley, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Gary Braun, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Gayle Bray, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Richard Brock, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Marlyn Calvin, Dora, MO	6,7,8
697	Norma Chambers, Thomasville, MO	6,7,8
697	Jeanine Christopher, Summerville, MO	6,7,8
697	Lillie Christopher, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Ruth Church, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Lee Ann Clark, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Michael Clay, West Plains, MO	6,7,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
697	Kenneth Collins, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	James Cooper, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Mike Dickerson, Couch, MO	6,7,8
697	Paula Dobs, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Paula Dods, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	James Keith Dotson, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Joe Bill Estes, Gainesville, MO	6,7,8
697	Joyce Estes, Gainesville, MO	6,7,8
697	Jessie Farmer, Caulfield, MO	6,7,8
697	Matt Faulkner, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Allen Flood, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	David Fox, Pottersville, MO	6,7,8
697	Angie Frakes, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Debra Hale, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Melissa Hall, Moody, MO	6,7,8
697	Christine Hapst, Birch Tree, MO	6,7,8
697	Shelly Haris, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Linda Hartog, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Lisa Hartog, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Deborah Henry, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Michael Henry, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Barbie Hodge, Pottersville, MO	6,7,8
697	K. Hoevelman, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Kim Hogan, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Dan Horton, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
697	Mike Horton, St. Charles, IL	6,7,8
697	Lou Howard, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	L. H. Hunt, Salem, AR	6,7,8
697	Trigga Johns, Caulfield, MO	6,7,8
697	Aletta Lam, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	J. Laner, Couch, MO	6,7,8
697	Larry Latham, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Skip Laymon, Peace Valley, MO	6,7,8
697	Chris Ledbetter, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Billie McBride, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Vicki McBride, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Tammy McClellan, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Regina McCullough, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	William B. McDonald, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	H. Presley, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Rosalie Raspberry, Birch Tree, MO	6,7,8
697	Brett Rheam, Siloam Springs, AR	6,7,8
697	Vera Shehorn, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Joe Simpson, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Cinday Skaggs, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Ronnie Smith, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Shelley Smotherman, Birch Tree, MO	6,7,8
697	Bonnie Lee Stallings, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Rita Stanley, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Donna Stinnett, Birch Tree, MO	6,7,8
697	Dora Taylor, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Reba Turner, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Cheryl Tyler, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
697	Charlie Van, Summersville, MO	6,7,8
697	Alice Voyles, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Mellisa Warren, Alton, MO	6,7,8
697	Ronnie Williams, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
697	Don Williamson, Colcord, OK	6,7,8
697	Dorothy Wisterman, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
697	Stephen C. Womack, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Judy Anderson, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Linda Ash, Coldwater, MO	6,7,8
698	Danell Barks, Hiram, MO	6,7,8
698	Melissa Barnes, Holcomb MO	6,7,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
698	Mike Botkin, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Tom Brockert, Jackson, MO	6,7,8
698	Debbie Buffington, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Patricia Butler, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Freeda Butts, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Georgina Byers, Silva MO	6,7,8
698	Jonathan J. Byers, Silva, MO	6,7,8
698	Helen Carden, Greenville, MO	6,7,8
698	Randy Casey, Piedmont, MO	6,7,8
698	Blanche N. Cate, Greenville, MO	6,7,8
698	Carrie Clinton, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Tammy Clubbs, Greenville, MO	6,7,8
698	Dianne Collins, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Earl G. Collins, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Janis K. Collins, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Susan Coughlin, Pomona, MO	6,7,8
698	Jane Craig, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Karen Davison, Dexter, MO	6,7,8
698	Debbie Dornin, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
698	Thomas F. Dougherty, Broseley, MO	6,7,8
698	Cheryl Duggar, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Pansy Eastwood, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Joey Ederer, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
698	Marilyn Goode, Malden, MO	6,7,8
698	Roxana Lee Gray, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Kim Gunter, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Dianne Guy, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Cheri Hall, Dexter, MO	6,7,8
698	Johnny Hand, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Nancy Hand, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Scott Hand, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Tammie Harwell, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Linda Herpst, Thomasville, MO	6,7,8
698	Sue Hicks, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	John P. Hillrich, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Larry Hitt, Malden, MO	6,7,8
698	Becky Horton, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
698	Leslie L. Ingalls, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Reba Johnson, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Jerry Jones, Puxico, MO	6,7,8
698	Rhonda Jones, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Della Koenneker, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Wesley Koenneker, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Dennis Lindberg, Alton, MO	6,7,8
698	Karen Lindberg, Alton, MO	6,7,8
698	Kenbl Luthern, Alton, MO	6,7,8
698	Cindy McCarver, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Cynthia L. McDaniel, Clarkton, MO	6,7,8
698	Kim McKee, Caulfield, MO	6,7,8
698	Kim Meirgle, Kennett, MO	6,7,8
698	Bobby J. Milam, Clarkton, MO	6,7,8
698	Mike Montgomery, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Jerry Morgan, Fagus, MO	6,7,8
698	Reva S. Muse, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Ellen Pettyjohn, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Linda Pettyjohn, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Ellen Phelps, Ellsinore, MO	6,7,8
698	Lynna Pilkington, Koshkonong, MO	6,7,8
698	Tommy Pritchett, Thayer MO	6,7,8
698	Ray Proffer, Poplar Bluff MO	6,7,8
698	James Ramsey, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Cheri O. Ramsy, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8

COMMENTS NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
698	Jerry Reierly, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Gay Roberts, Couch, MO	6,7,8
698	Terry L. Shearer, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Richard Sigmund, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Rebecca Somons, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
698	Ida Southwell, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	L. D. Southwell, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Sandra Standridge, Bloomfield, MO	6,7,8
698	Renee Telker, Malden, MO	6,7,8
698	Laura Thompson, West Plains MO	6,7,8
698	Terri Tirmmer, Ellington, MO	6,7,8
698	David Tyler, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Pam Tyler, Poplar Bluff, MO	6,7,8
698	Peggy Uchtman, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
698	Scott Varner, Firk, MO	6,7,8
698	Barbara Wallander, Mountain View, MO	6,7,8
698	Lila Welch, West Plains, MO	6,7,8
699	Thomas Kruzen, Mountain View, MO	6,5,7
701	Gordon Watkins, Parthenon, AR	6
702	Michael Adney, Miles, IA	6
702	Tracy Andrese, Miles, IA	6
702	Kim Bahnsen, Boxholm, IA	6
702	Loreta Base, Clinton, IA	6
702	Robin Bates, Dewitt, IA	6
702	Stan Bates, Dewitt, IA	6
702	Mark Beeck, Miles, IA	6
702	Kent Brunre, Mt. Carroll, IL	6
702	Elise Bates Cruise, Dewitt, IA	6
702	Marty Daniels, Green Island, IA	6
702	Betty Jo Dobson, Green Island, IA	6
702	Ellie Dobson, Green Island, IA	6
702	Loras Feltes, Green Island, IA	6
702	Heidi Friedrichman, Clinton, IA	6
702	Mary Gendreau, Savanna, IL	6
702	Vicky Gendreau, Savanna, IL	6
702	Wayne D. Gendreau, Savanna, IL	6
702	Eric Grauer, Sabula, IA	6
702	Tom Hansel, Sabula, IA	6
702	Troy Hansen, Miles, I	6
702	Jeannie Heise, Green Island, IA	6
702	Judith A. Hensel, Sabula, IA	6
702	Theresa Holdgrsfer, Bryant, IA	6
702	Jennifer Howe, Miles, IA	6
702	Adam Johnson, Green Island, IA	6
702	Harold Jones, Mt. Carroll, IL	6
702	R. D. Kaave, Ottumwa, IA	6
702	Wendy Koch, Miles, IA	6
702	Larry O. Landreth, Savanna, IL	6
702	Billy Martin, Dewitt, IA	6
702	Stephanie Parsons, Clinton, IA	6
702	Krissy Pennfehad, Miles, IA	6
702	Josh Peterson, Miles, IA	6
702	Nicole Pretr, Teeds Grove, IA	6
702	Jake Rathj, Miles, IA	6
702	Ellen Reitz Scales, Mound, IL	6
702	Howard Rice, Chicago, IL	6
702	Lara Schumacher, Asbury Park, NJ	6
702	Jamie Smith, Sabula, IA	6
702	Sonja Smith, Sabula, IA	6
702	Jimmie Stanley, Warrenville, IL	6
702	Mel Wand, Hanover, IL	6
703	Philip H. Can, Willow Springs, MO	6
703	Lisa Fann, Birch Tree, MO	6
703	Diane McNamara, Mountain View, MO	6

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
703	Sheila R. Orchard, Teresita, MO	6
703	Steve Shaul, Mountain View, MO	6
703	Sarah Skinner, Mountain View, MO	6
703	Nancy Smith, Birch Tree, MO	6
703	Jill Stephens, Birch Tree, MO	6
703	Judith Wilson, Mountain View, MO	6
704	Mark Grimmer, Fremont, MO	6
704	Emily Holden, Mountain View, MO	6
704	Everet C. Jones, Norwood, MO	6
704	Ron Jones, Mountain View, MO	6
704	Linda Kloessner, Fremont, MO	6
704	Joyce Marderosian, Mountain View, MO	6
704	Kenneth Skinner, Mountain View, MO	6
704	Wayne Skinner, Mountain View, MO	6
704	Cherry Taber, Pomona, MO	6
705	Tyrell Albaugh, Mountain View, MO	6
705	James Boyd, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Dan Cain, Winona, MO	6
705	L. Carel, Winona, MO	6
705	Shirley A. Coor, Winona, MO	6
705	Dale Crittenden, Willow Springs, MO	6
705	Loweta Downey, Summersville, MO	6
705	W. J. Ellis, Willow Springs, MO	6
705	Curtis Farris, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Yvonne Farris, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Patricia C. Fisher, Birch Tree, MO	6
705	Carla Garver, Mountain Grove, MO	6
705	Randy Garver, Mountain Grove, MO	6
705	June Havens, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Pat Hight, Pomona, MO	6
705	Jean Hogan, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Magdalena Iming, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Leta M. Jones, Norwood, MO	6
705	Calvin Kaut, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Linda Kaut, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Debbie Kruzen, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Katie Lacelrll, Winona, MO	6
705	Debi Larson, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Don Larson, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Marsha Lyon, Sycamore, MO	6
705	Lillian Meyer, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Elizabeth Noregall, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Shain Peek, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Willie Perkins, Willow Springs, MO	6
705	Sandra Phipps, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Laurell Rice, Ozark, MO	6
705	Ty Richardson, Eminence, MO	6
705	Franz Seese, Lees Summit, MO	6
705	Larry Sellman, Birch Tree, MO	6
705	Jim Seward, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Del Taber, Pomona, MO	6
705	Marty Toll, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Park Toll, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Gail Trevino, Mountain View, MO	6
705	C. Vanbibber, Mountain View, MO	6
705	Leigh Weinous, Eminence, MO	6
705	Ned K. Weinous, Eminence, MO	6
705	Linda Weston, Ava, MO	6
706	Don Buedel, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Robert Chase, Mountain View, MO	6
706	D. Collins, Pomona, MO	6
706	Robert Collins, Willow Springs, MO	6

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
706	Shelli Cox, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Leslie Dainey, Summersville, MO	6
706	Loretta German, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Linda Harrison, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Mike Harrison, Mountain View, MO	6
706	George R. Lee, Cabool, MO	6
706	Margaret Lee, Cabool, MO	6
706	Brenda Likes, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Melinda Marcum, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Luzi Merry, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Merry Ann Meyer, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Richard K. Meyer, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Gary Motsenbacher, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Harley Motsenbacher, Mountain View, MO	6
706	James Paschall, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Voleen Paschall, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Gregory Pete, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Freda Pruett, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Kathy Pruett, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Roy Pruett, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Leon & Shirley Rinear, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Sheila Risner, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Autumn Roberts, Houston, MO	6
706	Mariah Roberts, Houston, MO	6
706	Susie Rowland, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Glenda Stafford, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Sandra Stafford, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Jody Theleen, Mountain View, MO	6
706	Linda F. Turner, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Ginny Vandekeus, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Sally Warrick, Elk Creek, MO	6
706	Leslie White, Willow Springs, MO	6
706	Judy Willis, West Plains, MO	6
706	Vickie Willis, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Joni Appleton, Summersville, MO	6
707	Dennis Auherty, Columbia, MO	6
707	Paula Berner, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Patricia Bullock, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Sean P. Corcoran, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Florence Fowler, West Plains, MO	6
707	Jonathan L. Holloran, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Arlene Hoover, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Jan Johnson, Birch Tree, MO	6
707	Thomas Kohler, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Ardriu Kotch, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Pearl Labine, Willow Springs, MO	6
707	Chesney Langley, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Beatrice A. Machan, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Pauline A. Machan, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Donald Marian, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Betty McNamara, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Daisy Newcomer, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Dona Parker, Columbia, MO	6
707	Gail Rawley, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Toni Rawley, Mountain View, MO	6
707	James Roan, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Lois Thomason, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Brandon Willis, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Don Wilson, Mountain View, MO	6
707	Terry R. Young, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Sam Borgman, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Melanie Brooks, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Becky Burks, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Donna Chandler, Mountain View, MO	6

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
708	Kathle Cox, Summersville, MO	6
708	Nancy A. Echols, Mountain View, MO	6
708	James Ellett, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Naomi Ellett, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Gabriela A. Felson, Brookfield, IL	6
708	Raymond P. Felson, Brookfield, IL	6
708	Wickboldt Flossie, Berkeley, IL	6
708	Theresa Gale, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Shelia Heilig, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Susan Heilig, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Mary Hodgson, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Ann Johnson, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Rex Johnson, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Darlene Kenage, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Mary Luh, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Beatrice A. Machan, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Pauline A. Machan, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Glnny K. Nowack, Mountain View, MO	6
708	S. A. Nowack, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Mary A. Perry, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Francis Push, Berkeley, IL	6
708	Louis Push, Berkeley, IL	6
708	Bob Roselfels, Maquoketa, IA	6
708	Terry Rothenbaum, Chicago, IL	6
708	Patsy Roush, West Plains, MO	6
708	Herb Schroeder, Mountain View, MO	6
708	Darlene Terelle, West Plains, MO	6
708	William Wickboldt, Berkeley, IL	6
709	W. E. Anderson, Cabool, MO	6
709	B. S. Colby, Drury, MO	6
709	Deanna Creagor, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Marjorie Curci, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Paul Curci, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Cheryl Day, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Denis Dibben, West Plains, MO	6
709	Carl Fetrow, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Laurel Leitermann, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Roger Luiker, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Ruth Maleweg, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Jane Markley, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Christine Murphy, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Orrin Oldenburg, Elk Creek, MO	6
709	Ann Pulley, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Donna Roberson, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Bruce Roberts, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Jerry W. Smith, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Diana Trullinger, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Lucille Trullinger, Willow Springs, MO	6
709	Marshall Vidoe, Willow Springs, MO	6
710	Thomas B. Kruzen, Mountain View, MO	6
711	Thomas B. Kruzen, Mountain View, MO	6
712	Gail & Tom Rowley, Mountain View, MO	6
713	GFA Board Members	8
714	Dwain L. Ogden, Poplar Bluff, MO	8
715	Joseph Landwehr, Santa Fe, NM	6
716	Anne Marie Stokely, Clayton, MO	8
717	Karen Prosser, Neelyville, MO	6,8
718	Jeanne Heuser, Springfield, MO	6,8
719	Richard Kirkey, Rogerville, MO	6
720	Rosanna Day, Springfield, MO	8
721	Steve Pierson, Springfield, MO	6,8
722	Reuben T. Davidson, Springfield, MO	6,8
723	Valerie P. Terry, St. Louis, MO	6,8
724	Jack H. Ray, Springfield, MO	6,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
725	Barbara K. Leary, Moody, MO	6,8
726	Geo. & Sarah Johnson, Rogers, AR	6,8
727	Richard Starr, Lowell, AR	6,8
728	James D. Blasick, Memphis, TN	6,8
729	Michael Rues, Fulton, MO	
730	Tracy Wohl, Springfield, MO	6,8
731	Erika Bledsue, Jefferson City, MO	8
732	Candy S. Gentry, Ava, MO	
733	Richard Landers, III, Jefferson City, MO	8
734	John R. Byers, Springfield, MO	6
735	Daniel R. Schmidt, Viburnum, MO	8
736	Jack Field, West Plains, MO	6,8
737	Anne E. Johnson, Webster Groves, MO	8
738	Bill Komed, North Little Rock, AR	6,8
739	Margaret B. Ptacek, River Bluffs Audubon Soc., Jefferson City, MO	6,8
740	Ann Livingstone, Columbia, MO	5,6,8
741	Bonnie Slaton, Eminence, MO	6,8
742	James D. Wakington, Eminence, MO	6
742	Bonnie C. Slaton, Eminence, MO	6
742	Ed Blunkall, Eminence, MO	6
742	Ruth A. Cowen, Winona, MO	6
742	Richard Center, Eminence, MO	6
742	Mark Slaton, Eminence, MO	6
742	Donna Sikes, Summerville, MO	6
742	Leo Villarreal, Houston, MO	6
742	Randy Rose, Eminence, MO	6
742	Suzanne Rose, Eminence, MO	6
742	E.J. Slaton, Eminence, MO	6
742	L. Ray, Winona, MO	6
742	William Atana, Willow Springs, MO	6
742	Vivian Kay Slaton, Eminence, MO	6
742	Danny A. Morrow, Verona, MO	6
742	Dianne L. Silva, West Plains, MO	6
742	Jerry W. Menon, Winona, MO	6
743	Lu Dudley, Brighton, MO	6,7,8
744	Leila Greystone, Pomona, MO	8
745	Rose Marie Essick, Flemington, MO	8
746	Melvin Meinz, Festus, MO	6,8
747	Steve Shomaker, Brentwood, MO	6,8
748	Winifred S. Colwill, Columbia, MO	6,8
749	Nancy Grant, Hartsburg, MO	6
750	John A. O'Hanlon, Potosi, MO	6,8
751	Miles Rodemeyr, Hartsburg, MO	8
752	Marilyn Sharp, Mountain View, MO	7
753	Steve Henderson, Alton, MO	4,6
754	T. Joe Braswell, Alton, MO	6
755	Jean Rodgers, Rogersville, MO	8
756	Charlene Skidmore, Flemington, MO	8
757	Roger O. Huff, Chesterfield, MO	8
758	Bobby Haley, Lebanon, MO	8
759	Roberta B. West, Viburnum, MO	1,6,8
760	Pam Saberton, St. Louis, MO	6,8
761	Karen M. Kamphoefner, St. Louis, MO	8
762	Joy Doerffel, Kansas City, MO	8
763	John Conrick, Stockton, MO	8
764	Lemara J. Confer, Springfield, MO	6,8
765	Joanna M. Turner, St. Louis, MO	6,8
766	John C. Hoyt, Morrisstown, NJ	6,8
767	Steward Noland, The Ozark Society, Little Rock, AR	6,8
768	Edna Easter, Independence, MO	6
769	John Pittenger, Cameron, MO	6,8
770	David D. Joslyn, Kansas City, MO	4,8
771	Charlotte Van Bibber, Mountain View, MO	4,6,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
01L	Harold Pennington,	8
02L	Tom & Marthajane Rodman, Kansas City, MO	8
03L	James M. Loehr, Kansas City, MO	8
04L	Stan Marcisko, Kansas City, MO	6
05L	Doug Gossett, Blue Springs, MO	8
06L	Frances Weeks, Leawood, KS	8
07L	Jennifer S. Newlis, Kansas City, MO	5,6,8,9
08L	Wm. C. & Neta Niemann, Appleton City, MO	8
09L	Jack H. Harris, St. Louis, MO	8
10L	Carl & Zola Nantz, Kansas City, MO	8
11L	Larry Seitter, Olathe, KS	8
12L	Dick & Barbara Van Benschoten, Raytown, MO	8
13L	Darwin F. Chapman, Kansas City, MO	
14L	Marie G. Banning, Kansas City, MO	8
15L	James M. Mr. & Mrs. Peeler, Independence, MO	6
16L	Jerome W. Keating, Kansas City, MO	
17L	Melissa Farrand, Kansas City, MO	6,8
18L	Wendy M. Trhlin, Olathe, KS	8
19L	Robert D. Huff, Welches, OR	5,6,8
20L	Robin D. Krause, Windsor, MO	7,8
21L	Michael B. Dixon, Kansas City, MO	8
22L	Vera Gene Hicks, Marshall, MO	6,8
23L	James H. Moon, Kansas City, MO	6,8
24L	Esther L. O'Connor, Kansas City, MO	6
25L	Carla Deadmon, Kansas City, MO	8,9
26L	James Hough, Winona, MO	8
27L	Roy Bettis, Winona, MO	8
28L	Mary F. Adams, St. Joseph, MO	8
28L	Jane A. Pertain, St. Joseph, MO	8
29L	Richard A. Orr, Fenton, MO	6,8,9
30L	William Cone, West Plains, MO	5,6,7,27
31L	Gayle Harper, Springfield, MO	6,8
31L	Mike Jungers, Springfield, MO	6,8
32L	Robert L. Lovett, Springfield, MO	8
33L	Kitty Cone, Alton, MO	6,8
34L	Russell Aull, Alton, MO	6
34L	Maggie Christian, North Little Rock, AR	6
34L	Dore Coat, Doniphan, MO	6
34L	Allen Coats, Doniphan, MO	6
34L	Chris Cone, Alton, MO	6
34L	Kitty Cone, Alton, MO	6
34L	William Cone, Alton, MO	6
34L	Lawrence Deringer, Doniphan, MO	6
34L	Rosemary Deringer, Doniphan, MO	6
34L	Floyd R. Gaskie, Doniphan, MO	6
34L	Phyllis Gaskie, Doniphan, MO	6
34L	Bart Jubhen, Osage Beach, MO	6
34L	April Kiley, West Plains, MO	6
34L	Teresa Latham, Alton, MO	6
34L	Joe McCollom, Alton, MO	6
34L	Neva Samel, Doniphan, MO	6
34L	Larry K. Savage, North Little Rock, AR	6
34L	Mollie Savage, Alton, MO	6
34L	Eva Shockey, West Plains, MO	6
34L	Carl Stewaart, Cabool, MO	6
35L	Barbara A. Conover, Kansas City, MO	6,8
36L	Sherry Miles, Creve Coeur, MO	6,8
37L	Roseanne Newcomb, League of Women Voters of Mo., St. Louis, MO	6,8
38L	J. M. McNaughton, Desoto, KS	6,8
39L	John E. Molyneaux, Webster Groves Nat. Stdy Soc., Webster Groves, MO	6,8
40L	W. Randall Washburn, Audubon Scoeity of Mo., Jefferson City, MO	5,8
41L	Mark M. Delin, Jefferson City, MO	6,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
42L	R. Hughes, Winona, MO	6,8,27
43L	Peg Hughes, Winona, MO	8
44L	Donald & Shirley Coon, Winona, MO	6,8,28,36
45L	Norman Gallatin, Springfield, MO	6,8
46L	Daniel & Dorothy Staack, Alton, MO	8
47L	Lee & Marilee Howell, Columbia, MO	6,8
48L	Edward & Connie Maples, Bella Vista, AR	6,8
49L	Paul Stupperich, St. Ann, MO	6,8
50L	Douglas H. Anderson, Ste. Genevieve, MO	6,7,8
51L	Jim Swain, Springfield, MO	5,6,7
52L	W. Randall Washburn, River Bluffs Audubon Soc., Jefferson City, MO	8
53L	Katherine L. Adam, Ozark Area Community Congress, Fayetteville, AR	8,27
54L	W. Randall Washburn, Audubon Society of Mo., Jefferson City, MO	
55L	Barbara Helen Harmony, National Water Center, Eureka Springs, AR	6,8
56L	Paul & Marcie Roberg, Springfield, MO	8
57L	Patricia Lee, Springfield, MO	8
58L	Cindy Hanks, Springfield, MO	6,8
59L	Charles E. Glenn, West Plains, MO	5,6,7
60L	Jeanette Baker, Murphysboro, IL	6
60L	Christopher Best, Kirkwood, MO	6
60L	David Breen, Carbondale, IL	6
60L	Robin Butler, Carbondale, IL	6
60L	Ellen Cypher, Makanda, IL	6
60L	L. Gucciardo, Carbondale, IL	6
60L	Michael Loucks, Desoto, IL	6
60L	Lawrence C. Matthew, Carbondale, IL	6
60L	Funcio Menopace, Herkimer, NY	6
60L	Robert H. Mohlenbert, Carbondale, IL	6
60L	Doris Robinson, Makanda, IL	6
60L	Greg Searle, Carbondale, IL	6
60L	Donald Uzert, Carbondale, IL	6
60L	Kevin Winship, Carbondale, IL	6
61L	Belinda Beline, Doniphan, MO	6,27
62L	Charles Adams, Van Buren, MO	6,7,8
62L	Sherron Adams, Van Buren, MO	6,7,8
62L	Debra Aronson, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	David E. Beaty, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Earnest Beline, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Ernie Beline, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Jody Beline, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Mary Beline, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Kathy Bennett, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Norma J. Bennett, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Tau Bennett, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Thomas C. Bennett, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Mau Blossom, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Art Boehle, Fremont, MO	6,7,8
62L	Dee Dee, Fairdealing, MO	6,7,8
62L	Barbara Cannon, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Cecil Cannon, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Rosemary Claus-Gray, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Dawn Cochran, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Homer Coe, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Ron Cundall, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Marian Dalton, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Sasha Dancus, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Daniel S. Dohoeck, Fairdealing, MO	6,7,8
62L	Sarah Dohoeck, Fairdealing, MO	6,7,8
62L	Florence Downing, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Jody Friar, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Janice Griffin, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Sandy Griffin, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Leslie Harris, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Marvin B. Harris, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
62L	Lisa Hudson, Fairdealing, MO	6,7,8
62L	Lori Hudson, Fairdealing, MO	6,7,8
62L	Mary Isaacs, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Chris Jenkin, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Sonya Kidd, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Ed Klepzig, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Floyd Lenxwiler, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Lydia Mabbitt, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Stephen Malliot, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Kathy Martin, Naylor, MO	6,7,8
62L	Marvin Martin, Naylor, MO	6,7,8
62L	Larry McClintock, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Larry E. Meadors, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Deanne Mickle-Greer, Fremont, MO	6,7,8
62L	Richard Miller, Briar, MO	6,7,8
62L	Claudia Mobley, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Glenn F. Mobley, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Ken Montgomery, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Bob O'Neal, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Gene O'Neal, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Mert Rebstock, Kennett, MO	6,7,8
62L	O. R. Richardson, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Mary Jo Sheckles, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Carl B. Smith, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Bruce Stewart, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Jerry Stewart, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Stephen Young, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Judith Zola, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
62L	Sheldon Zola, Doniphan, MO	6,7,8
63L	Mau Blossom, Doniphan Coalition for Birth Defects, Doniphan, MO	6,9
64L	Don & Becky Horton	4,5,6,7,15,21
65L	Thomas W. Morris, Cape Girardeau, MO	6,7,8,21
66L	Wendy A. Bie, Rolla, MO	5,8
67L	Jim Courter, Congress of the United States, Washington, DC	
68L	Anna Gacich, Fenton, MO	6,8
68L	Gary Gacich, Fenton, MO	6,8
69L	Leo A. Drey, St. Louis, MO	5,7,8
70L	Peter Goldman, Kirksville, MO	5,8
70L	Mark C. Neuman, Carbondale, IL	5,8
70L	Raymond Smith, Carbondale, IL	5,8
71L	J. Donovan Larson II, St. Louis, MO	6,7,8
72L	Patricia M. Waterston, Clayton, MO	6,8
72L	Robert H. Waterston, Clayton, MO	6,8
73L	Stephen A Hodge, Summersville, MO	4,6,8
74L	Patricia McNaughton, Desoto, KS	6,8
75L	Dana Barhard, St. Louis, MO	6,7,8
76L	Cordelia Farrelly, San Antonio, TX	6
77L	Paul Williams, North Kansas City, MO	4,5,6,7,8,9
78L	Ramona Barker-Thompson, Lincoln, AR	1,6,8
78L	Margaret Davis, Pettigrew, AR	1,6,8
78L	Leonidas McCoy, Pettigrew, AR	1,6,8
78L	Louise McCoy, Pettigrew, AR	1,6,8
78L	Bob Morison, Pettigrew, AR	1,6,8
79L	James H. Arneson, Kansas City, MO	4,6,8,39
80L	Virginia L. Bretzke, Lees Summit, MO	6,8
81L	Richard D. Hagni, Rolla, MO	8
83L	Ronald L. McLinden, Kansas City, MO	6,7,8
85L	Mark Monet, USDI - Fish & Wildlife Service, Twin Cities, MN	1,3,4,5,6,8,17,23,24, 30,34,35,37,40,43,44
86L	Monte C. Phillips, Kansas City, MO	4,5,6,8,13,14
87L	Rose Ary, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Delilia Asta, Myrtle, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Joseph C. Asta, Myrtle, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	W. G. Barbie Jr, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
87L	Denny Biggerstaff, Couch, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Bruce K. Edwards, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Jane Edwards, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Kathy Garrison, Myrtle, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Tom Garrison Jr, Myrtle, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Loran Gayton, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Sandra Gayton, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Charles W. Gower, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Jean K. Kerns, Cherokee Village, AR	6,7,8,27
87L	Truman Kerns, Cherokee Village, AR	6,7,8,27
87L	Billie Martin, Couch, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Dale Martin, Couch, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Chris Matty, Couch, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	John Matty, Couch, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Lindy McBride, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Robert P. Mitchine, Couch, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Leon Moore, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Dennis & Gail Murphy, Couch, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Bill Nelson, Albuquerque, NM	6,7,8,27
87L	Lloyd Nelson, Cedar Crest, NM	6,7,8,27
87L	Lloyd E. Nelson, Aurora, IL	6,7,8,27
87L	Mary Nelson, Albuquerque, NM	6,7,8,27
87L	Chris Payton, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Donald Payton, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Hoss Puyean, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Fran Sims, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Lee Mason Smith, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Ida Stackhouse, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Mildred Sundun, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
87L	Leo Wood, Thayer, MO	6,7,8,27
88L	Don H Castleberry, USDI - National Park Service, Omaha, NE	5,6,37
89L	E. Earl Durnell, Cabool, MO	4,5,6,7,8,9,26
89L	Marion Sills, Environmental Defense Fund, Washington, DC	4,5,6,7,8,9,26
90L	James C. & Carol B. Garrison, Shawnee, KS	6,8
91L	Russ Titus, The Wildlife Society-Missouri Chapter, Columbia MO	5,6,8,21
91L	Donald Wirtshafter, Athens, OH	5,6,8,21
93L	Michael Chapman, Kansas City, M	6
94L	Douglas Anderson, Springfield, MO	6,8
95L	Dorothy Ellis, Thayer, M	
96L	Patricia Hight, Audubon Society - Grand Gulf, Pomona, MO	6
97L	Carice Pingnot, Springfield, MO	6,8,9
98L	Randy Waggoner, Overland Park, KS	6
99L	Dan Bucham, Blue Springs, MO	8
100L	Esther Myers, Audubon Society - Burroughs, Kansas City, MO	
	Delia B Duncan, Crystal City, MO	9
	Orville Gitschner, Flemington, MO	
	Jim & Margie Reiners, Mountain View, MO	
101L	Ellen K. Brooks, Gays Mills, WI	6
101L	Mark Garland, Gays Mills, WI	6
101L	Patricia Hawpetos, Gays Mills, WI	6
101L	Mark O. Hobbins, Gays Mills, WI	6
101L	Susan Lenhardt, McGregor, IA	6
101L	Joe Liolert, Gays Mills, WI	6
101L	Rebecca Milford, Gays Mills, WI	6
101L	Shirley Northern, Soldiers Grove, WI	6
101L	Maura Otis, Gays Mills, WI	6
101L	Donald L. Sterling, Gays Mills, WI	6
101L	David Swasko, Gays Mills, WI	6
102L	Kitty Cone, Local Committee for a Lead Free Ozarks, Alton, MO	6
103L	Bill Emerson, Congress of the United States, Washington, DC	5,6
104L	Lynda L. Richards, Rolla, MO	5,39
105L	Lloyd Rainbolt, Shannon Co. Presiding Commissioner, Eminence, MO	
106L	Robert E. Cobb, Forelows On Board, Welches, OR	8
107L	R.O. Huff, Chesterfield, MO	8
108L	Jerry M. Sugerman, St. Louis, MO	8

RESPONDENT NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR AGENCY	RESPONSE NUMBER
109L	Ray and Darlene Patrick, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Gladys Crow, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Maxine C. Bolin, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Dr. C. H. Mannasmith, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Dr. Theodore Hutchcroft, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Augusta J. Dahlke, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	W. Nell Harris, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Virginai Laxton, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Margaret R. Hower, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Elsa Shaw, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Henry Elz, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	C. L. Harris, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Bill and Fern Bess, Morrilton, AR	6,8
109L	Paul Bess, Morrilton, AR	6,8
110L	Thomas M. Kelly, Melhville, MO	6,8
111L	Martin B. Hayden, St. Charles, MO	6,8
112L	Carole D. Heiland, St. Louis, MO	8
113L	John Willy, Florissant, MO	8
114L	Doris L. Wolfe, Springfield, MO	6,8
115L	Morris French, Sikeston, MO	6
116L	Christopher T. Wiley, St. Charles, MO	8
117L	Robert D. Shaw, M.D., Willow Springs, MO	6,8
118L	John P. Flaherty,	
119L	Scott Thompson, O'Fallon, IL	8
120L	Eric Ratcliff, O'Fallon, IL	6,8
121L	Claire Cochran, Ranchos de Taos, NM	8
122L	Paul R. Ovatt, Augusta, MO	8
123L	Carrie, Springfield, MO	8
124L	Springfield, MO	8
125L	Paul McKinney, Trabuco Canyon, CA	8
126L	Gary Smith, Mo. Society of American Foresters,	8

TRANSCRIPTS AND LETTERS

The following pages are a compilation of all the testimony and letters from individuals, groups and agencies who commented on the draft environmental impact statement. As previously stated, the alphanumeric codes identifying speakers at the public meetings appear next to the speaker's name in the transcripts of the public meetings. The numbers used to identify written comments appear in the upper right hand corner of each page. The numbers that appear in the margins are response numbers. The responses to comments are listed in the Response section by these numbers. These are the same numbers referred to in Tables 1 and 2. Regarding the testimony from the public meetings, the letter "A" was used to denote speakers at the St. Louis meeting, "B" at the Jefferson City meeting and "C" at the Winona meeting.

U.S. STEEL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
PUBLIC MEETING

oOo

December 1, 1987
Missouri Botanical Gardens
Ridgeway Center - Shoenberg Auditorium
4344 Shaw
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

oOo

BEFORE:

Vince Vogt
Leon Kridelbaugh
Wink Hastings
Jody Eberle
Chuck Tryon
Dain Maddox
Bob May
John Scheumbauer
John Woerheide

PANEL MEMBERS.

REPORTED BY:

Lori A. Knollmeyer
Certified Shorthand Reporter
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Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Phone 314/636-2742

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PROCEEDINGS

(The proceedings began at 7:00 p.m. on
December 1, 1987.)

MR. KRIDELBAUGH: I want to begin by thanking
everyone who came out on a cold December night to be with us
tonight and offer us comments.

We're here tonight to listen to your comments
on this document. This is a draft Environmental Impact
Statement, Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National
Forest.

I would like to remind you now if you haven't
already registered to make a comment and you wish to make
such a comment, we'd like for you to go to the back of the
room and register up there with Inus. On the other hand, if
you don't want to make a comment but you would like to be
placed on a mailing list so that you get future copies of
the material that we're going to be mailing out, we would
ask for you to register and leave your mailing address with
Inus up there, too.

We're going to begin by introducing the team
that's been working pretty hard this past year to put this
document together, and over here on the righthand side we
have Chuck Tryon. Chuck is a hydrologist. He works for the
Forest Service down at Rolle, Missouri.

Sitting next to him is Jody Eberly. Jody is a

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1 wildlife biologist. She works for the Forest Service. She
2 is located at Winone, Missouri.

3 Next to her is Wink Hastings. Wink is a
4 planner, and right now is on detail from the Bureau of Land
5 Management to the Forest Service.

6 I'm Leon Kridelbaugh. I'm co-chairman, and I
7 work for the Forest Service out of Rolle.

8 Over here on the left is Vince Vogt, and Vince
9 is the co-chairman working for BLN out of Rolle.

10 Next to him is Dain Maddox. Dain is a mineral
11 specialist, and he works for the Forest Service out of
12 regional office, and that's located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

13 Next to him is Bob May. Bob May is a
14 recreation specialist. He works for the Forest Service at
15 Rolle.

16 And next to him is John Scheumbauer. John is
17 a mining engineer. He works for the Bureau of Land
18 Management out of Rolle.

19 And finally is John Woerheide. John is our
20 public information specialist for the Forest Service, and he
21 works at Rolle.

22 I want to give you a little background here to
23 begin with. There may be some folks who haven't had a
24 chance to look over some of this material, and those of you
25 that attended meetings last year bear with me a minute,

1 because we'll be giving you some of the same material that
2 you heard last year, but in 1979 U.S. Steel applied for two
3 prospecting permits on the forest. They were located on a
4 3700 acre area south of Winone, Missouri.

5 Forest Service reviewed that prospecting
6 permit and it was granted, and the company prospected there
7 until 1983. At that time they had already extended the
8 permit one time, and that's the end of that, they are not
9 permitted to extend it again, and they have to give the
10 prospecting permit up unless they have found some
11 mineralization.

12 Well, they have found mineralization that met
13 the minimum requirements of the Bureau of Land Management,
14 and that permitted the company to apply then for a lease.
15 And during this period of time the company had transferred
16 all their interest to the Doe Run Company that currently
17 holds some mineral interest down there.

18 Based on that application the Forest Service
19 prepared an environmental assessment, and we went out and
20 looked for some public comment, and what we found out in
21 that process was that this is a very controversial decision,
22 so we decided to take a much closer, more detailed look at
23 the decision to be made.

24 So one year ago the Bureau of Land Management
25 and the Forest Service determined that we would prepare a

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1 joint Environmental Impact Statement, and that we would also
2 enlarge the area to take care of any future applications
3 that we might get in the area.

4 Now during the past year we've been working on
5 this draft, and basically we wanted to answer two questions:
6 One is, Should the Forest Service consent to a lease; and
7 the second question is, Should BLM issue the lease?

8 In the draft proposal, the answer that we
9 presented is we would consent to the lease and also issue.

10 Now, we're here tonight to listen to your
11 comments on that particular proposal. We're looking forward
12 to some constructive criticism of what we've done, and we've
13 found a few errors in the document already, and we would
14 encourage you if you find some, to let us know tonight or
15 send us a note in the mail, and point any out to us.

16 There are some inconsistencies that have crept
17 into it because we did have to put it together on a tight
18 timeframe, as you all know. If we overlooked any
19 information that's available out there, we would like to
20 know about that, too. And our primary goal is to improve
21 the document.

22 Now, I remind you that this is a draft. The
23 draft could have been presented without any position
24 whatsoever, just a series of alternatives, and we could have
25 listened to comments, but the agencies prefer to give an

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1 satisfy the issues that were developed in the scoping
2 process.

3 And following that we're going to provide some
4 time then for--the rest of the meeting, in fact, will be
5 devoted to listening to your comments, so I call on John
6 now, and get our summary started here, John.

7 MR. WOERHEIDE: Four things here I would
8 really like to cover as far as the public involvement is
9 concerned. I think they're all pretty important to this
10 entire process, and the first of these is scoping and what
11 is its purpose; the second is gathering the public comments,
12 and the uses of these comments in scoping; and then analysis
13 of public comments and how we went about that; that, and
14 then the public issues and management concerns that resulted
15 from the scoping process.

16 These are the same management concerns and
17 public issues that are in the summary document and also in
18 the draft document as well. The Council of Environmental
19 Quality regulations require that during the initial
20 preparation stages of environmental impact statements there
21 be early and open process for gathering information and
22 scoping the issues related to the proposed action and to be
23 addressed in the environmental impact study, and that
24 process itself is called scoping.

25 Scoping has four major objectives, to identify

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1 indication of the direction that the decision makers are
2 headed in, and that's what we've done, so on this particular
3 draft we've indicated a preferred alternative. But I remind
4 you that that's not the final decision.

5 Now, at the end of the comment period, which
6 has been extended now to January 8, we'll consider all
7 comments. The team will come back together and revise the
8 document where appropriate, and present that to the decision
9 makers, and they will review that and come to a final
10 decision, which may be one of the alternatives that's in the
11 plan, it could be a modified alternative, or it could be an
12 entirely different alternative, and we hope to have our
13 final document out then sometime in the spring after the
14 final decision is made.

15 Now, there may be some here, as I said
16 earlier, that haven't had a chance to read the documents, so
17 we thought it would be appropriate for some of the team
18 members to take a few minutes and tell what you've done
19 this past year and to briefly summarize the document, and
20 we're going to call on John Woerheide to tell about the
21 scoping process and what we did with the comments that we
22 heard from our public comment period during the scoping
23 process, and then we'll call on John Schaumbauer to tell you
24 about the mining proposals that were developed, and then
25 John will tell you how we developed some alternatives to

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1 the effects of public and agency concerns, and to facilitate
2 an efficient EIS process, and to identify and to define the
3 issues and alternatives to be examined in detail, and to
4 save time in the overall process by ensuring that the EIS
5 adequately addresses relevant issues.

6 Numerous comments and concerns about the
7 original environmental assessment, as Leon indicated, were
8 that it failed to consider future leasing, and it did not
9 adequately address specific resource issues.

10 So in October of 1986 the Forest Service
11 embarked on the scoping process that was involved in this
12 environmental impact statement. A notice of intent was
13 published in the Federal Register on November 7, 1986, and
14 the 60-day scoping period began at that time.

15 We held two public meetings during the scoping
16 process. One was in Jefferson City on December 10, and the
17 other at Winona, Missouri on December 11. Written comments
18 were received during the entire scoping period.

19 The information gathered during the scoping
20 process was used to guide the preparation of the draft
21 environmental impact statement and will be considered fully
22 in the decision processes of the Forest Service and the
23 Bureau.

24 Gathering of the public comments when
25 something like this, comments from each of the 110 persons

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1 expressing their thoughts on the original environmental
2 assessment were used as a basis for scoping. In other
3 words, we took all of those comments that were received in
4 that original environmental assessment period and used those
5 as a basis.

6 28 of the 110 persons expressing their views
7 lived within the six county area surrounding the study,
8 while 69 lived at other Missouri locations, and 15 lived out
9 of the state. And from those 110 original persons we
10 gleaned 241 comments from letters and petitions submitted by
11 these folks, and formed the basis for the EIS preparation.

12 During the scoping process a total of 117
13 responses were received, representing 583 persons. There
14 were 43 oral statements that were made at the two public
15 meetings, and written responses included 68 letters, 4
16 petitions or resolutions in the report.

17 The local six counties surrounding the study
18 area were well represented, with 48 first responses totally
19 representing 513 persons, many of whom had signed one of
20 many petitions that we received. 63 responses were received
21 from other Missouri locations, and 6 from persons outside of
22 the state. 78 of the 117 responses were from individuals.
23 Other responses came from the mining industry, various
24 organizations, professional societies, elected officials,
25 and public agency individuals.

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1 for additional jobs and income that mining related activity
2 would bring to the area. Some expressed concern that jobs
3 and income related to mining would be of a temporary nature,
4 and would effect local lifestyles and other industries,
5 including recreation and tourism.

6 Threaten endangered species was another issue.
7 The public voiced concerns that mineral activities would
8 adversely impact habitats and populations of wildlife and
9 plant species, many of which were federal and state
10 endangered or threatened species.

11 The lead market was another issue. The public
12 commented on current and anticipated future lead market
13 conditions. They questioned the need for additional lead
14 sources, and whether it was economically mineable.
15 Adversely, some comments defined the need for additional
16 lead sources to ensure a stable, long-term supply for the
17 nation.

18 Land use purpose was another issue. The
19 public expressed concerns that mineral production and
20 development is not consistent with the purpose for which
21 natural forest lands were acquired. The mineral activities
22 would either preclude the use and enjoyment of other
23 national forest resources, or that the Forest Service and
24 the Bureau would not exercise their authority to adequately
25 protect such resources.

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1 A content analysis used to summarize the major
2 points of concern from each of the responses received. 633
3 comments were identified during the EIS scoping process,
4 encompassed with the 241 comments gathered early during the EA
5 process. Comments were categorized and displayed by effect
6 on environment by the EIS study team.

7 Using the scoping information, the EIS team
8 identified eight major issues and two management concerns.
9 The term issue refers to a topic that was raised by the
10 public, while the term management concern refers to a topic
11 raised by federal land managers.

12 The issues were as follows:

13 Water was one of the issues. The public
14 expressed concern that mining would degrade water resources,
15 creating hazards which would affect public health, safety,
16 wildlife, tourism, and the quality of Ozark life.

17 Land character, the second issue, the public
18 expressed concern that mineral activities would unacceptably
19 change the lifestyles and experiences of the residents and
20 visitors to the study area. The land provides an abundance
21 of natural resources in the rugged, remote, and scenic
22 setting, and the quality of life is often bettered by these
23 natural resources.

24 The third issue was jobs, economy, and
25 lifestyle. Many individuals expressed considerable interest

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1 Areas of national significance was another
2 concern of the public, and that concern was that the mining
3 activities would adversely affect the currently designated
4 Eleven Point National Scenic River and the Ozark National
5 Scenic Riverway, the Irish Wilderness and its excluded
6 lands, the administratively designated Cupelo Pond, and
7 other designated national scenic or geologic areas,
8 including Greer Spring.

9 The EIS schedule was another issue that came
10 up from the public, and the public was concerned that the
11 schedule did not provide sufficient time to adequately
12 analyze the possible effects of mining in the study area.
13 This issue was not carried forward in the analysis, because
14 it was not an issue around which alternatives could be
15 developed and evaluated. It is a criterion by which the
16 public can evaluate the entire analysis, however.

17 Management concerns were compatibility with
18 the Forest plan, whether possible mining activities in this
19 area would be compatible with the Forest plan, and land
20 available for development, whether there are sufficient
21 federal lands available for lease and development to ensure
22 a continued flow of mineral commodities.

23 After the issues and concerns were developed,
24 they were used throughout the entire study team process in
25 the preparation of the EIS, and if you get to view a copy of

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1 this document, you'll notice that they are carried through
2 in all of the sections of the document, and there is in the
3 full document the summary of all of the scoping information
4 in the back, and the appendix material, and also a list of
5 responses to the comments that are received from the public.

6 Constant analysis for the comments that we
7 received during this draft environmental impact statement
8 processes will follow about the same pattern as far as the
9 analysis of comments is concerned, and now I guess we turn
10 this over to John.

11 MR. SCHEUMBAUER: Let me start out by saying
12 there's no mining proposal at the present time by the
13 Applicant. Being that was the case, we had to come up with
14 three hypothetical scenarios for this area down here, based
15 primarily on the way things are done in the Lead Belt and
16 the Viburnum Trend these days.

17 The low development scenario was essentially
18 an exploration program. They first go into an area, it's
19 done with a core ring, which essentially they drill 2000
20 foot in this area to take out approximately a one-inch
21 cylindrical core out of the rock.

22 Originally when they start out most of the
23 drilling is done along ridge tops at spacings up to a mile
24 or so. Upon hitting mineralization, this pattern generally
25 narrows down to 250 to 300 feet.

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1 There it is loaded to the surface, processed
2 in a mill and disposed of. We went through several
3 scenarios on waste disposal which are in the document, but
4 the primary one is a tailings pond.

5 The development time when you're looking to
6 get into this low development scenario, if they prove out,
7 roughly it will take them 3 to 5 years to actually put the
8 physical mine in. This is after they explore for it and
9 after they get the proper permitting processes.

10 After this we also analyzed the possibility,
11 because the area is so large, the possibility that you
12 could have another Viburnum-type Trend. There have been two
13 mining fields like that in the history of mankind, and
14 they've both been in Missouri, the Old Lead Belt, and the
15 Viburnum Trend, but we did analyze that, and that
16 essentially is no different than the same process you go
17 through with one mine, but we put up the possibility that
18 you could have 7 to 8 mines and produce the tonnage they do
19 today.

20 The three scenarios are going to go from a
21 time frame from roughly, we estimated a minimum of 6 years
22 to find out whether or not there's anything there, and
23 possibly 15 years after the lease originated to possibly
24 mine one mine out, and if you get to the high scenario,
25 you're looking at a lead mine that may last 40 years.

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1 Roads generally are used that are in existence
2 now, but as the panel knows, roads do have to be built.
3 Most drill sites are used on existing OBs where possible.
4 Some of them can get up to a size of about 100 by 100, which
5 is a quarter of an acre in size.

6 In order for them to prove out a mine, the
7 first scenario we developed was they would need
8 approximately six years to tell whether or not there would be
9 mineral deposit, and we felt in six years it's a pretty much
10 known fact these leases can be drilled out for the existence
11 or nonexistence.

12 In order for them to go on to what you would
13 call a low development scenario, they would essentially have
14 to put in 100 holes, and get approximately a 20 to 25
15 percent success ratio of a pay hole to have enough tonnage,
16 1500 tons, in order to put in one mine.

17 The minings we had to base on is essentially
18 the technology today, which is essentially a double shaft
19 mine. These are generally 12 to 15 foot, sometimes 20 foot
20 diameter shafts, drill down to the ore, which is roughly
21 200 feet below the surface.

22 Mining is done by room mining, essentially.
23 Rooms are roughly 30 feet wide. They can be up to 100 feet
24 high. Ore is simply drilled, shot, and loaded out with a
25 front end loader, and taken to the shaft.

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1 MR. MADDOX: I want to go back just a moment
2 before I explain the analysis process, and try to focus a
3 little more on exactly what this document tries to do. As
4 John Scheumbeuer just said, there is no proposal to mine.
5 But what we're wrestling with, what all of us are wrestling
6 with is trying to figure out what would be the conditions of
7 the lease if a lease was to be granted.

8 And what we did in the analysis process, based
9 upon the issues that were a result of the environmental
10 analysis that we did, as John Woerheide explained, is we
11 were trying to focus in on what would be the impacts of
12 mineral development as described by John, and again we don't
13 have a proposal, so we had to conjure one up based on what's
14 happened in the Viburnum area, what would be the impacts to
15 those issues, to those things that are of concern to you and
16 to us as we try to manage the National Forest.

17 Once we had tried to describe environment,
18 those parts of the environment that might be impacted by
19 these potential mineral activities, we then look to the
20 regulatory environment, the state water quality laws, the
21 laws that have to do with mining, the Forest Service laws
22 and regulations on the different types of use that are being
23 permitted, the Bureau of Land Management laws on the types
24 of activities that can occur under mineral lease.

25 In addition to the state water quality laws,

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1 there's a variety of mining and safety laws that need to be
2 complied with.

3 All of these created the environment that this
4 activity might occur in, and sort of set the framework of
5 impacts that might result from.

6 Once we had described that, then we were left
7 with impacts that hadn't been mitigated, issues of land
8 character, potential impacts to water quality.

9 We proceeded, and the bulk of this document
10 tries to describe that environment, tries to describe
11 potential impacts that might occur to some of these things
12 that we're concerned about, water quality, visual quality,
13 and then tried to develop, or did develop mitigation
14 measures as to reduce those impacts to some level that was
15 acceptable to us managing the National Forest.

16 In some case the impacts weren't acceptable.
17 The water issue, which is probably the most complicated and
18 controversial of all the issues, is one where the state has
19 a very stringent regulatory environment in place, that for
20 most purposes would protect--if met, would protect the water
21 quality.

22 That was one of those issues that was not
23 responded to in the alternatives, because we felt the
24 regulatory environment was strong enough, and if complied
25 with, would protect the water quality.

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1 And then the last alternative is a combination
2 of the fourth alternative where we would change the visual
3 quality standards, but we would also permit road density to
4 be increased in a special management area. I don't know if
5 you're familiar with the Forest Plan, it's all a 6.2
6 management area.

7 But each of these alternatives was developed
8 in response to the issues that were identified through the
9 scoping process. They were developed in response to
10 mitigation measures and trying to reduce the potential
11 impact of mineral activities, hypothetical, but still those
12 things that might occur if the lease were consented to.

13 MR. VOGT: My part in this program is to serve
14 as the moderator for the public comment period. We've got a
15 few ground rules I'd like to go through first. This meeting
16 is being recorded over here so I would like to encourage the
17 use of the microphone over here and the podium for the
18 benefit of the recorder and the other people here at the
19 meeting.

20 And we've got 31 registered commentators that
21 would like to talk, so we're going to have to limit the time
22 period to five minutes per person. And what I'll do is I'll
23 call the names in the order of the sign up, and I will also
24 indicate which person is next up, and we would appreciate it
25 if the person that is next up would start making their way

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1 The other issues such as land character or
2 protection of special areas like Cupelo Pond, or the Irish
3 Wilderness, we tried to develop mitigation measures based
4 upon the things that we've learned from managing the
5 national forest that would mitigate those impacts, and in
6 doing that we ended up developing five alternatives.

7 Very briefly, one alternative is that we would
8 not consent to any leases. Simply, we cannot accept the
9 impacts that might result, and we, the Forest Service, would
10 not consent to the issuance of the lease, and couldn't
11 grant a lease, couldn't consent to a lease.

12 The second alternative was to permit leasing
13 to occur throughout the area, similar to the kinds of
14 mineral activities that are occurring in the Viburnum area.

15 The third alternative was to permit mineral
16 leasing to occur, but with the Forest Plan standards that
17 are presently in place.

18 The fourth alternative, which is sort of a
19 compromise alternative with the third one, was to permit
20 mineral development to occur, but to change some of the
21 standards that are involved in the Forest Plan, to permit
22 more activities to occur over a larger area. In essence,
23 the visual quality standards would have to be exchanged to
24 permit road building, to permit power lines, to permit mill
25 sites to be developed.

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1 over towards the podium when they hear their name called.

2 And at the end of each commentator's period, or
3 actually during the 5 minute period we will allow questions
4 to be asked of the panel. We are mainly here to listen to
5 your comments, but if there are any questions, or if
6 somebody doesn't understand what the EIS is saying, or they
7 want to point out some data that was overlooked or misstated
8 or is just incorrect, they can do it at that time.

9 If you have any handwritten material you would
10 like to include, pass them to me when you're done talking.
11 And as time permits we will open the floor at the end of the
12 registered comment period for additional oral comments.

13 I would like to start out with Gordon Buchner,
14 who will be first up, and the person following him will be
15 Danny Staples.

16 **1A** MR. GORDON BUCHNER: The first thing I'd like
17 to do is introduce myself. I'm Gordon Buchner, mayor of the
18 City of Winona, Missouri, which is located in Shannon
19 County, and right in the heart of this proposed mining that
20 we're here to talk about tonight.

21 I would like to say that I spent 11 years of
22 my life working in a lead mine. I worked there until 1969
23 when I lost my leg. The loss of my leg was not mine
24 related. I feel like I'm knowledgeable about safety
25 procedures and government restrictions that apply to mining.

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1 I'm Ozark native, born and raised in Winone.
2 and I want to take time now to applaud the U.S.D.A., Forest
3 Service and Bureau of Land Management. I feel like they
4 done a superb job in drafting this environmental study.
5 There's been a lot of time and professional people working
6 on this thing.

7 Of the five alternatives that they proposed,
8 myself, I like alternative B, the full leasing. I feel like
9 we should let our professional people who work for the
10 United States Forest Service, Department of Natural
11 Resources, the Environmental Protection Agency, and our
12 state and federal mine inspectors do their jobs of making
13 sure that our water and land use is never misused or abused.

14 We have people who are well qualified to do
15 this. As far as jobs goes, no place in Missouri needs the
16 jobs any more than Shannon, Carter, and Oregon County. We
17 love the Ozarks, and we'd like to see our children have
18 something to look forward to after they get out of high
19 school or college.

20 The mining area also produces new housing
21 construction, business expansions, and a much better
22 standard of living, and I don't feel that any of these
23 things would take away any of the luster or charm of our
24 beautiful Ozark Mountains or streams.

25 You will hear a lot of reasons, and in my

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1 went to take up too much of your time, because I know
2 there's others who would like to speak, but I would like
3 everyone to know I am for the proposed mining in Shannon,
4 Oregon, and Carter Counties, and I support the United States
5 Forest Service 100 percent in their endeavors. If I can be
6 of assistance, call me. Thank you.

7 MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker will
8 be Denny Staples, and following him will be Nancy Bland.

9 **2A** MR. DANNY STAPLES: Mr. Chairman, thank you
10 for the opportunity to speak to your panel. As some of you
11 know and some of you are not aware, I represent the 20th
12 Senatorial district in the State of Missouri that makes up
13 Shannon County, along with eight other counties.

14 Also in my Senatorial district I have Reynolds
15 and Iron County, and the first six years of my service in
16 the Missouri General Assembly was in the House of
17 Representatives, and during those six years I was the vice
18 chairman of the mines and mining committee in the House.

18 In those six years we worked very, very
20 closely with the mining industry, especially that in
21 Reynolds County that was in my district.

22 I don't know of anyone in those years that the
23 lead industry was booming there that worked any harder to
24 keep the environment sound and clean as did St. Joe Lead,
25 COMINCO, Ozark, and those other lead industries.

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1 opinion, most of them are unwarranted as to why we don't
2 need a mine, but if you will talk to the native people of
3 this proposed mining area, you'll find that they will not
4 agree with this kind of propaganda.

5 They'll tell you we desperately need mining
6 and the new businesses that will come to our area. I
7 believe in the freedom of speech, and I also believe that we
8 all have enough common sense not to let a few special
9 interest groups or so-called environmentalists tell us
10 Ozarkers how to live or how to take care of our native homa-
11 land.

12 You can be granted one thing for sure, no one
13 loves the Ozark Mountains or streams any more than we do.
14 We live there. And in thousands of cases over the years we
15 Ozarkers have fought for our country and defended it with
16 our lives, and have always done that with pride.

17 Now all we're asking is for the right to mine
18 lead and zinc and have a chance to enjoy some of the better
19 things in life that we feel we're entitled to, and we'll
20 earn.

21 St. Louis has a large number of our Ozarkers
22 who would jump at a chance to return home to a job if the
23 opportunity was there, and we would love to have them back
24 home.

25 I've said about all I need to say. I don't

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1 I want to comment about the hard work that
2 this panel has done in putting this together. We appreciate
3 it very much. Most of us that are here tonight believe in
4 protection of the environment. It's very fragile, and it
5 needs the closest care that we can give it.

6 Also I would like to make a statement that the
7 five lead mines that are in Reynolds County come from up on
8 the headwaters of the Black River. The Black River is one
9 of the clearest, cleanest streams in not only the State of
10 Missouri, but the Midwest.

11 Jacks Fork, Current River and the Eleven Point
12 are three other beautiful streams that we have that are
13 closer to the area of Winona and northern Oregon County than
14 the Black River, but I think if you compared the
15 environmental quality of the Black River along with the
16 three federally owned streams, the Current, the Jacks Fork,
17 and the Eleven Point, without a lead industry there already,
18 I think you'll find that the Black River is probably about
19 as safe and about as clean a river as the other three.

20 As far as the plan goes, I think the Forest
21 Service has done a superb job and the Bureau of Land
22 Management on putting this together, and I would agree with
23 the mayor of Winona that the lead industry is needed, it's
24 warranted.

25 If you look at the assessed valuation of

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Reynolds County, that at one time before the lead industry came to Missouri, was one of the poorest counties in the State of Missouri, but because of St. Joe Lead, and because of Ozark Lead, because of the mining industry that they have there, they have quality schools, a hospital.

And of course the lead industry has been depressed over the last few years, but I think we're coming back to lead, and I would urge that this panel and whoever the makes the decision give the permits, the leases to the mining industry that's interested in it, and continue with the good work that the Forest Service has always done.

Thank you.

MR. VOGT: The next commentator will be Nancy Blend, and following her will be Francis Stein.

3A MS. NANCY BLAND: My name is Nancy Bland. I was raised in Maplewood of St. Louis County. I moved to Van Buren in 1979 and am now a five year resident of Winone, Missouri.

I am at this time an unemployed school teacher and a partner with my husband in our business of gunsmithing and related retail sales. The main reason most people in our area, including myself, are in favor of hardrock mineral leasing is because of the economical boost it offers our area.

We realize that there is a lot of opposition

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due to the possibility of detrimental effects on our natural resources. As a newer resident of the area I can honestly say that I truly appreciate the beauty of our area. I would be the first to complain if I couldn't catch a fish or enjoy the beauty of the Current or Eleven Point Rivers because of mineral contamination to the water.

As a United States and Missouri citizen, I place my confidence and trust in the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management. I believe that they will do their jobs in monitoring the tailings impoundments and thus prevent leakage to these and any other surrounding water sources.

I consider this risk in comparison with the decision of a person to have surgery. There is always risk in surgery, but you take it in order that your body may function better, and thus trust your surgeon. In this case, the mines are the patients. Going forward with them would enable our area and our country to function better.

The environment is the risk, but place your faith in the surgeon, or in this case, the legislative organizations previously mentioned.

It has also been argued that the Forest Service and the Bureau will not exercise their authority to protect the resources. The very thought of this makes me laugh out loud. Why, the state authority that is already

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down there does such a good job, for example, that my husband was checked three times over deer season. When we fish, we are frequently checked for registration of our boat, fishing permits, and legal catch. I am sure if the state Bureau had the authority they would do their job to spare embarrassment upon themselves.

As for the destruction and/or alteration of some species, there is no doubt in my mind that this will occur. The questions to me then are how much, and is it worth it? Again, I say that our legislation is capable of keeping these changes to a minimum.

There is also no way of getting around a visual change, but in a maximum usage plan, we're only talking about 3,335 acres out of a 119,000 nationally owned acres, not to mention the privately and state owned acreage that is offered. Of the 3,300 acres, most will not be changed on the surface and will still leave an enormous amount of areas as to enjoy, appreciate, and tell your children about.

If visual detriment is really your concern, maybe the thousands of canoeists should start returning each year to participate in the annual trash pickups that go on our rivers. No, that is locally sponsored and widely supported by locals only.

This indicates to me that your real concern is

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not with total beauty. Instead, your visual interest only involves what you see when you come in, not what you see when you turn your backs and head for home.

The most important issue to me is the economic boost the mines offer to our area. I remember my first class, as many teachers do. One of the things that has always stuck out in my mind is that I had 29 students in my classroom, 26 which were on the free lunch program, 2 of which were on the reduced, and 1 that paid full price for their meal. At that time an elementary lunch at full price cost 80 cents per day, and at reduced price cost 30 cents per day, thus meaning that 26 of my students could not afford to pay \$3.00 per week to eat, what in most cases, was their only balanced meal for the day.

I have many times witnessed long lines that went on all day in order for people to receive commodities from the government, consisting of cheese, powdered milk, honey, rice and et cetera.

I check out at the grocery store and see more people paying with food stamps than U.S. cash. I have known families with children that did not have water and/or electricity, that live in travel trailers or school buses on a permanent basis.

I realize that no company can offer jobs to everyone. I also realize that there will always be those

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1 peopla who don't want to work, no matter whet, elithough I am
2 confident that there ara meny people in our eraa that ara
3 willing to work in a mina or on a construction crew in order
4 to anjoy tha pride of feeding his family out of his own
5 pocket.

6 Hardrock mineral leessing can help provida e
7 batter economy in our eree, where the main, but unreliabla
8 economy of lumber is bacoming e thing of the past. I am
9 confident thet the people in our eraa do appreciata tha area
10 we live in and understand the peredise of naturel resources
11 wa heve surrounding us. All we ask is a better economy to
12 enjoy tham by.

13 I believe that tha mines and natura cen heve e
14 positiva working relationship together.

15 MR. VOGT: Francis Stein will ba the next
16 sppeaker, followed by Weyna Gibbs.

17 **4A** MR. FRANCIS STEIN: My name is Francis Stein.
18 I am e purebred and proud to be Shannon County hillbilly. I
19 grew up at a small farm south of Winona, Missouri end spent
20 a greet amount of my time in my grandfather's small store in
21 town.

22 I am now the third generation owner of thet
23 store. I have two sons. One is e collega sophomore. One is
24 a high school sophomore. Both ere honor students end are
25 listed es heving high potential, but like students end young

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1 pollute. Whera is there en environmentalist who leaves e
2 rivar or stream to urinata? True, one such ect is probably
3 sefe, but when sevarel people do it over a period of tima,
4 and further down the stream someone drinks the water, the
5 results could be tragic.

6 As fer es the opening of the mines, if nothing
7 is intentionally destroyed, why all tha fuss? Why condemn
8 end sentence a way of lifa and those living it to e slow
9 death when there is enough unemployed people living in the
10 threa county aree needing life's necessities, end their
11 intalligence is high enough and sharp enough to quickly
12 edjust to whatever training is needed end requirad, and most
13 wera willing to do it?

14 To sum it ell up, we natives ere not
15 developers. Wa have lived hara all of our livas. We
16 treecure our gifts from God, end we heva fought end struggled
17 to stay here in the lend our forefathers homesteaded. God
18 geve us the besuty end serenity of our community. He put it
19 here for ell of us to uea enjoy.

20 If God put the large deposits of minerals in
21 the peredise, he put it there for ell of us to usa and
22 enjoy, not for us to destroy, but for us to usa. If he did
23 not do these things, then why did ha giva men the
24 intelligence, the knowledge, end the power and ways to
25 explore end locate thesa treasures, if not for men's

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1 peopla before them, they will have to go elsewhere for
2 employment, end e business thet was orgenized in 1924 will
3 die with me.

4 As e lifelong resident I not only know, but
5 have experienced the heertbreek and despeir of having no
6 employment. Wa ere egein fecing difficult times.
7 Unemployment in our aree is not accurately counted. Once a
8 person hes collected ell of his unemployment benefits, he is
9 no longer counted as unemployed. All thet remains for some
10 is soma form of welfare. Some fathers go so far es to
11 divorce their wives so that the wife can collect Aid For
12 Dependent Children end feed their children.

13 We ara not the selfish end destructive
14 ignorent peopla that in environmentalists anvision us to be.
15 We are warm, considerete, end friendly people that do not
16 necesserily need the luxuries that other people possess. We
17 willing to shara our naturel, unique, and beaufitul country
18 with them, but we do resent those people who come to worship
19 and enjoy our gifts, return home to downgrade us as poor,
20 ignorent, and needy, a queer group of people, leaving with
21 us our rivars, streams, end forests littered with beer cans
22 end broken glass, tresh and human waste upon the forest
23 treils.

24 We, the netives and the Forest Service, must
25 cleen it up. We are not destructive, and most of us do not

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1 benefit?

2 In God or nature's plan, one species of His
3 kingdom needs e portion of another species to survive. All
4 of us eet, but when we eet we're aating a species of some
5 kind, whether it be meat, or vegetablas, or fish.

6 We, the Shannon County hillbillies, are only
7 asking for our portion of God's gift to us. We will gledly
8 assist in any way, except destruct and destroy nature's
9 beauty, to gat our pert. We are now an endangered species,
10 and will soon be on the extinct list if we are denied e way
11 to build e future for our decedents.

12 The three counties in the mine survey ere
13 broke, pertially beecause of welfare handouts. We need a way
14 to reise ourselves above this welfare existence. We ere
15 sick and depressed and cannot pay our long overdue debts to
16 our neighbors and friends, so thet they may in turn pay
17 theirs.

18 Is it the environmentalists who plen to
19 destroy those of us they tend to cell the dumb, ignorent,
20 queer, and uneducetec hillbillies? Can they not enjoy it
21 with us end try to make our life here better es God had
22 plenned?

23 If we were the dumb, uneducetec, end queer
24 hillbillies thet we are considered to be, the Cupelo Gum
25 Pond thet hes been mentioned, the Cupelo Gum Pond (phonetic

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spellings) that has been mentioned. We have lived through two timber booms in our area. This timber and beauty would be gone. It would no longer be there. It would have been destroyed had we not in our own way been environmentalists also, and been wanted to protect something unusual and different in our area.

We also realize that this is not a permanent solution for our economic problems, but it does give us a chance to find additional work, additional companies, additional something to help us survive in the rural depressed area.

Thank you very much for your time. I do support Proposition B, and I wish to thank the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for all of the effort and time put into the environmental impact study.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Wayne Gibbs, followed by Jim Tipton.

5A MR. WAYNE GIBBS: I'm Wayne Gibbs, Van Buren, Missouri, and I would like to comment and commend the panel there on a job well done on this environmental impact statement.

I would also like to say that I am 100 percent for the development to the fullest potential of our area. With all the checks and balances in place that have already been established and are warranted, mining is not anymore

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I'm from Winona originally, and when I got out of high school, instead of having a place to go to work and know it, I had to come to St. Louis, and I spent about 35 years here before I could go back and enjoy the beauty of that community down there, and I'm strictly for the mines, because I think it will give jobs and help people down in there.

And the things we do need is for when the kids get out of high school they don't need to go off two or three hundred miles to go to work. Let them have the work there in the community, and this is all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Randall Pulliam will be next, followed by Jim Eskew.

7A MR. RANDALL PULLIAM: I'm Randall Pulliam from Winona, Missouri, and I'm a logger, and logs is getting hard to find, so we need some work to come in and help people have a job so they can support their families.

I don't figure it's going to hurt anything, the mine. We don't want it tore up. We like to fish, too. I'd fish on Saturday and Sunday and five other days a week if I could afford it, and we don't tear the river up. We do catch a lot of fish and kill a lot of deer, and stuff like that.

We take care of our wildlife, and like I said,

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destructive than any other modern day industry in my mind.

Service development will take only a few acres out of this vast--wildlife habitat will be improved to a great extent. We do not want to build a large city down there. We want a chance to develop the jobs in our area. We don't want to burden the cities with our children and our grandchildren, when with development we can provide jobs at home for them.

There's probably a little bit of environmentalist in all of us. Environmentalists are basically really good people who want the same things we do, a warm home, food on the table, and a job to support their families. And I'm sure a large percentage of environmentalists have a good job and a good way of life. However, I would challenge an environmentalist to come into our area and sit down without his fabulous income, and make a living. I'll guarantee you, he'll eat his environment.

To the environmentalists, I welcome their support, their help, they go hand in hand. Let us develop this area, do it right the first time, and with cooperation, together we can build a better place for all of us.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. Jim Tipton will be the next speaker, follow by Randall Pulliam.

6A MR. JIM TIPTON: My name is Jim Tipton, and

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it's gone for us. We're cutting scrag blocks because we can't find timber big enough for saw logs, and that's all I've got to say. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. Jim Eskew will be next, followed by Denise Stephens.

8A MR. JIM ESKEW: My name is Jim Eskew, and Pastor of Church of God of Prophecy in Winona, and also President of the Ministerial Alliance.

I would like to also commend the panel and the workers for this fine job. I would like to just give a little bit of input here. Work is desperately needed in our area.

We just incorporated a program in our alliance in November for nonperishable foods to be collected for those that no longer can get government help, so we do need the jobs. I represent a lot of people, and a lot of them that are out of work, so whatever you can do to help us would be appreciated.

MR. VOGT: Denise Stephens will be next, followed by Cari Cox.

9A MS. DENISE STEPHENS: I would like to establish the fact the people of Winona, Missouri and the surrounding area are in 100 percent agreement that we do not want to pollute our area in any way. We love the Ozarks, and I want to stress the word love. If we didn't, we would

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1 not still be living there.

2 I feel that the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau
3 of Land Management are fully capable of leasing, in this
4 case, Alternative B, in this area for the purpose of lead
5 mining and regulating it to the highest degree to enable us
6 to reap the rewards of the ore that is buried there, and at
7 the same time make sure that we do not lose any of our
8 natural beauty.

9 According to the impact study, this can be
10 achieved if we only give them a chance to do the job that
11 they're trained to do. I feel that it is our area and our
12 decision. We do not go to other areas of the state or
13 country and try to dictate what is done there, and we wish
14 that the outsiders would show us the same courtesy.

15 MR. VOGT: Thank you. Kari Cox will be the
16 next speaker, followed by Thomas Becker.

17 **10A** MS. KARI COX: My name is Kari Cox, and I'm
18 from Winona. First off, I would like to let you know I do
19 appreciate the efforts of the Forest Service and Land
20 Management, and everybody involved in the environmental
21 impact statement.

22 I want to see the proposals for the lead
23 mining in Shannon County, Oregon County, and Carter County
24 approved. I have read the environmental impact statement,
25 and I've also dug for more information pertaining to this

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1 I'm from Shannon County, and I have here an environmental
2 impact statement concerning lead mines coming into our area.
3 It covers in depth the impact on our environment down to the
4 finest point, to the effect on vegetation, animals, rivers,
5 trees, and air.

6 It seems that the impact on the ecology of
7 this area and surrounding areas are minimal. When you weigh
8 the minimal possible bad effects on our ecology against the
9 benefits of the jobs that we so badly need, the scales are
10 overbalanced in favor of the jobs.

11 Shannon County is the second largest county in
12 the state and the least populated. We have 1000 square
13 miles and only 8000 people. We're talking 8 people to the
14 square mile. Two-thirds of Shannon County is government
15 Forest land, which in turn highly limits our bondable area
16 to raise money for schools, roads, and so forth.

17 There aren't many jobs in this area, and these
18 jobs are low pay. Many of the people who have jobs don't
19 have enough money to support their families and are on some
20 kind of relief. Even though they work, many are still
21 eligible for food stamps. 60 percent of our children are on
22 a free or reduced lunch program.

23 Now this is ridiculous. If these lead mines
24 open up it will give many of them a chance to get off of
25 relief. It is said that 975 families, or three or four

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1 whole issue.

2 I am well aware of the different techniques
3 mining companies use to prevent the environmental hazards
4 everyone is so worried about. I really don't see why this
5 has been such a big deal. The lead is there, the jobs are
6 needed, and there are ways to prevent environmental hazards.
7 To me that sums it up.

8 It's so easy, but yet we have people who want
9 to keep this from happening for their own personal reasons.
10 I'm tired of hearing the stories about city people coming
11 to our area for their vacations and going back home only to
12 make remarks about the poverty, low income, et cetera, in
13 our area.

14 We have good, honest people in my hometown
15 area, who could be taken off the unemployment rolls if the
16 mining jobs were made available in our area. We do not
17 consider our area to be a city park for major cities.

18 Our area is made up of people who just want a
19 chance to better themselves, just like anyone else anywhere.
20 Really, if you think about it, we're the lucky ones. We can
21 have the beauty of Ozarks along with lead mining industry.
22 We can have both. Thank you.

23 MR. VOGT: Thank you. Thomas Becker will be
24 next.

25 **11A** MR. THOMAS BECKER: My name is Tom Becker, and

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1 thousand people of our 8000 people in this county are on
2 relief, and unemployment runs over 15 percent. There's
3 hardly any doubt that we need these lead appliance mines.

4 It's been said that one-and-a-half million
5 people spend their vacations down here. You can't even find
6 them in our cities. They bring their own food, beer, and
7 camping equipment. If they spend any money, it's to rent a
8 canoe. When they go home they leave their trash down here.
9 Every year at the end of the season we police the rivers and
10 streams and pick up their broken bottles and beer cans and
11 their trash and haul it away.

12 We are not polluting our rivers and streams,
13 they are. We are proud of our area, proud enough to clean
14 up after them. These ecology people in the big cities don't
15 have anything to brag about. Their air isn't fit to
16 breathe, and they've got the Mississippi River to where it
17 isn't fit to fish, swim, or even boat in.

18 What makes them think that they are
19 knowledgeable enough to dictate what happens down here?
20 It's mighty fine of you ecology and nature lovers in the
21 cities to want to protect our area for your pleasures. I
22 don't blame you for wanting to get away from here. I would,
23 too, you've done such a lousy job in your own area.

24 The mines will benefit everybody. It will
25 give jobs to our people and get them off of relief and save

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your tax dollars. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. Jeffery Ashbaugh will be next, followed by John Stephens.

12A MR. JEFFERY ASHBAUGH: My name is Jeffery Ashbaugh, I'm chairman of the Missouri Bess Chapter Federation Conservation Committee, and we feel it's our responsibility to oppose any type of mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

(Applause.)

The short term loss of the area's natural beauty to campers, hikers, and fishermen, we feel is in direct opposition to reasons the National Forests were formed. As far as the long term effects of the stream and ground water contamination and forest destruction, endangering wildlife is unacceptable the Missouri Bess Chapter Federation.

We would like to restate our opposition to the mineral leasing of the area, and we believe that if you continue to trade off the natural resources for economic gains you will end up with neither.

We are trying to do things to improve the water areas. We're looking at a stream rebuilding project for this year. We have a new committee and we're trying to do the best we can to help out. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be John

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places in the National Forest. A lot these roads go to favorite spots that the local people we feel like were disregarded. When the decisions were made to close these roads, we feel like that was done mostly for the outside people who would like to control our area.

Most recently Anheuser-Busch announced plans to buy Greer Spring, a very beautiful spring. I think it's the most beautiful spot in the Midwest. They had plans to bottle not over one percent of the water and provide 35 to 40 local jobs. Apparently Anheuser-Busch wasn't ready to butt heads with the national environmental groups, because as quick as they began to put up a fuss, Anheuser-Busch dropped the plans, and we lost, like I said, the potential for 35 to 40 jobs. There would have been no impact on the springs. Anybody who's familiar with the spring would have known that.

You add all this up, and it has really helped deteriorate our local economy. It's deteriorated to the point that it is actually unbelievable to really drive through and know these people, you know, and know what they go through and the things that they have to do just to keep their families going.

I resent the involvement of national environmentalist groups who have been lately spreading stories of ruin and destruction in area newspapers. I

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Stephens, followed by Bruce Thomas.

13A MR. STEPHENS: First of all, I would like to compliment the group. That was the most thorough study that I've ever had the pleasure of reading. And looking at it has convinced me that the lead can be brought out of those hills safely. And nobody loves the beauty of the rivers and the hills of Shannon and Oregon County more than myself.

I'm not here representing any group. I'm speaking strictly for myself. I would like to mention a few things, a short history of the area. Since 1980 local residents lost control of 134 miles of Jacks Fork and Current Rivers in the name of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

Sometime in the '70s I believe 42 or 45 miles of the Eleven Point River was designated as a National Wild and Scenic River.

Both of these designations on the three rivers has hurt the local area insofar as what we consider recreation. We feel like these rivers have been turned over to people from the cities. Our Irish Wilderness, 17,500 acres, was removed from timber production in the favor of hiking trails, and all that acreage has hurt our local economy because timber is our most important industry in the area.

We've seen roads closed going into favorite

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resent the actions of people whose actions are orchestrated by these national organizations.

I feel these people are mostly interested in their getaway weekends and what they describe as their Ozark experience. My Ozark experience began the day that I was born in the Ozarks. I've seen the poverty. I've seen families lose their homes when there would be a downfall in the timber business or whatever. I've seen the exodus of people who were desperate for work.

Our high school graduates have very little chance of being able to stay in the area. There are people who would have this continue, and they would like this to continue for their own selfish reasons. Even though they may live a hundred miles away, they're worried about their Ozark weekends. They're unconcerned about our plight.

After reading the survey, I'm totally convinced that by following existing laws and guidelines we can have the mines and maybe Shannon County will no longer be one of the poorest in the state.

I am totally opposed to Alternative A and I favor Alternative B. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Bruce Thomas will be next, followed by Mike Russell.

14A MR. BRUCE THOMAS: I'm a native Ozarker, but generation before last we moved to St. Louis for enhanced

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1 educational end job opportunities. I'm going to try to
2 stick with talking about the statement itself.

3 The first point I would like to make deals
4 with a couple of contradictions. On Page 16 we read that
5 every lease issued, regardless of which alternative is
6 selected, will include the following stipulation, mine
7 tailing impoundments will not be permitted within the lease
8 area unless additional studies conclusively show that such
9 additional facilities can be constructed in an
10 environmentally sound manner.

11 Webster talks about conclusively meaning
12 deceive, convincing, final. We go on to read a few pages
13 later that in spite of good engineering and design there is
14 a potential for either chronic leakage or a catastrophic
15 collapse of a tailing impoundment which would result in an
16 adverse effect to the water resource.

17 That's one contradiction I would like to point
18 out.

19 The second one deals with Page 35, it's
20 possible conceptually to know how groundwater behaves in the
21 study area and where shallow groundwater in different parts
22 of the study area resurfaces. It's impossible to know,
23 however, the exact underground flow routes water follows
24 from one point to another.

25 Also in that same area we read that

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1 anticipated increase in the percentage of U.S. lead
2 consumption which will be met by the recovery of old scrap,
3 demonstrated resources and primary lead deposits already in
4 production should clearly be sufficient until sometime
5 beyond the end of the century.

6 For the rest of the world lead resources also
7 appear to be adequate to satisfy cumulative demand, at least
8 until the year 2000. Why are we doing this?

9 I don't see why we should sacrifice
10 irreplaceable national resources on this basis.

11 One more point deals with outcomes. On Page
12 25 we read that implementation of Alternative B would effect
13 the social and economic environment, resulting in an
14 increase in loyal employment and income as well as
15 additional dollar returns in the form of royalties to the
16 federal government and profit to the mineral industry.
17 Implementation would require a major revision of the Forest
18 Plan.

19 While this paragraph deals with Alternative B,
20 the impacts listed are similar to Alternatives C, D, and E.
21 There's a difference in adjectives being used though. For
22 example, risk, not significant risk; revision, not major
23 revision. However, the key ideas are common to all
24 alternatives, first jobs and income.

25 My personal opinion is that we're dealing with

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1 groundwater extends uninterrupted from near the earth's
2 surface to well below two thousand feet, depths likely
3 to be reached by mining. A few pages later we read that the
4 Missouri DNR regulations permit the discharge of
5 uncontaminated mine waters, but forbid any type of mill
6 effluent discharge to the Eleven Point and the Ozark
7 National Scenic Riverway, and waters draining thereto.

8 The fluids which enter the aquifers must meet
9 stringent water quality requirements. The Current and
10 Eleven Point Rivers are designated as outstanding national
11 resource water with any degradation of existing water
12 quality expressly prohibited.

13 Again, contradiction.

14 I would like to make a second point, and this
15 deals with a phrase that crops up quite often in the draft
16 statement, and it reads, design and locate facilities to
17 reduce disturbance and facilitate reclamation, and it shows
18 up in quite a few places, and it shows up as a way to
19 mitigate certain supposed impacts. I think it doesn't go
20 very long in telling us what you're going to do. It's more
21 like just a catchall phrase. I would like to see those
22 things pinpointed as opposed to resort to that phrase.

23 Another point I would like to make deals with
24 why are we doing this? Page 59, considering probable import
25 levels, the expected slow growth in demand, and the

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1 a boom and bust issue, and just like the timber, when the
2 timber runs out there's no money to be made to support
3 families. I feel the same thing will happen with the lead
4 industry.

5 Profits for local, state, and federal
6 governments. The one that bothers me the most is the
7 federal government. While we have to be beholden to the
8 federal government, for example, letting us be here tonight
9 through your auspices, it galls me that profits from
10 minerals that are taken out of the Ozarks could be used to
11 support--well, for example, the current administration has
12 absolutely no desire to support environmental issues, and
13 that would just really gall me to see profits used to
14 support anti-environmental issues.

15 One other point deals with profits for mineral
16 industry. The mineral industry is not a conceptual item.
17 It's people. It's diggers, it's drivers, it's washers, it's
18 middle level management, it's people that sit on the top of
19 the company, and I'll bet you they're the ones that are
20 going to get the most out of this whole deal.

21 Finally, Forest Plan revision. What concerns
22 me is precedent. I get this sense out of here that the earth
23 isn't sacred, we'll just amend laws to suit progress and
24 development. This has got to stop. We've got progress and
25 development coming out of our ears. Not one inch of this

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1 irreplaceable natural resource should be given up for
2 so-called progress and development.

3 A line has to be drawn now. If our country
4 faces a national emergency that needs mining lead in the
5 Ozarks, maybe we ought to do it, but the basis for doing so
6 now is not convincing. Thanks.

7 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Mike
8 Russell, followed by Roger Pryor. Is Mike Russell here?
9 (No response.)

10 He doesn't appear to be here. The next
11 speaker will be Roger Pryor, followed by Tom Cosgrove.

12 **15A** MR. ROGER PRYOR: Some of you may not be from
13 Shannon County. I'm not as familiar with the area as some
14 folks, but this is the area in question. (Referring to a
15 map.)

16 I have a question first. My name is Roger
17 Pryor. I'm representing the Coalition for the Environment.
18 Correct me, isn't there a hearing night after tomorrow down
19 in Winona?

20 MR. KRIDELABAUGH: Thursday.

21 MR. ROGER PRYOR: Well, I think frankly this
22 hearing is here, I think partly to accommodate comments
23 from the St. Louis area, and whereas I welcome hearing the
24 views from down in Winona, I think it is unfortunate that so
25 many of their comments have dominated the early part of

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1 people only received this statement in the last week or two,
2 and quite frankly, you have done a lot of work here, and I
3 don't think you deserve, and certainly the resources don't
4 deserve the short shrift review that would be necessitated
5 by such a short time period.

6 Having gone through the statement in rather
7 brief fashion, the Coalition remains skeptical of the
8 findings and recommendations. We remain concerned that a
9 region of outstanding national amenities might be sacrificed
10 to extract commodities of unproven need or value.

11 We are elated that the total draft
12 environmental impact statement process has been convoluted
13 in such a way as to defeat the Forest Service's own
14 detailed resource management plan for the Mark Twain
15 National Forest.

16 A couple of comments. Leon, you commented
17 your primary goal is to improve the document. Our primary
18 goal is to protect the resource. To hell with your
19 document.

20 A couple points I would like to make, the
21 environmental quality of the study area is clearly at peril.
22 Your statement even points that out, especially water
23 quality. No more sensitive groundwater area in the state
24 could be found. The die testing experiments reported in the
25 draft impact statement show the threat to groundwater is

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1 this hearing.

2 I have not heard anyone speak in a derogatory
3 fashion about people who live in the Ozarks. In fact, I do
4 envy you. You do have a rare privilege.

5 The Coalition for the Environment appreciates
6 the opportunity to comment on this draft EIS. The Coalition
7 previously commented on the environmental assessment on June
8 30, 1986, and on the EIS scoping process December 22, 1986
9 on this proposal.

10 Since receiving the draft environmental impact
11 statement November 12, we've undertaken to look at the
12 various resources of the expanded study area outlined here
13 in orange. It's proven to be no small undertaking. We have
14 not finished that. We're still looking at the various
15 things, trying to compile information that we can, so our
16 comments tonight are preliminary in nature. We expect to
17 submit more detailed comments in writing to you before the
18 comment period expires.

19 Speaking of the comment period, the original
20 deadline was Christmas Eve, and now it's been extended to
21 January 8. Frankly, we believe that given the fact that the
22 EIS was almost a month late coming out from what we were
23 told originally, middle of October, we recommend and
24 strongly urge that the comment period be extended at least
25 until the end of January, and perhaps even longer. A lot of

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6 1 paramount.

2 While surface water generally flows into the
3 Eleven Point River from the lease area down Hurricane Creek
4 and other smaller creeks, most of the water actually goes
5 underground, it's a losing stream, and as the die tests
6 show, much of that water comes out over in Current River, so
7 you're actually dealing with two watersheds here.

8 This is the area of some of the largest
9 springs in the state. Big Spring has been mentioned, and so
10 has Greer Spring. Whether the nation needs the minerals
11 that lie under the area is uncertain at best. And I say the
12 nation, not Doe Run, because my concern is the nation's
13 need for minerals, not one company's.

14 The importance of the area's natural qualities
15 and recreation demands are all too evident, and that's a
16 national importance. Congress has seen fit--now some people
17 may disagree with what Congress has done--but Congress has
18 seen fit to designate these streams as federal rivers. In
19 '64 and '68 they seen fit to designate the Irish Wilderness
20 Area as a wilderness preserve.

21 The Forest Service and other agencies of the
22 federal and state government are working to put the Ozark
23 Trail, which shows on this map through this area, through
24 the study area, coming very close to the lease area. These
25 are proven resources of proven national significance.

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6 | 1 They're being weighed against mineral resources of unknown
 2 | 2 quantity, and certainly unknown national significance.
 3 | 3 These and many other resources have been
 4 | 4 dedicated for the enjoyment of future generations. Should
 5 | 5 they now be despoiled for short-term profiteering?
 6 | 6 The National Forests in Missouri were
 7 | 7 acquired in the '30s under the authority of the Weeks Act
 8 | 8 to protect the watersheds and restore the forest resources.
 9 | 9 This land was severely abused by large timber and mine
 10 | 10 companies back at the turn of the century, totally overcut,
 11 | 11 eroding, and much of the beauty of this area is a direct
 12 | 12 response to the federal government's actions of acquiring
 13 | 13 land in the area, protecting the watershed, and the forest
 14 | 14 resources.
 15 | 15 This very area was the nugget from which much
 16 | 16 of the deer and wild turkey population was restored in the
 17 | 17 old Eleven Point Game Refuge down here. The mineral leasing
 18 | 18 proposal is not in keeping with the reason these federal
 19 | 19 lands were acquired, nor is it compatible with the
 20 | 20 conservation history of the area.
 21 | 21 It's interesting to note that Alternative C,
 22 | 22 which closely approximates the prescriptions of the Forest
 23 | 23 Plan, would not allow mineral exploration or exploitation
 24 | 24 rather, over most of the study area, and none over the
 25 | 25 proposed lease area. To our knowledge, no one, in the

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8 | 1 mineral industry or anyone else, appealed or protested the
 2 | 2 Forest Plan in respect to minerals. There have been appeals
 3 | 3 on other issues, on the Eleven Point River, on the fort, on
 4 | 4 timber cutting, and wildlife, but no one appealed, as far as
 5 | 5 I know, correct me if I'm wrong, on the mineral issue.
 6 | 6 Given that, the alternatives, Alternative C
 7 | 7 which purports to represent the Forest Plan, would not allow
 8 | 8 mineral activity in this area. So the Forest Service
 9 | 9 basically is retreating from that plan.
 10 | 10 The preferred alternative, Alternative D, is
 11 | 11 nothing more than resource gerrymandering. We do
 12 | 12 gerrymandering in our city, political gerrymandering to make
 13 | 13 sure someone gets elected to office, but what I see here
 14 | 14 are lines drawn on a map to accommodate a process which will
 15 | 15 not stand the scrutiny of true resource management planning.
 16 | 16 This is a political decision, not a cogent resource
 17 | 17 decision.
 18 | 18 Much of the information base I think is
 19 | 19 deficient in the plan. The EIS process is a wonderful
 20 | 20 process, and it's much maligned by people, and people
 21 | 21 shouldn't make jokes about it, but the EIS process is one of
 22 | 22 full disclosure. What I or anyone else in this room should
 23 | 23 be able to do is read that statement and be able to reach
 24 | 24 the same conclusion that you folks reach, preferred
 25 | 25 Alternative D.

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8 | 1 But it cannot be done. You cannot read this
 2 | 2 document and reach that conclusion. There are so many
 3 | 3 unanswerable questions in this document, this document
 4 | 4 presented. How you could even have the temerity to even
 5 | 5 offer a preferred alternative in this situation is beyond
 6 | 6 me.
 7 | 7 Based on what we've seen so far, the
 8 | 8 Coalition for the Environment has no choice but to support
 9 | 9 Alternative A, with no mineral leasing.
 10 | 10 We will send additional comments later, and we
 11 | 11 hope to get more information out of the Forest Service
 12 | 12 later. The one thing I would like to ask, would it be
 13 | 13 possible to obtain a list of the attendees of tonight's
 14 | 14 meeting? That should be public record, I understand.
 15 | 15 MR. KRIDELBAUGH: Are you talking about the
 16 | 16 attendees of everyone that's here?
 17 | 17 MR. ROGER PRYOR: Everyone that's here.
 18 | 18 Everyone signed cards.
 19 | 19 MR. KRIDELBAUGH: The list of the commentators
 20 | 20 would be available, but we did not register anyone that
 21 | 21 attended the meeting.
 22 | 22 MR. ROGER PRYOR: But everyone that signed a
 23 | 23 card you have their names somewhere, don't you?
 24 | 24 MR. KRIDELBAUGH: Yes, we do. That would be
 25 | 25 available, but there may be people here tonight who elected

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1 | 1 not to register. We do not require registration to attend
 2 | 2 the meeting.
 3 | 3 MR. ROGER PRYOR: Fine. One last comment,
 4 | 4 if we could manage to get the same percentage of people in
 5 | 5 St. Louis and St. Louis County and this area who are
 6 | 6 concerned about this issue to come down to Winona as the
 7 | 7 percentage of people from Winona that came up here, you
 8 | 8 would see an economic boom you would not believe, and you
 9 | 9 wouldn't have a place down there big enough to hold them.
 10 | 10 Thank you.
 11 | 11 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Tom
 12 | 12 Cosgrove, followed by Joseph Klutho.
 13 | 13 **16A** MR. TOM COSGROVE: Good evening. My name is
 14 | 14 Tom Cosgrove. I live here in St. Louis and I've been a
 15 | 15 Missouri resident all my life. I want to thank you for the
 16 | 16 opportunity to address you this evening.
 17 | 17 I'm here really to exercise my democratic
 18 | 18 right in speaking out against the results of this study.
 19 | 19 Though the issues we're dealing with are complex, I feel
 20 | 20 that the facts are simple. In 129 pages and 11 appendices
 21 | 21 this environmental impact statement, and I stress the word
 22 | 22 environmental, admits that the proposed development
 23 | 23 recommended in this report will, and I repeat, will most
 24 | 24 likely damage the environment of Mark Twain National Forest.
 25 | 25 And yet inconceivably you still recommend to

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proceed. Though this is an environmental impact statement, you decide to proceed for economic reasons. As we saw here tonight, jobs are a very emotional issue, and I personally agree every person has a right to honest employment. However, I question the assumption that the economic conclusions are based, and I feel that the false hope jobs is being used to gather support for this issue.

Unless I missed during the introductions this evening, there was not an economist on this panel. Am I correct?

MR. VOGT: Well, the economist is not here because he wasn't able to make it, but there was an economist who put together the economic section in the EIS.

MR. TOM COSGROVE: Okay. I'm only an economist by education, not by trade. However, I have the following observations. Lead production peaked in 1970 with 572,000 tons mined.

In 1985 514,000 tons were mined. The mines were closed in the Lead Belt, not for lack of lead, but because there was no demand for the lead that was mined.

Currently over 70 percent of the lead mined is used in car batteries and gasoline additives. The trend in the fuel industry to eliminate lead, and research is attempting to improve battery technology by removing the lead. In effect, demand has historically dropped, and

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future demand, projected demand, is weak.

The fact is, if demand would increase, or reserves were sufficiently depleted, it would in all likelihood be more economic to open the old mines rather than develop new.

In conclusion, the uncertain and debatable economic benefits in no way justify the risk of environmental damage. I ask for a full and accurate economic analysis be done in order to support your conclusions. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Joseph Klutho, followed by David Peterson.

17A MR. JOSEPH KLUTHO: Hello panel. Thank you very much for allowing me the opportunity to speak tonight. My name is Joseph Klutho. I was born and raised here in St. Louis. In March of this year I moved to Winona, Missouri. My wife and I are both pharmacists, and we have a drugstore there.

The fact that we're both pharmacists allows one of us to go out to other areas and work, which we do quite a bit. As a matter of fact, we work at seven other drug stores in the Ozark area. At our store in Winona, one out of three people that come into our store to get medication is on Missouri Medicaid. In Thayer, Missouri, three out of four are on Medicaid.

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I don't claim to be a mineral expert. I read the impact study, and I am in support of Alternative B. I feel that the Forest Service, if they're given the opportunity to protect our forest and our land and our water, they will do so.

Backing up a minute, at our drugstore I have a high school student that works for me. He's a very intelligent boy. He has skipped one grade in school already. He is a senior and he will graduate this year. He has been offered numerous scholarships throughout the country. He's going to go to school, that's great, but he won't be returning to our area because there won't be a job there for him. It's a shame, because an area that is so economically depressed as the Ozarks can use minds like this for the future, because that is a resource, too, by the way, and we won't have that resource.

I have two little boys. One is four, and one will be three next month. When they are old enough to enter the job market, I would like an opportunity for them to stay in the Ozarks if they choose. If they choose to move someplace else to work, that's their decision, but I would at least like the opportunity for some type of job there for them.

Our high school students were touched on before. Many of them, they have to leave, to find the work

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elsewhere. The ones that stay, there is no work for them so they end up on some form of relief. That's a shame because these are good people. I haven't lived here very long. I only lived down there seven or eight months, but I'm proud to call it home, and the people there have been very open to us, my wife, and my family.

I don't really have anything else to say. I just hope that the decision that's reached is good for everyone, for us in Winona, for the Ozarks, Missouri, and federal government, and once again, I do support Alternative B. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker will be David Peterson, followed by David Shonk.

18A MR. DAVID PETERSON: I want to thank you for the opportunity to speak here tonight. I have not had a chance to read the Environmental Impact Statement. I just received it this evening, so I can't comment on what a good job it was, like some of the people have. I'm sure there will be a lot of good things in there when I read it.

Most of the information I have is based on articles in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, which may or may not be accurate, but I wanted to point out that--I guess I'm one of those bad environmentalists you talk about. I'm not a professional environmentalist. I represent nobody here tonight except myself, and maybe my family, but I want to

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1 take exception to one remark that was made. We St.
2 Louisians do participate in Operation Clean Stream. We do
3 go down and help clean the streams.

4 I have never been on the job on the Eleven
5 Point because that's a lot farther from home, but a lot of
6 us do go out and collect many tons of trash from the streams
7 each fall.

8 The Ozarks are a beautiful area, one of the
9 most beautiful areas in the country I think. I'm familiar
10 with the area. My father-in-law grew up down there, and his
11 mother ran a small shop in Winona. My father-in-law grew
12 up in Winona. I've been there. I spent time there. I know
13 the area. And unlike some of the things that were said, I
14 do spend money over there. Sometimes we camp, but sometimes
15 I spend nights in hotels, motels. I do buy groceries,
16 restaurant meals, gasoline. I rent canoes. So I do spend
17 some money there.

18 But I know there's not enough money being
19 spent there. The area is economically depressed, and I
20 sympathize with the people. I don't know why my father-in-
21 law left the area, but it was during the Depression, and I
22 presume it was for employment. Some people can't live where
23 they want to because of a lack of jobs.

24 One of the statements made tonight though is
25 that there are 8,000 people in the county and a 15 percent un-

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1 the ground.
2 We talk about Greer Spring. I would like to
3 point out that I read recently that nobody knows where the
4 water coming out of Greer Spring comes to. I do agree
5 Greer Spring is probably the most beautiful spot in the
6 State of Missouri.

7 Another thing Mr. Meyers pointed out, where he
8 said that if the ore is high grade the company could
9 afford to spend money on environmental protection measures.
10 If the ore is low grade, such measures might be too
11 expensive. So what he is saying is, they not only don't
12 know how to solve the problem, but even if they do know how
13 they may not be able to afford to. I don't think under
14 circumstances like that that it should be considered,
15 allowing them to mine there.

16 As far as the small number of acres actually
17 being mined or taken over for tailings piles, and I might
18 add, you're not only talking about thousands of tons of
19 tailings, you're talking about thousands of cubic yards of
20 tailings, at somewhere around a hundred pounds per cubic
21 foot. Thousands of tons makes lots of cubic yards.

22 As far as the small areas that are covered,
23 it's not just the areas that are covered, it's just one pile
24 of rubbish, or tailings I should say, like you see down near
25 the original mining area, lead mining area, you can see them

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1 employment rate. That adds up to exactly 1,200 people
2 unemployed, and according to the article in the Post
3 Dispatch, this mine would form about a hundred mining jobs,
4 approximately half of which would be from local people, and
5 the other half would be brought in from other lead mining
6 areas.

7 Well, since the people in the area are not
8 lead mining now, these would not be highly skilled jobs, but
9 50 low skill, which therefore would probably mean low pay,
10 out of 1,200 unemployment would put a very, very small
11 amount. Admittedly, there would be probably a few other
12 jobs in restaurants, stores, and so forth. It might be more
13 than just the hundred, but it wouldn't be very much greater.

14 In the article in the Post Dispatch the mining
15 engineer, the chief geologist for Doe Run Mining, Harold
16 Meyers, has pointed out--when asked about concern over water
17 pollution, Mr. Meyers acknowledged that problems remain to
18 be solved.

19 One problem is putting the tailings someplace
20 and keeping it in place. We don't know yet how to deal with
21 that. He pointed out in some places it's held back earthen
22 dams. He also pointed out in the areas they're mining now
23 there's not the porous and the karst topography you have in
24 this area, and it's much easier to hold back tailings and
25 heavy metals in them where the surface water goes down into

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1 for miles. It destroys the scenery for a far bigger area
2 than just the area covered by the tailings themselves.

3 I would just like to conclude to say that as
4 is true of the timbering industry in that same part of the
5 state a couple generations ago, I think the loss of the
6 scenery, the tourism in the area, is all for, far too great
7 a price to pay for about fifty temporary jobs. Thank you.

8 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is David Shonk,
9 followed by Mark Taylor.

10 **19A** MR. DAVID SHONK: I am David Shonk, Associate
11 Regional Director for Cooperative Activities for the
12 National Park Service's Midwest Region. My comments
13 represent the views of the National Park Service, not the
14 Department of the Interior.

15 The National Park Service acted as a
16 cooperating agency during this environmental statement
17 process, mainly out of concern for the possible impacts that
18 mining could have on Big Spring and the Current River, both
19 part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Research
20 funded by the National Park Service has indicated that
21 pollutants entering the groundwater in the study area are
22 likely to reappear in the flow of Big Spring.

23 Although the National Park Service is a
24 cooperating agency in the EIS, we do not endorse the
25 preferred alternative. Alternative D, identified in the

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document.

From the information presented in the document, it appears that any mining activity in the lease area has a high likelihood of contaminating Big Spring, the Current River, and possibly Jacks Fork within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Although the EIS indicates that impacts can be adequately mitigated, we do not believe that the mitigating measures presented will eliminate the possibility of groundwater pollution in the areas proposed for lease.

Also, no monitoring measures, such as a leak detection system for the tailing ponds, have been presented, which allow for the early detection of leakage into the groundwater.

We therefore recommend Alternative A, the no lease alternative. It is the only alternative presented that will assure the protection of Big Spring and the Current River within the Ozark National Scenic Riverway.

If an action alternative is ultimately chosen, we highly recommend that further environmental documentation and opportunity for public review and comment be provided at the mining plan stage to ensure that the then-current technology is adequate to eliminate all possibility that these national significant water resources would not be adversely affected. Thank you.

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It is important to recognize that Viburnum grew out of an economy that is based on the local mining industry. In fact, one of the mine-mill complexes lies within the city limits, and mine workings extend under the city streets, including the one that I live on.

In Viburnum extensive, well-maintained houses line wide avenues. Children walk and bicycle to school without the threat of congested traffic. Groceries, pharmaceuticals, general merchandise, and building supplies are available to the shopper.

The Viburnum center also houses a motel and restaurant, a bank, a bowling alley. A weekly newspaper serves the four county area. Seven churches are available for Sunday worship.

The Iron County C-4 School District is one of Missouri's best small school systems, and I will emphasize small. We are 2A going to 1A. 23 of 55 professional staff members, or 42 percent, hold advanced degrees. About 1/3 of Viburnum's graduates attend four year colleges and universities, and an additional ten percent enroll in two year college or vocational programs.

Since graduating its first class in 1970, Viburnum has produced two national merit semifinalists. Recent academic accomplishments include a first place in the Junior High District Math Competition, two firsts and a

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MR. VOGT: Mark Taylor will be our next speaker, followed by John Carter.

20A MR. MARK TAYLOR: Mr. Moderator, panelists, ladies and gentlemen, I'm here as a representative of the Viburnum Area Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber has prepared the following statement in response to the draft EIS regarding the potential mining on forest lands in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties.

Both the Doa Run Company, which is the lease applicant, and COMINCO American are business members of the Chamber, and many of our individual members, including myself, are employed in the mining industry.

You will find that our statement starkly contrasts the comments you've heard from the people from Shannon, Carter, and Oregon Counties tonight. We feel Viburnum is a success. Viburnum is a truly exceptional community. It's nestled in the heart of the Salam Potosi unit of the Mark Twain National Forest, and it provides its thousand residents with a quality of living that's commonly associated with large city suburbs.

Comfortable homes, a modern school, shopping center, and a country club that serves as a recreational facility to virtually everyone in the area are among the many features that distinguish Viburnum from other small towns.

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second in the Regional Knowledge Bowl, first place at the District Science Fair, two delegates to the Missouri Scholars Academy, and All-District band and choir members.

The elementary school was especially honored that its special choir was asked to perform for the 1987 Missouri Music Educators Convention. Blue Jay athletic teams regularly achieve recognition at the state level. Most recently the cross-country team won the 1986 State Championship, and the 1987 team sported the individual champion.

Recreational opportunities such as floating and fishing abound in the Viburnum area. Nearby Dillard Mill is one of Missouri's best-preserved and most picturesque water powered grist mills. It is truly remarkable.

Seven Forest Service campgrounds are located in the area, as you well know. The region is known for excellent deer and turkey hunting. Fishermen and floaters alike enjoy clear, gravel-bottom streams. Closer to town golf, swimming, and tennis facilities are available at the country club.

Viburnum has grown and prospered as the home of the Missouri lead mining industry. The hard work and dedication of its citizens are evident throughout the town, on the job, at school, in the churches.

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Viburnum is proof that mining and a high quality of life are mutually compatible. We believe that the people of Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties deserve the opportunity to share in the benefits provided by the mining industry.

The Viburnum Area Chamber of Commerce invites all of you, many of the panelists have been to Viburnum, many of you all haven't, to visit our area, to enjoy its natural beauty, and to meet its people. We are a proud community for many very good reasons. Thank you very much.

MR. VOGT: John Carter will be the next speaker, followed by Eric Hanson.

21A MR. JOHN CARTER: Good evening. My name is John Carter. I'm an environmental engineer for the Doe Run Company in Viburnum, Missouri. I would like to compliment the preparers for the depth and thoroughness and overall quality of this EIS, while at the same time I do have some comments and disagreements with certain portions of it.

Overall, this document satisfies NEPA, National Environmental Policy Act, requirements. The EIS will be a crucial guideline and useful reference for the Doe Run Company while we attempt to find and develop ore body in the lease area. It should also be useful to the public in increasing the awareness of the lead mining industry in Missouri, the specific issues affecting it, and

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8 1 existence of trails, roads, and/or highways from which a
2 portion of the facility might be seen. Trails, roads, and
3 highways can be moved. Ore bodies cannot. Trails, roads,
4 and highways have been moved in the past for reasons much
5 less pressing than the existence of an ore body. Therefore,
6 the EIS should be changed to reflect the possibility of
7 moving trails, roads, and/or highways away from the
8 proposed facility that cannot be moved.

The second issue I would like to comment on is tailings disposal. The tailings produced as waste by the Doe Run Company are relatively inert, consisting primarily of particles of dolomitic limestone, with trace amounts of mineralization. This view is supported by the research report entitled, A Study On the Possible Use of Chat and Tailings in the Old Lead Belt of Missouri for Agricultural Limestone. This is by Drs. Wixson, Gale, and Davies of the University of Missouri at Rolle, and was submitted to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources December, 1983.

6 1 This study concludes, and I quote, that
2 dolomitic limestone tailings in southeast Missouri in both
3 the old and new lead belts could be used as a cheap,
4 convenient substitute for agricultural limestone with
5 resultant environmental benefits, end of quote.

As we can surmise from such a conclusion, the tailings produced by the Doe Run Company mills are not

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1 the importance of it to the economy and the security of our
2 country.

3 The first issue I would like to comment on is
4 the establishment of the corridors around trails, roads, and
5 highways, in which the development of the mine/mill
6 facility, haul road and tailings pond would be limited in
7 order to protect visual quality. Since my livelihood
8 depends upon the mining and processing the minerals, I
9 obviously do not find the sight of the mine/mill, the haul
10 road, or tailings pond to be objectionable.

11 I can see mine/mill facility, a haul road, and
12 a closed tailings pond from my yard. Part of a mine is
13 under my home. I not only work for the minerals industry,
14 I live with it. All of the Doe Run mine/mill facilities
15 at the Viburnum Trend, and those of the other companies, are
16 well built and well kept. Most are sited so they do not
17 intrude upon the landscape.

18 A facility on the lease area could be sited
19 and built in an unobtrusive, aesthetically pleasing manner
20 within a visual quality corridor without detracting from the
21 scenic nature of the area. I believe the EIS should be
22 changed to allow this possibility.

23 Mineral deposits are rare in nature. Ore
24 bodies are much rarer. The EIS as presently written could
25 prevent the development of an ore body because of the

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1 toxic. The tailings disposal methods chosen for use at a
2 potential operation on the lease area has yet to be chosen.
3 It cannot and should not be chosen until all of the site
4 specific conditions are known, and the size and richness of
5 the ore body has been determined.

6 The economic viability of any ore body on the
7 lease area will be determined mainly by the cost of tailings
8 disposal. All tailings disposal methods, no matter where
5 9 the operation is located, must now meet stringent regulatory
10 requirements regarding the siting, design, construction,
11 operation, and closure and post closure inspection and
12 maintenance.

13 Under the provision of the Comprehensive
14 Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of
5 15 1980, the acronym being CERCLA, more commonly known as
16 Superfund, a mining company must consider the perpetual care
17 and maintenance of all tailings disposal facilities.

18 CERCLA makes the company generating a
19 contaminant, and any successor company, forever responsible
20 for the cleanup of any releases. The release of tailings
21 anywhere could be a business threatening disaster for a
22 mining company. Any tailings disposal method used on the
23 lease area, or anywhere else, will be evaluated by Doe Run
6 24 to ensure that the future existence of Doe Run, or the
25 parent companies, will not be threatened by a failure.

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1 Fiscal and environmental responsibility are
2 therefore on the same side of the ledger. Regulation and
3 self interest assure that any tailings disposal method
4 implemented will be responsible and reliable. All present
5 Doe Run operations are located in Missouri. The future of
6 the company is dependent upon the finding and development
7 of another lead deposit in Missouri. The best sites for
8 finding another such deposit are in the National Forest
9 lands in the southern part of the state.

10 The Doe Run Company will continue
11 prospecting in that portion of the state, Irregardless of
12 the presence or not presence of an ore body on the lease
13 area.

14 I have some other minor editorial type
15 comments that I will submit in writing. I thank you for the
16 opportunity to participate and comment in this public
17 meeting.

18 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Eric Hanson,
19 followed by Willis Smith.

20 **22A** MR. WILLIS SMITH: Good evening. My name is
21 Eric Hanson. I live here in St. Louis and I represent
22 myself. I would like to thank the panel for allowing me
23 this evening to make comments on the draft environmental
24 impact statement concerning Doe Run's application for
25 mineral prospecting on the Mark Twain National Forest.

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1 certainly recognizes the proposed lease application area,
2 along with the whole Eleven Point River drainage as an area
3 of historical, national, scenic significance, and hydro-
4 logic significance, certainly with the crown jewels being
5 the Eleven Point and Greer Spring.

6 The present forest plan prohibits tailings
7 ponds, transmission corridors, gravel roads, mines, and
8 mine facilities in the proposed lease application area. So
9 the Forest Service by that very planning several years ago
10 admits that this area is important, and it is important to
11 protect it from mining. Now it has turned around and
12 changed its mind with the modified proposal, and along with
13 that you put your public trust into jeopardy, I feel.

14 I certainly think that the reason the Forest
15 Service originally in their Forest Plan decided that this
16 area should be protected from mining was that they saw it
17 significant. Why did you change your mind? What has
18 caused this change to happen? I don't know, but it causes
19 an erosion of trust, because if we can't trust that part of
20 the plan, if I can't trust that as a citizen, then what
21 part of the forest plan can I trust?

22 It is a plan to manage the forest over a
23 period of time. If it's going to be adopted radically
24 right in the beginning, then one wonders what one should
25 trust with respect to that plan.

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1 The Mark Twain National Forest has just gone
2 through an extensive process of adopting a long range
3 forest management plan, which certainly outlines in great
4 detail the standards that the Forest Service wants to use
5 to manage each area of the Mark Twain National Forest for
6 the next ten or fifteen years.

7 Now, almost immediately after adopting this
8 forest plan, the Forest Service turns around and proposes
9 weakening the forest management plan so that Doe Run
10 essentially can be given an opportunity potentially to make
11 a lot of money by digging some lead out of our forest land.

12 Now, the Forest Service's plan, its forest
13 management plan, certainly isn't perfect, but it was an
14 attempt and is an attempt by the Forest Service to balance
15 the multiple uses of the forest. The plan is a compromise, a
16 compromise worked out over several years of public input,
17 and this public input was gained, and over this period of
18 time trust was developed between the public and between the
19 Forest Service.

20 If the Forest Service is going to modify this
21 compromise now, what that's going to do I feel is put the
22 Forest Service in a position of losing a lot of public
23 trust, and that is very difficult to regain over a period of
24 time.

25 The present forest plan that has been adopted

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1 On Page V in the background portion of the
2 executive summary, there is a sentence, and I quote,
3 The Viburnum Trend is expected to produce at the present
4 levels to the year 2000, at which time it will rapidly
5 decline, end quote. I personally don't have that data. I
6 don't know where that data comes from. I don't really know
7 that I am to accept this on faith. I've heard of
8 problems. There are many scare tactics. There are many
9 implications of shortages in many different resources.
10 There have been over many years, whether it be natural
11 resources, food, whatever.

12 Economics being what they are, I doubt that
13 that's the case. Also, just because Doe Run thinks it can
14 make money by opening a new lead mine in the proposed lease
15 area, that does not necessarily imply that the country
16 faces a lead supply shortage in the year 2000. There's no
17 relationship at all there, I contend. That would be like
18 saying that since a new shopping center is being built down
19 here on the corner right now that we have a national
20 shortage of shopping centers. I am not sure there's any
21 correlation at all between the fact that Doe Run wants to
22 put a mine in and that there might be a possible national
23 shortage of lead here along the line somewhere.

24 All I can see with respect to this is that
25 Doe Run thinks it can make some money, and that's okay, but

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6 1 I don't think it should make that money in the national
2 forest land at this time. The Forest Service is charged
3 by the Weeks Act to protect the forest. Certainly timber
4 supply is important, wildlife protection is important, but
5 first and foremost the Weeks Act says that the land should
6 be protected.

7 I think lead mining does not necessarily best
8 protect the land. I urge that the Forest Service reject
9 Doe Run's lease application, and if necessary, reconsider it
10 in ten or fifteen years. There might be time at that
11 instant to reconsider. Thank you for your time.

12 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Willis
13 Smith, followed by George Reitzel.

14 **23A** MR. WILLIS SMITH: I live here in the St.
15 Louis Area, and I belong to one of the local gem and mineral
16 societies, and we believe in the conservation of our
17 natural resources, and education for the public for general
18 use, and I'm speaking for myself, not necessarily for
19 the Society.

20 I am real familiar with the area. I have
21 canoeed on the Eleven Point, the Jacks Fork, and the Current
22 River. I've done a lot of fishing down in that area. I
23 am an avid hunter. I hunt the Mississippi, all over, as
24 well as all over the state. I'm also an avid rock hound,
25 and I have an extensive mineral collection, of which a lot

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1 for maybe the next twenty, twenty-five years. I still think
2 we ought to proceed--if there is minerals in the area, know
3 that they're there. Thank you.

4 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be George
5 Reitzel, followed by Martin King.

6 MR. GEORGE REITZEL: I live in the City of St.

7 **24A** MR. GEORGE REITZEL: I live in the City of
8 St. Louis, and I belong to NACCCA, it's the organization
9 of the old Civilian Conservation Corps. We have 130
10 chapters across the country, with a membership of about
11 33,000. Of course we were well represented in the Clerk
12 National Forest back in the beginning.

13 I've been to Greer Springs and most of the
14 areas in that particular unit where the mining is going to
15 be. It's a beautiful area, and we remember it well. Page
16 9 on your report, there above the number of mines, purpose
17 and need I think it is, it has listed nine mines, I think,
18 and only four of these is producing.

19 I've been to the West Fork mine lately, and
20 it isn't producing very much. It's listed as producing.
21 Now, if the need--if we need new lead mines I think we
22 could all agree we would be more than willing to go along
23 with it, but it seems to me that so many of the now open
24 mines in the area, mines that were open, were shut down, and
25 not the Fletcher Shaft especially. It's one of the richest

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1 of minerals from the Viburnum Trend are in that collection.

2 I have read a lot of the study reports from
3 the Viburnum Trend and some of the mining areas of the
4 state. I really think that the Forest Service and the
5 Bureau of Land Management and the State people who were
6 involved in this study should be commended for this study.
7 I have never seen a more thorough study in draft form of
8 anything I've come across.

9 Also, I would like to comment, there was a lot
10 of misstatements in the Post-Dispatch. The Post-Dispatch
11 said there was only going to be a hundred jobs, but the
12 study itself said there was going to be--it could lead to
13 800 mining jobs, and if you count the indirect jobs, there
14 was over 2000 jobs, and I really think that studies of this
15 kind really ought to look more towards economic use of our
16 natural resources, and I think we ought to also look towards
17 more uses of resources. If we have these areas, we should
18 be able to hunt and fish there, and if there's other
19 economic uses of the area, I think that should also have a
20 prime consideration, and I really think we ought to
21 proceed with Alternative D. Comments on the report itself,
22 the economics section I think could probably be expanded,
23 and I heard several comments of others thinking that this
24 section ought to be expanded a little bit. I think I would
25 like to know, you know, what is the mineral needs forecast

1 mines in the world. It's shut down. It's near West Fork.

2 I didn't know whether any of the EPA people
3 knew about it, but there is that--ore is being smeltered at
4 the Glover smelter. I don't know if that's just for trial,
5 but it's being smeltered there. We don't feel--I happen to
6 have a small place downwind from the Viburnum smelter, and
7 I don't feel I'm ready to take any of the fallout from
8 that ore that's being smeltered there.

9 It seems that they picked one heck of a
10 place for this area. Isn't that close to the McCormick
11 Recreational Area, that surrounds it, according to this
12 map I've got here? It looks like it's right in the middle
13 of it.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's about three
15 miles north of it.

16 MR. GEORGE REITZEL: It was built expressly
17 for recreational purposes, and it's outlined in the center
18 here, reference right lease application area. I don't know
19 what that means, but it could mean that it's right in that
20 area.

21 Well, anyway, I tried to mount some
22 opposition to this, and I was told that we should cool it,
23 that we wasn't trying to make any enemies. Well, it's
24 true, we wasn't trying to make any enemies, but I have vote
25 counted at our last meeting, Friday night, we had 40 people

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8 1 in attendance, Chapter 12 meeting, St. Louis, NACCA, 39 to
2 1 in opposition of the mining.

3 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Martin
4 King, followed by Jack Harris.

5 **25A** MR. MARTIN KING: My name is Martin King. I
6 live in St. Louis, but I moved here from Kentucky, who has
7 somewhat the same problems that these people have in the
8 coal mining area. But I speak as a fisherman, and I'm
9 quite concerned about the impact of any mining on the
10 aquifers, and also the runoff water that goes both into the
11 Eleven Point and into the Current River particularly.

12 Our fishing resources, particularly cold
13 water fishing resources, are extremely limited in the
14 State of Missouri, and I think anything that we do to
15 further curtail them is very injudicious, so that's one
16 thing.

17 I keep hearing the people from the area
18 refer to the National Forest as though it was theirs. I
19 believe that that area was bought and paid for by the
20 taxpayers and it belongs to all the taxpayers. That's the
21 end of my remarks. Thank you.

22 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Jack Harris,
23 followed by Christopher Keay.

24 **26A** MR. JACK HARRIS: Good evening Mr. Chairman,
25 ladies and gentlemen. My name is Jack Harris. I'm the

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8 1 the plan like it is. As mentioned before, the plan does not
2 allocate management of mining in that particular area.

3 The draft EIS, within the time we've had to
4 look at it, clearly states that all of these values are
5 going to be subjected to various degrees of degradation or
6 threat, almost every one of them. And some of these, in
7 case some of you didn't get that far, are labeled by your
8 panel here, your experts, as unavoidable adverse effects,
9 which are permanent, many are permanent, some are long-term,
10 some are short-terms.

11 So there is not a question, even in your
12 minds, that this can be done without any impact to this
13 particular area. We concur that these are nationally
14 critical resources, that they are all at stake. We cannot
15 agree with the conclusion that mining is the best way to
16 manage them.

17 So we would just like to conclude that we
18 adopt Alternative A, no mining for this particular area.
19 Thank you.

20 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Christopher
21 Keay, followed by Drew Spanogle.

22 **27A** MR. CHRISTOPHER KEAY: Good evening. I
23 would like to state my opposition to Plan B. I don't see
24 that the market justifies the risk to the environment. The
25 only people who are going to make anything off of this are

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1 chairman of the Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club. That's
2 the chapter that includes the State of Missouri. We have
3 4,500 members that are very interested in our natural
4 resources and environment. We would like to say we
5 appreciate the opportunity to comment this evening on the
6 draft EIS on hardrock mining.

7 As you know, we have requested an extension
8 of time to submit written comments, because we haven't had
9 time to thoroughly go through and examine all of the
10 details of this plan.

11 I'll just give you a brief summary of some
12 of our concerns so far. We strongly urge formal adoption
13 of Alternative A, no mining. The national mineral situation
14 certainly does not require any additional risk of our
15 natural resources at this time. The most obvious of our
16 great resources have already been mentioned, but let me go
17 over again, they have been nationally designated of great
18 and serious value to all the entire nation, the whole
19 country, perhaps even the world, the Eleven Point National
20 Scenic River, Greer Spring, the Irish Wilderness, Ozark
21 Wilderness, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, and Big
22 Springs, and many of our open, undeveloped areas that we
23 need to further continue to develop as you have mentioned
24 in your management plan for the Mark Twain National Forest.

8 25 We would strongly recommend that you leave

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8 1 St. Joe Minerals and a few people who live in the area.

2 The few jobs that the mine would generate
3 are not going to lift the counties out of the depression,
4 and it's not worth taking the chance of long-term damage to
5 the environment which could destroy the tourist industry
6 down there and maybe cost them more jobs than they would
7 get out of a mine. I support Alternative C under the
8 present forest manual plan. Thank you.

9 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Drew Spanogle,
10 followed by David Grossman.

11 **28A** MR. DREW SPANOGLE: My name is Drew Spanogle.
12 I'm speaking as a private citizen, and I think I have more
13 questions to ask than to suggest answers or anything.

14 It's my impression that the U.S. Forest
15 Service represents all of us, and it is not a chamber of
16 commerce for one county. I would like to ask the U.S.
17 Forest Service, has a benefit cost analysis been done
18 regarding this plan? Any comment? A benefit cost analysis,
19 has one been done, something which is analytical, some
20 numbers rather than this subjective sort of thing we have
21 in this publication? Do we have an analytical approach?
22 Apparently not.

23 MR. KRIDELBAUGH: There is none.

24 MR. DREW SPANOGLE: Is one intended to be
25 done? This is a pretty standard procedure with the Corps of

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1 Engineers, for example, when they're going to put in a dam
2 or something, a BCA is usually done.

3 MR. MADDOX: One of the problems--I don't
4 if one was done or why not, but one of the things that's
5 incredibly difficult to do is to quantify--well, as we
6 talked earlier, a lot of the issues had to do with
7 qualitative things, like quality of life in the Ozarks, and
8 it's impossible to quantify. How would you put that into a
9 benefit cost analysis?

10 Sometimes--I'm not saying whether we're going
11 to do one or not, I don't know, but sometimes some of the
12 things that we're wrestling with in this proposal are not
13 easily quantifiable, and that may make it very difficult to
14 do the classic quantitative benefit cost analysis.

15 MR. DREW SPANOGLE: I do agree. However,
16 there are certain aspects which can be quantified. For
17 example, if we have a certain number of jobs created, a
18 certain income, this is a quantifiable thing. On the other
19 side, if there are negative aspects to the tourism industry,
20 these are quantifiable things. I do think that this would
21 be worthwhile.

22 Let me speak about the economic aspects. I
23 know each project, each mining operation is different. One
24 thing we have to go by is the historical, what has happened
25 to former lead mining operations.

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1 Department of Natural Resources water quality person,
2 Drew.

3 MR. DREW SPANOGLE: You know, what happened
4 at Big River has happened, and do we have any assurances
5 that something like this won't happen again? I don't know.
6 I couldn't get it out of the report.

7 Again, the U.S. Forest Service is supposed
8 to represent all of us, not a local area, not a regional
9 area, and I would like to see an analysis which gives us an
10 indication, is it the best for all of us. Thank you.

11 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is David
12 Grossman, followed by Thomas Hadley.

13 **29A** MR. DAVID GROSSMAN: Hello. My name is
14 David Grossman. I think a lot of people have testified
15 already as to the incredible scenic beauty of this area
16 of the Ozarks, an area of national significance because of
17 that beauty, because of the scenic resource, environmental
18 resource it offers.

19 And yet what this panel is suggesting that we
20 do is spin that roulette wheel and gamble it all away for a
21 resource of unknown value, and I think that's really what
22 the final issue is here, is taking a known resource, a
23 known value, and trying to replace it or trying to spend it
24 on something whose value we do not know.

25 The Environmental Impact Statement itself

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1 Has anyone ever been to Pitcher, Oklahoma, or
2 Galena, Kansas? These economic boom towns are really
3 roaring. I believe somebody mentioned a country club. I
4 think the country club in Pitcher, Oklahoma consists of
5 sliding down a tailings pile on a piece of scrap metal.

6 This is something which I think should be
7 reflected. Lead mining is a primary metal, subject to
8 world prices, and fluctuation in world prices tends to cause
9 rapid fluctuation in employment and local economic benefits.

10 Another issue I would like to mention is we
11 have assurances of protection of local water supply. Were
12 these assurances in place when we had a spill in Big
13 River? Does anyone have any knowledge of that? We had a
14 tailings pond flow into the Big River. Chuck, are you
15 familiar with that one?

16 You still aren't supposed to eat certain
17 fish out of the Big River because of heavy metal
18 contamination.

19 MR. TRYON: Tom Lang, (phonetic spelling)
20 are you still here?

21 (No response.)

22 MR. TRYON: Tom Lang, for those of you who
23 don't know him, is at least one of the Department of
24 Natural Resources representatives who was here tonight but
25 did not speak. You had better address your question to

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1 indicates that there is a significant danger, that there
2 are significant risks to the enterprise it is suggested we
3 endeavor in. It admits that there is an uncertainty of the
4 value of the lead, and the recoverability of the economic
5 value of that lead.

6 I would further like to reiterate a previous
7 comment that there is no reasonable way to arrive at the
8 preferred conclusion on the basis of the arguments
9 presented in the statement. I think the question becomes
10 really, would we gamble away other scenic resources?

11 Would we dam the Grand Canyon if we could
12 make fifty jobs? Would we harness the power of
13 Yellowstone? And would we drill oil in the Arctic National
14 Wildlife Refuge?

15 I think these are all questions that we deal
16 with here on a regular basis, and they are questions to
17 which the American public resoundingly responds, No, and I
18 would like to suggest that there be no leasing in the
19 proposed area.

20 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Thomas Hadley.

21 **30A** MR. THOMAS HADLEY: I haven't had time to
22 really look the proposal over, but I have a question of the
23 panel. I want to know what assurance will these people here
24 from the local area get the 800 jobs? Have you
25 investigated that? It doesn't look like you have.

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1 Hera's these people up here that are wanting
2 jobs, and you've done everything except what's really
3 important to them. That schoolteacher over there is wanting
4 a job. Doe Run will come in down there, and they'll hire
5 people from other states and other places and not hire
6 these local people, unless you assure them.

7 Now, that's what I want to know. The
8 question should be in when you write a contract, will you
9 be assured that the people in the area in those counties
10 effected will get those jobs? You can do that when you
11 write your lease. It's just like all contracts, because I
12 work for a contractor, and I'm faced every day with
13 requirements for equal employment, from the federal
14 government no less, and I want to be sure that you consider
15 this in your report.

16 I don't trust Doe Run to do this. You're
17 going to have to make them do it. I would like to see you
18 add something like that to your report, to give us some
19 basis or some assurance before I can support one way or
20 another the mining activities and something that's very
21 important to our people in this country. Thank you.

22 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Daniel
23 Lehocky, followed by Donovan Larson.

24 **31A** MR. DANIEL LEHOCKY: I am a resident of
25 St. Louis. I'm not a native, however. I came to Missouri

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1 at least, the plain and most obvious conclusion to draw
2 from the study is Alternative A, no leasing.

3 Two aspects of the document stand out in
4 support of this view. First, the nearly forty pages,
5 seemingly endless pages, describing the hair-raising
6 possibilities of environmental impacts that could result
7 from mineral exploration. It should be noted, and it has
8 not been emphasized in previous comments, that many of these
9 impacts are possible even after mitigation. This is some-
10 thing totally acknowledged and identified by the Forest
11 Service itself.

12 So if you look at this alone, you wonder why
13 the leasing is being considered at all. So here you expect
14 to find some help by looking at the section on economics.
15 The presumed need for doing all this is the need for lead.
16 But when we turn to the section where we expect to find a
17 roaring defense of the need, we actually find a whimper.

18 The facts cite at all points to a weak
19 future market, and the gentleman before quoted the
20 concluding paragraph of that section, which clearly
21 indicated this fact.

22 You might also note that projected increases
23 in demand is stated in a very tentative fashion. It says,
24 Thus, on a whole--this is on Page 58, by the way--a rate of
25 increase in domestic lead demand of something less than one

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1 from Wisconsin in 1972 to get a job. I didn't care to
2 leave Wisconsin. Wisconsin is a beautiful state, rolling
3 hills, forests. I grew up there. I enjoyed the
4 environment there. I grew up outside of a little town
5 near Milwaukee.

6 Unfortunately, the countryside I used to
7 enjoy as a child is no longer there as a result of economic
8 development destroying it.

9 I would like to confine my comments to some
10 points about the draft EIS itself. In the draft EIS the
11 Forest Service identifies Alternative D, limited leasing,
12 as the preferred option from a range of five alternatives.
13 A great deal of detail is provided in describing each of
14 the alternatives and their impacts. This is entirely
15 appropriate in view of the stakes involved in the potential
16 scale of mining activities, and I certainly would like to
17 compliment the authors of these different descriptions. I
18 found them quite interesting, and actually very upsetting.

19 But for the same reason, you would also
20 expect equally detailed information on the choice made, a
21 section by itself where an explanation is given of how the
22 Forest Service came to choose Alternative D as the preferred
23 option rather than any of the other four. No where did I
24 find such a section explaining the Forest Service's choice.

25 And such a section is needed, because to me

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1 percent per year would not be surprising. That's not a
2 very strong statement.

3 But even though it is the Forest Service
4 itself which presents these considerations, it comes to
5 nearly the opposite conclusion, allow leasing on over 50
6 percent of the study area. Why? What criteria and weights
7 were used in making the decision?

8 Now this issue to some extent has already
9 been addressed by previous speakers, and it was noted
10 before, and I can appreciate this fact, it's difficult to
11 quantify, it's difficult to identify those particular
12 factors that the Forest Service is supposed to look at in
13 making a decision.

14 Nonetheless, this is something very important
15 to do, and the Forest Service does seem to come somewhere
16 close to that. On Page 24 there is a figure, which is
17 called, Summary of Environmental Impacts by Alternatives.
18 Under it they have a key. They have unmitigated effects,
19 mitigated effects, no effect, positive effect, and then
20 they list them for each alternative, B through E, which
21 represent development scenarios.

22 At the close, or at the very end of this
23 chart, there are two columns called, Summary of Effects,
24 Cumulative Effects. If you look under each of those
25 headings for these alternatives, they come out, unmitigated,

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unmitigated, unmitigated, unmitigated, unmitigated,
unmitigated, unmitigated.

If the Forest Service is using any kind of
criteria for deciding, and this table certainly seems to
suggest it, what you want to conclude from this table is
no leasing development.

If, however, you read the associated text
that accompanies this section, to me the tone of it
suggests the following principle is at work in the thinking
of the Forest Service. I will state it in this fashion.
Except perhaps for timber production, mineral development
has priority among uses of the forest. And this seems to
be contrary to the position of the Forest Service as a
multi use agency.

Therefore, the role of the Forest Service and
the Environmental Impact Study process is not to decide
whether mineral leasing should or should not occur, but
simply to decide how to minimize its effect. And this, it
seems to me, is inappropriate for the Forest Service to do.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Donovan
Larson, followed by Wilma Kennell.

(Mr. Larson apparently was not present.)

MS. WILMA KENNEL: My name is Wilma Kennell,
spelled with two "ls". The desire for lead mining
undoubtedly is due to the doubling of the price of lead

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I would like to see an analysis of what
percent of possible lead sources were recycled to get this
566 metric tons. What is the potential for recycling?
What will be the impact of developments such as rapid
reyo (phonetic spelling) in cities such as St. Louis,
Portland, Oregon, Pittsburg, San Francisco, et cetera, on
the demand for lead batteries?

There was an article that appeared in the
paper--well, it was quite a few years ago, namely 1974, by a
researcher at the University of Columbia, who found
retardation of children in the Lead Belt. This was
stopped--his studies were stopped, and nobody knows why.

Several of us on a local committee tried to contact him.
If I were living in that area, lead mining is
the last thing I would want my children exposed to.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Mark
Grimmer, followed by Richard Orr.

MR. MARK GRIMMER: My name is Mark Grimmer.
As I look around at my neighbors, I think I'm the only
person here who lives in the study area itself. I came up
here to make a statement, and I've been listening to other
people talk and kind of writing things down.

I have a couple of questions. This guy who
was from Viburnum went on about how good it was there. Is
this the town where they take the water from an old mine and

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from 18 cents a pound in 1885 to 42 cents a pound currently.

Considering business coming to Shannon and
Oregon Counties, I would like to see an analysis of money
gained from tourism in these counties as opposed to the
money gained from the mining jobs, which would not last
forever. What would be the cost of lead development in the
loss of tourism when the trend is mined?

Why is it that several places in Arkansas
made the list of best places to retire to? Could not some
town in southern Missouri develop places in which people
from Chicago, et cetera, would like to retire to? Mining
isn't the only activity to provide jobs. Sometimes one
wonders if it is because we are strangers that the people
in our state Missouri do not welcome us.

Considering the need for lead, there are some
questions that I have. Is the increase in the price of
lead and the possible desire to increase battery exports the
motive behind this? Right now we export 2,233,000
batteries. Each battery has 20.6 pounds of lead. The lead
we export in these batteries is 22,000 metric tons.

Compounds for gasoline use 98,000 metric tons
of lead. These additives are being phased out, reducing
this demand. In 1985 80 to 82 percent of lead batteries
were being recycled. In 1986 566 metric tons of lead were
refined from scrap.

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use it for their drinking water?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It meets State
specifications.

MR. MARK GRIMMER: I would just like to make a
comment about this. This is just secondhand. I don't
really know this for sure, but the superintendents of the
Winona school just the other day told me that Viburnum does
have the highest rate of mental retardation in the State of
Missouri, and that the Missouri Mental Health directly
located that the source of this was lead in the water of the
City of Viburnum. That's one point.

My neighbors down here are pretty hard on
these city people about littering the rivers and trashing
the woods. I've been living down here for 14 years, and I
have to say that some of you guys are a little rude, get a
little drunk, and aren't really fun to be around. But in
general, most of you folks pretty all right.

I don't understand why the locals are so
trusting of the government now to take care of us. We've
never trusted them before, and one of the guys that was here
was a timberman, and I watch the trees go out all day long.
When I first lived down there the trees that went out were
this big around. (Indicating.) Now the trees that go out
are this big around. (Indicating smaller.) I don't know
what that means, but it doesn't seem like the government is

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1 doing too good with that.

2 There was a mistake in the book, or an
3 omission in the book. It's not very important, but I would
4 like to make a note of it, about wildlife, you didn't
5 include Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnakes. Not that that
6 matters, but they're there.

7 I was involved in the Irish Wilderness fight,
8 and a lot of the locals didn't like it because of the
9 timber, and whatever. And my friends and neighbors who said
10 they love the woods so much are the same guys that are going
11 in there and burning the woods, because they can't have it
12 for themselves.

13 But all things considered, I love my
14 neighbors. I think they're good folks. I think they need
15 jobs, I really do think they need jobs, but I don't think a
16 lead mine is going to give us jobs. I really don't.

17 Now I would like to read my statement. I am
18 here as a representative of the people who live in the study
19 area. We were willing to trade the economic advantages of
20 urban life for the life of solitude and unpolluted air and
21 water.

22 It is obvious from a review of this draft that
23 there will be a definite negative reaction on the study
24 area, and that our government is willing to risk the strong
25 possibility, and I think that's a probability, of an

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1 mine look on the private lands between the forest lands that
2 they've got mining on now and the forest lands that they
3 have coveting eyes cast upon? Furthermore, why aren't these
4 test results from bore holes on public land made public?
5 They should be public information if they come from public
6 land.

7 Also, what percentage of the mining profits
8 actually go to the people of the area, as compared to the
9 share of the profits that the mining company takes out of
10 the area.

11 Third, it doesn't tell us what the actual
12 twenty-year lead reserves are. The U.S. Bureau of Mines
13 estimates 16 million metric tons, while the mining company
14 says it's only 6.6 million tons. Who do you draft
15 endorser believe? Do you believe your fellow government
16 people, or do you believe Doe Run?

17 Besides, what will the needs for the lead be
18 in the future? Will batteries still be made from lead, or
19 will they be from nickel, iron, or plastic? That's the
20 new technology. Twenty years from now they probably won't
21 even be using lead in batteries anymore.

22 We need to have an independent study and
23 evaluation of the future needs and the current reserves of
24 lead before we allow the destruction of an irreplaceable
25 natural resource.

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1 environmental disaster for an even much larger area. If
2 this happens, there's not going to be anymore suckers
3 gigged. Nobody's going to eat anything out of those rivers
4 anymore. In fact, tourists aren't going to want to float in
5 their inner tubes or whatever. They're not going to bring
6 anymore money down here.

7 But the importance of this draft, what I
8 really came here to say, is not what this draft is saying,
9 but what it fails to say. First of all, it doesn't
10 demonstrate the side-by-side dollar comparison of the
11 long-term timber and tourism potential versus the short-
12 term boom and bust economy of mining.

13 In our fight for the creation of the Irish
14 Wilderness, our figures, which I gave a long time ago to our
15 so-called representative, Bill Emerson, show tourism will be
16 a source of income that will become more and more valuable
17 with time for our kids and our grandkids and everybody else
18 that lives there, and that mining would actually be an
19 economic loss to the area.

20 I think that this next draft or this final
21 should do what this other fellow said, let's have some sort
22 of economic evaluation.

23 Second, it doesn't tell us that the existing
24 mines right now are on public land because the leases are
25 cheaper than they would be on private land. Why doesn't the

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1 I'm not endorsing any plan. I think this
2 thing should be checked out. I don't think anybody has
3 checked it out. I think you guys have written a report
4 that says it's going to be a disaster, and just go on ahead
5 and do what you want.

6 I'm a guy who lives in the study area. I'm
7 going to have a mine for my neighbors. Finally, it doesn't
8 address the fate of the study area residents. Will the
9 mining company be willing to compensate the people's losses
10 who live in the study area?

11 Mining will be a total perversion of the life-
12 style goals, and a definite threat to their mental health
13 and well being. Man, I mean the ISIS (phonetic spelling)
14 report says that it's going to kill the trees in the area.
15 What do you think it's going to do to us?

16 Will the mining company be willing to
17 relocate us to another area of comparable unpolluted
18 environment?

19 So in summary, this draft has not demonstrated
20 the need for a hasty finalization of the study. It offers
21 no solution to the problem of tailings storage, and it
22 hasn't revealed a need to lease land at this time, unless
23 its real purpose is to try to get these leases issued while
24 the Reagan administration is still in power.

25 This administration's record on environmental

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1 issues is bordering on criminal. In short, we don't want
2 the last vestige of unpolluted land in Missouri to be
3 sacrificed to the corporate lawyer's god of greed.
4 Thank you.

5 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Richard
6 Orr, followed by Dave Schmidt.

7 **34A** MR. RICHARD ORR: Boy, talk about a tough act
8 to follow. My name is Richard Orr, and I'm going to make
9 some fairly general statements about this whole issue, and
10 later on submit some more detailed criticisms of the draft
11 EIS statement, which I do feel is severely flawed.

12 I am a resident of a rural part of Jefferson
13 County, Missouri, and a life-long Missouri resident. I've
14 also been a resident of Crawford County for many years, and
15 I recognize the concerns of a lot of the people of the
16 local area down around the area in question. It is tough to
17 make a living in such areas. I know firsthand this is true.
18 I stuck it out for about five years in Crawford County and
19 finally had to give it up and move closer in.

20 But I would like to remind these people of a
21 couple different points, one of which is they should accept
22 the fact that the Mark Twain National Forest in that area
23 is owned by all the citizens in the United States, and not
24 just the ones who live close by.

25 I would also like to make a point that there

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1 breaking, and permanently fouling the once pristine Big
2 River for many miles downstream, probably all the way to
3 St. Louis.

4 Many area residents have found, as have I,
5 that the Big River is one of the very best fishing rivers in
6 the state. Unfortunately, we cannot eat our catch without
7 taking the very real and great risk of poisoning ourselves
8 with lead. Sadly, many people take such risks regularly.

9 The Eleven Point River, which will end up with
10 much of the runoff from the proposed mining sites in the
11 study area, is a nationally famous, federally designated,
12 wild and scenic river, as well as a blue ribbon trout
13 stream. Do we really want to take such a risk with such a
14 national treasure? I don't think so. I believe we are
15 playing with fire here, and playing is probably the right
16 word since I see no evidence that the Forest Service has
17 acted responsibly in this matter.

18 Such risks seem all the less warranted since
19 the demand and prices for lead are, and expected to remain,
20 comparatively low in the foreseeable future. It's not as
21 though we were talking about national security here.

22 One would have to be living in a vacuum not
23 to be aware of the tremendous political pressure being
24 exerted on the Forest Service and other government agencies
25 charged with protecting our federal lands to lean strongly

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1 are people, such as the previous speaker, who live in the
2 area, and undoubtedly has a difficult time of making a
3 really good living by city standards, but does persevere
4 and try to do what's best for the area as a whole. I did
5 the same thing. I fought for the trees around Crawford
6 County when the Meramec Dam controversy was raging.

7 Now, being a resident of Jefferson County, one
8 of the local recreational resources that we have is the
9 Big River, which has been mentioned earlier by a couple of
10 other speakers. One of the speakers also mentioned what a
11 wonderful river the Black River in southern Missouri is
12 despite the presence of numerous mines in the watershed.

13 Well, I feel while that is a valid
14 observation, another one should surely be the terrible
15 shape of the Big River from the lead mining that has
16 occurred in that area. And to make a little more specific
17 my thoughts on that, I would like to say the history of lead
18 mining in Missouri has left us with the sad legacy of
19 thousands of acres of ruined land, polluted streams,
20 poisoned fish, wildlife, and undoubtedly people.

21 Even the most casual observer cannot help
22 but see the havoc wrought on the landscape of the now
23 mostly completed lead belt district, with its towering
24 slag heaps, huge expanses of dirty tailings, contained
25 behind shoddy dams with a long history of leakage, and

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1 towards the demands of pro-development groups and
2 industries who have a long history of trashing our national
3 heritage, a boom and bust, grab and run, get rich quick
4 scheme.

5 Proposals such as the one we are posing today
6 are being repeated in thousands of other places in the
7 country, and only by speaking our minds clearly and loudly
8 can we as private citizens stand a chance of being heard by
9 those in power, whose decisions have such a profound impact
10 on the pristine natural beauty left in our national forest.

11 Just such a place is the area in question,
12 parts of Oregon, Carter, and Shannon Counties, which
13 contain all the historic, but not officially recognized,
14 true Irish Wilderness.

15 Finally, I don't feel that from a thoughtful
16 reading of the draft EIS one can conclude that mining
17 should be carried out in this area. Therefore, I would like
18 to go on record as stating that I believe Alternative A is
19 the only one that can seriously be considered at this time.
20 Thank you.

21 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Dave
22 Schmidt, followed by Mark Shylanski.

23 **35A** MR. DAVE SCHMIDT: My name is Dave Schmidt,
24 but tonight you can look upon me as John Q. Missourian. I
25 think I represent a wide cross-section of Missourians when

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1 I state that I have no connections with mining interests.
2 I do not own land or businesses in the Merck Twain National
3 Forest area which would benefit from mining. I have a
4 Missourian's proven respect for the environment, and I am
5 a voter.

6 Now I've made this outline of the average
7 Missourian, and I think a good majority of the people here
8 fit that outline. But I want to stress that this is not a
9 socioeconomic issue. The central issue, the central issue
10 we're talking about tonight is not achievements of high
11 school teams, nor the percent of residents on Medicaid, or
12 even the possible uses of tailings of dolomite.

13 The central issue is what effect mining on
14 the area will have in our national park wilderness.

15 Some years ago I visited a friend's southeast
16 Missouri land. There was a quarry operation nearby. An
17 entire hilltop was inundated with dirt roads on which
18 traveled several trucks. Trucks filled the air with dust,
19 and the rumble was heard for kilometers around. The
20 surrounding area could only be called spoiled wilderness.

21 I maintain that it was a scene only enjoyable
22 by an industrial research development company, such as Doe
23 Run Mining Company. A similar situation would happen if
24 mining interests were allowed to take over Merck Twain
25 National Forest, based on apocryphal economic benefits,

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1 prospective employees is miniscule in comparison. If the
2 Forest Service responds to the interest of its full
3 constituency, which consists of 250 million Americans and
4 their future descendants, instead of mining company
5 lobbyists, they will reconsider what their leasing plan is.
6 Thank you.

7 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Charles
8 Reitzel, followed by Arthur Muhe.

9 **37A** MR. CHARLES REITZEL: I'm a St. Louis
10 resident, and I've lived here about seven years. Prior to
11 that I lived on the East Coast. And I'm sure it's a
12 problem, I'm not quite as well informed, but on the East
13 Coast town after town for the last ten years has been
14 finding out that their groundwater is polluted by heavy
15 metals or toxic waste.

16 And certainly they have complex hydrology on
17 the East Coast, but none to compare to the hydrology of
18 Missouri. The geology here is of a particularly unique
19 character. And as people have said tonight, the ground-
20 water goes right down to sources which we don't know and
21 from places we don't know.

22 It seems to me that in spite of the strength
23 of federal regulations, in spite of the best intentions and
24 good management of the Doe Run Company, to which I know
25 nothing about, things could happen for which we could never

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1 undeniable environmental damage and projected decreasing
2 land uses.

3 I would like to leave you with a statement.
4 When the last tree is burned, the last fish dies, the last
5 spring runs black, you will realize you can't eat money.
6 Thank you.

7 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Mark
8 Shylanski, followed by Charles Reitzel.

9 **36A** MR. MARK SHYLANSKI: Hello. My name is Mark
10 Shylanski. I have been a resident of Missouri most of my
11 life. I have seen various areas around the country, though,
12 in extensive travel, and I think we've got a real jewel here
13 in Missouri.

14 I would say if I were trying to describe to
15 someone from another part of the country what I thought
16 best exemplified what Missouri had to offer, I would point
17 to those pure Ozark streams and those wooded hillsides.
18 I have a particularly fond spot in my heart for the area
19 we're talking about.

20 Yet it sounds like the Forest Service is
21 ready to sell out the unique beauty of the Missouri Ozarks
22 at a pretty cheap price. The damage to this national
23 treasure could last forever, worsening the lives of whole
24 generations of Americans.

25 The benefit to a mining company and its

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6 1 recover from. Once lead has spread throughout the aquifer
2 that lies beneath this region, there's no way to get it
3 back. There's no way to get the lead back into the neat
4 pile it started in.

5 I guess I feel much the same as Dave
6 Grossman, who spoke earlier, we're trading a known quantity
7 for a big risk, which many people have said tonight, and
8 it seems reasonable, the risk is not a good one. It
9 doesn't seem like there's much to be gained, and why do it?
10 Thank you.

11 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Arthur Muhs,
12 followed by Steve Uffmann. Arthur Muhs doesn't appear to
13 be present, so Steve Uffmann is up next then.

14 **38A** MR. STEVE UFFMANN: I'll be brief at any rate.
15 My name is Steve Uffmann. I'm presently a resident of St.
16 Louis. I've lived elsewhere. I have a rural background. I
17 previously worked for the USDA. I'm a natural resource and
18 agricultural economist. If anything, I'm representing
19 myself and the profession of natural resource economists.

6 20 I don't like what I saw in the EIS. I am, by
21 the way, and adamant supporter of the EIS provisions. I
22 would like to thank you all for being here, and thank you
23 for the opportunity to speak. This hearing is a celebration
24 of democracy, especially on the anniversary of our
25 constitution.

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1 What we need here is a complete economic
2 analysis that's been previously mentioned. That's
3 dictated by the need for objectivity. We have to make a
4 socioeconomic decision. And in doing so, we have to
5 appraise reality.

6 What we do in that kind of analysis is we make
7 a comparison of the gainers and losers on a national level.
8 We're talking about marginal increases in production in a
9 mineral resource which is very little or very slowly
10 increasing in demand, and those trends are expected to
11 continue in the foreseeable future.

12 In that comparison we account for all costs
13 and benefits over time. Typically the federal government
14 is required to do that over fifty years, as stated in the
15 principles and guidelines. What you'll find if you look
16 closely is that tourism has surpassed agriculture and
17 extraction industries in Missouri and nationally as a whole.

18 What we would be doing perhaps is
19 jeopardizing the growth of tourism, with once again, a
20 marginal increase in the extraction industry. I would also
21 like to point out that those hard to quantify things are
22 possible. I suggest you look in the principles and guide-
23 lines and review the section entitled, Contingent
24 Valuation.

25 A great deal of what's been said tonight

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1 Karel, followed by our last registered speaker, William
2 Foukiss.

3 **39A** MR. JOHN KAREL: Thank you very much. I
4 appreciate the opportunity to be here. I had not intended
5 to speak originally, but the events of the evening have
6 inspired me to make a comment or two. Basically, because
7 of the lateness of the hour, it will be very brief. Three
8 general observations.

9 First of all, in regard to the work that you
10 the panel has done, I had the privilege and opportunity to
11 comment on it at an earlier time when you were doing some
12 scoping, and I have several discussions that I want to just
13 record for the benefit of those that still remain in the
14 audience that I felt like you treated the public very
15 responsibly and very fairly, and I appreciate that very
16 much.

17 Having gotten that out of the way, however,
18 I think you should be aware that out of that process there
19 has been very little dissent over the basic fundamental
20 facts that face us on this issue. The resources that have
21 been identified by Congress and by the State of Missouri,
22 by the people of the United States, as being outstanding in
23 that area, are outstanding for their natural, historical,
24 and cultural value. That is a consensus that has been
25 built up, starting with the Weeks Law acquisition of those

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1 deals with contingent valuation or option demand, what most
2 of the environmental people have been talking about here
3 tonight. I suspect that some of the people that authored
4 the document have not done their homework.

5 One thing I would like to point out is the
6 Forest Service has made the mistake in the recent past of
7 preserving or engendering local economic activity out West.
8 I'm sure you're all familiar with the cost of timber
9 extraction as opposed to the value of the timber. That's
10 exactly what we're dealing with here. We don't need to
11 make that kind of mistake in Missouri.

12 Once again, back to the basics, we're
13 comparing gainers and losers. We're talking about
14 publicly-owned resources, so we have to consider the
15 economy, and every man, woman, and child in this country,
16 not just the voters. We have to talk about contingent
17 valuation, option demand, and generations to come.

18 This is a very, very precious and valuable
19 natural resource. Just because of your studies involved,
20 we don't want to throw away objective analysis. We don't
21 want to throw it out the window.

22 So that's about all I have to say. In that
23 regard, I suggest Alternative A, and send the people back
24 to the drawing board.

25 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be John

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1 lands, continuing through the passage of the Clean Water
2 Acts and Clean Air Acts, the designation of the Ozark
3 National Scenic Riverways in 1964, the designation of the
4 Eleven Point River as a charter member of the National Wild
5 and Scenic River System in 1968, and the designation of the
6 Irish Wilderness in 1984.

7 That is a consensus that you have sent into
8 that panel, admitted that your proposed development would
9 degrade those resources, and ladies and gentlemen, you don't
10 have the legal right to do that. You have reached a
11 conclusion that in my opinion is not only a bad resource
12 decision, it's illegal.

13 Now, I hope that you take some of that input
14 that you've received here tonight and weigh it in.

15 The second observation I would like to make
16 to the good people of Shannon County that have come down
17 here, or up here I should say, I feel that we probably have
18 a difference of opinion, and I don't think that there's
19 anything necessarily wrong with that, but I do feel that
20 before you make a strong commitment, being 100 percent in
21 favor of this land development, you need to go and take
22 that follow up there's advice from Viburnum, and go and
23 talk to the people of Viburnum. And talk to the chamber
24 of commerce types, and talk to the lobbyists for the
25 mineral industry, but also talk to the welfare agents in

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1 Iron County.
2 And if you really want an eye-opener, go talk
3 to the welfare agents in St. Francis County and Washington
4 County. Find out if it took all the people off the welfare
5 rolls when a mining industry blessed those counties with
6 their presence and their exploitation.

7 And then talk to the people who have been told
8 by the State Health Department that they can't eat the fish
9 in the Big River because it's been polluted from the lead
10 tailings. And then make your final decision.

11 The final observation I would like to make is
12 to all those urban environmentalists out there who have
13 heard themselves described in various ways in the earlier
14 part of the evening, including a description as being
15 organized pressure groups. Well, ladies and gentleman, I
16 submit to you that you don't even know how to begin to be
17 an organized pressure group.

18 I was handed tonight a copy of a newspaper
19 from Shannon County called the Current Wave, the masthead
20 of which reads, Shannon County First, The World Afterwards.
21 The lead story in this was a description of how there was
22 going to be a bus organized to take people to St. Louis to
23 help to ensure that this mining thing came through.

24 Now, I would defend to the death the right of
25 the people anywhere in the State of Missouri or any other

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1 latter to IBM. Write a letter to someone who can do
2 something else besides mine in this area, something that
3 won't cause hazardous affects to your health.
4 Have the chamber of commerce, have the Forest
5 Supervisor, have the state legislature write IBM, or have
6 them write Honda. We buy them, we can build them. There
7 are a lot of solutions that will let them have the jobs they
8 need and won't affect the environment adversely. Thank you.
9 MR. VOGT: That is the end of the
10 registered comments. Is there anybody here that would like
11 to make a comment now that didn't sign up before? I would
12 like to open the floor for additional comments if anybody
13 would like to. Go ahead, sir.

14 **41A** MR. BOB CRICK (Phonetic spelling): My name
15 is Bob Crick. My comment was only this, I think that there
16 are a lot of people here in this audience that didn't
17 realize, that maybe have never been to anything like this,
18 and didn't realize that their comments were going to go on
19 record.

20 I think a lot of people felt it would be much
21 more informal than this, and they didn't know that they
22 would be recorded by a court reporter, and that they would
23 be written down, as you people are doing.

12 24 I have a question for the panel, are the
25 comments of these people--are you going to be assessing

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1 state in this great country of ours to do exactly that, but
2 you're not the only people who are in the business of
3 defending your interests, and you shouldn't be ashamed of
4 it.

5 In fact, I think you should be encouraged by
6 the fact that there is a consensus, not only in this state,
7 but in this country, to protect these resources, and these
8 ladies and gentleman have made a very bad mistake. It's
9 not a final mistake. They can still go back and redo that
10 draft. It is a draft Environmental Impact Statement, but
11 stick together and keep the faith, because you're right
12 and they're wrong, and we can still win this battle.

13 **40A** MR. WILLIAM FOULKIS: My name is William
14 Foulkis, and I am definitely against mining in any national
15 forest, as are most of the people here, but then again,
16 I'm not from Winona.

17 I've heard a lot of Us versus Them since I
18 got here. In all conscience you can't do something that
19 although will save the national forest from any kind of
20 destruction, might leave these people high and dry.

21 You have to look at it for some sort of
22 solution that will help those people get along and get the
23 situation resolved. And so if you write a letter to the
24 Forest Supervisor, write a letter to Texas Instruments, or
25 if you write a letter to the Forest Supervisor, write a

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12 1 these comments on the numbers of these comments, or on the
2 quality of these comments, or how? Has it become like a
3 referendum, that the more people that express an opinion,
4 either verbal or written to you, one way or another, how
5 does that affect the outcome of this?

6 MR. VOGT: The comments are all weighed by
7 the value of the individual comment, not by the number of
8 people that have voted one way or the other.

9 MR. BOB CRICK: So it's more of a quality
10 type of situation rather than a quantity?

11 MR. VOGT: True.

12 MR. BOB CRICK: I think that a lot of people
13 here probably don't know that, and would feel that
14 perhaps even a short note to that address, or to whom ever,
15 one way or the other--if you really want to express an
16 opinion one way or the other, I think that some sort of
17 note to that address would be welcome, and probably would
18 do a lot of good, whichever way you feel on this issue.

19 I just wanted to bring that up, because I
20 think a lot of people here, like myself, were not aware
21 that this would be as formally structured as it is.
22 Thank you.

23 **42A** MR. JACK MULLEN: Mr. Chairman, Panel, my
24 name is Mullen, Jack Mullen. I am also a member of the
25 CCCs of long ago. And I just want to bring out a point.

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1 The pollution of noise, of the trucks, of the mills, of
2 everything else down in the area, and I'm thoroughly,
3 completely against any mining in that beloved area of mine.
4 I feel like I own it personally. I love it
5 down there. I try to get there every chance I get. I'm a
6 St. Louisian. I am indeed. I have a family of four, and
7 my youngest one now, as compared to what they were saying,
8 if you pollute the area, he'll fight you. He'll tear your
9 jaw apart. He will. The other three feel the same way.
10 I don't think they're that combative, though. Myself, the
11 same way. I taught them that, because we were camping down
12 there all over the area, and my buddy and I, when we went
13 fishing down that way, we left it better than the way we
14 found it. We did indeed.
15 We didn't pollute at not time, nowhere. And
16 the mining, to my way of thinking, because I was up in
17 Wisconsin, I lived in a mining area there, and I was down
18 in the lead mine, and I remember as a young boy the noise,
19 the noise of that stamping mill, the noise of everything
20 else, including the trucks. What do you think those noisy
21 trucks day in and day out are going to do to the
22 roads down there?
23 What do you think it's going to do? It's
24 going to destroy those roads down there to where the people
25 who really enjoy the area now will not be able to get into

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1 polarized group this evening. There have been a lot of
2 people for Proposition B, there have been a lot of people
3 for Proposition A, and not a lot of talk about the Forest
4 Plan itself.
5 I was involved in some of the Forest Plan
6 development in the national forest in Wisconsin, and we
7 faced a lot of the same questions there, so I'm sure that
8 the process down here was a long, drawn out compromise
9 with a lot of different interests.
10 I personally feel strongly that Proposition
11 A is best in the long-term for the most amount of people,
12 but I also see the need for compromise. This is a
13 democracy. We inherently compromise, so we get to the
14 point where not all of us are happy. Probably none of us
15 is very happy at all.
16 It's been interesting tonight. There's been
17 a lot of applause. I've applauded for people for
18 Proposition A. I haven't applauded for anyone for
19 Proposition B, but I have heard a lot of applause for both
20 of them, and not a lot for C. That speaks to me as a
21 pretty good compromise, probably.
22 I also haven't heard any good reason for
23 scuttling a plan that has already cost the taxpayers of
24 this country I don't know how many thousands of dollars.
25 So I guess what I leave you with is, we just

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1 it, because that's very hilly country. Some of you have
2 been down there. It's a bumpy. It's a hard place to get
3 into.
4 And not only that, but the effect on those
5 lovely, lovely springs like Big Spring and Round Spring,
6 and Greer, the Eleven Point River, they need to be left
7 alone. They float on it, yes, and they pollute it, too,
8 but maybe they can learn as they go along. I thank you
9 very much.
10 MR. VOGT: Does anyone want to comment?
11 **43A** MR. STEVE KIDWELL: Thank you for
12 accommodating me. My name is Steve Kidwell, and I am a
13 resident of this neighborhood, a couple blocks away. Just
14 a couple comments about this evening and about the EIS
15 process in general.
16 I'm not quite as naive I guess as some people,
17 having worked for the Department of Natural Resources in
18 Wisconsin. I've seen this sort of thing several times,
19 environmental impact statements, especially in its draft
20 form. It comes out with a bunch of impacts, and then
21 somewhere at the end a preferred alternative, and there's
22 no logical link between the two. It's a normal occurrence,
23 and I hope that some rectification comes out in the final
24 document.
25 This has seemed to me to be a fairly

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1 haven't heard anything this evening that is compelling for
2 us to scrap a process that took, I'm sure, several years to
3 develop down here. Don't scrap the plan you've already got.
4 Thank you.
5 MR. VOGT: One more, okay.
6 **44A** MR. DALE JOHNSON: I'm Dale Johnson from down
7 at Alton, Missouri. I'm not here representing a group of
8 33,000 members, or a group of 4,500 members, but I am from
9 Oregon County, with a total population of somewhere around
10 10,000, with an unemployment rate of 11 percent.
11 There have been several things mentioned here
12 tonight. For example, one fellow who spoke, pardon me,
13 Reverend, said, What in the hell are you people doing up
14 here, anyway? We want it like we want it.
15 It's also been referred to that the people
16 down in that area say that Mark Twain National Forest
17 belongs to them. Well, my feeling was the environmentalists
18 and self interest groups were saying, No, it belongs to
19 us. Do what we want to do with it.
20 It's also been referred here tonight about
21 some articles in the Post-Dispatch. I live three miles
22 from Greer Spring, and I'll give the Post-Dispatch credit,
23 they admitted to me when the controversy over who would buy
24 Greer Spring, the bottling plant down there that Anheuser-
25 Busch proposed, one of the fellows on the editorial staff

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1 of the Post-Dispatch admitted to me that their main concern
2 was to make Anheuser-Busch back off.

3 There was an article in the Post-Dispatch, an
4 Associated Press article, dated--I have the date here--but
5 to the affect they feared--dated 9-28-87--they feared the
6 development of amusement parks and hotels on adjacent
7 private land.

8 I questioned him, did they really believe
9 that. He said, No, but we had to put out that propaganda
10 in order to get our point across. We intended to make
11 Anheuser-Busch back off. That propaganda was for that
12 purpose.

13 Also another article, October 11, that they
14 feared improvement of roads and bridges in that area. It
15 was mentioned here a few minutes ago about the roads down
16 there. I would like to point out that we pay the same fuel
17 tax per gallon when we buy fuel that you people do in
18 St. Louis. We would like to have some road improvements in
19 that area, the same as you would like to have a new
20 interstate through the City of St. Louis.

21 It's been questioned here about destroying
22 tourist business in that area. It was also pointed out
23 that the main tourist business was about the only income in
24 that area was canoe rental, which is very true. It was also
25 questioned here tonight about only generating 800 jobs.

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1 That might be true, but we're looking at revenue coming
2 into our county. How do you propose a budget to operate a
3 county government or public school system in that area
4 without some revenue?

5 We're not looking only at 800 jobs, we're
6 looking at the revenue that it might generate for that
7 area. I support Alternative B.

8 MR. VOGT: That appears to be all the
9 commentators. Lika Leon said at the beginning here, this is
10 only a draft document, and the team is going to take the
11 oral comments, as well as all written comments, back to our
12 offices and study them, and revise the document as
13 appropriate.

14 A final decision will be made by the
15 Regional Forester of the U.S. Forest Service and the State
16 Director of the Bureau of Land Management, prior to a final
17 EIS being put out in the spring.

18 Thank you all for your comments.
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1 C E R T I F I C A T E

2 STATE OF MISSOURI)
3 COUNTY OF OSAGE) ss.

4 I, Lori A. Knollmeyer, Certified Shorthand
5 Reporter of the firm of Bredeman & Associates, Inc. and a
6 Notary Public within and for the State of Missouri, do
7 hereby certify that I was employed by the United States
8 Department of Agriculture, Mark Twain National Forest,
9 to record by machine shorthand the proceedings herein, and
10 thereby became the official reporter for the Department in
11 this matter; and that I was personally present and
12 reported said proceedings, and the machine shorthand notes
13 so made at the time and place mentioned on the title page
14 hereof were transcribed by means of computer-aided
15 transcription; and that the foregoing pages constitute a
16 true, complete, and accurate transcript of my said machine
17 shorthand notes to the best of my skills and ability.

18 Witness my hand and seal this _____
19 day of January, 1908.

20 My commission expires April 27, 1890.
21

22 LORI A. KNOLLMAYER, CSR
23 Notary Public, State of Mo.
24 Commissioned in Osage County
25

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U.S. STEEL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
PUBLIC MEETING

oOo

December 2, 1987
Hotel Governor Ballroom
200 Madison Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

oOo

BEFORE

Vince Vogt
Leon Kridelbaugh
Wink Hastings
Jody Eberle
Chuck Tryon
Dain Maddox
Bob May
John Scheumbauer
John Woerheide

PANEL MEMBERS.

REPORTED BY:

Lori A. Knollmeyer
Certified Shorthand Reporter
Bredeman & Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 866
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

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PROCEEDINGS

(The proceedings began at 7:00 p.m. on
December 2, 1987.)

MR. KRIDELBAUGH: We have 7:00 o'clock here,
actually a minute or so after, so we would like to get
started. Everyone come in and take a seat, please.

I remind you if you haven't registered there
in the back of the room, or actually out in the lobby, I
guess, I would encourage you to do that. Register if you
want to make a statement, and also if you simply want to
get on the mailing list so that you receive information
about the project in the future.

I want to thank all of you for coming, and
remind you that we're here tonight to discuss this
document, the draft Environmental Impact Statement, hardrock
mineral leasing, on the Mark Twain National Forest.

To get started, I would like to introduce the
team members first that have been working pretty hard this
past year to put this document together. On my far right
here is Chuck Tryon. Chuck is a hydrologist. He works
for the Forest Service at Rolla, Missouri.

Next to him is John Scheumbauer. John is a
mining engineer, and he works for the BLM in Rolla.

Here on my right is John Woerheide. John is
a public information specialist. He works for the Forest

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Service at Rolla.

Myself, I am Leon Kridelbaugh. I'm co-
chairman of the team, and I work for the Forest Service in
Rolla.

On my left here is Vince Vogt. Vince is co-
chairman for the Bureau of Land Management.

Wink Hastings is next to him. Wink is
actually on detail to the Forest Service from the BLM. He's
located at Atlanta, Georgia.

Next to him is Dain Maddox. Dain is a mineral
specialist. He works in our regional office for the
Forest Service in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Next to him is Jody Eberle. Jody is a
wildlife biologist. She works for the Forest Service in
Winona, Missouri.

Bob May is a recreation specialist. He works
at the Forest Service at Rolla.

Let me give you just a brief background on
some things that happened prior to the time we started on
this draft document. In 1979 U.S. Steel applied for two
prospecting permits on an area of about 3700 acres down
south of Winona, Missouri, on the Mark Twain National
Forest.

The Forest Service reviewed that permit and
granted it, and the company explored there until 1983.

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Now after they had finished that exploration, they had to
give up the permit unless they had found some
mineralization, and at that point they had found a minimum
amount of mineralization that was required by BLM, and that
permitted the company to then apply for a lease to continue
their prospecting and find an ore body, if in fact, one
exists there, and then to extract the minerals later.

So the Forest Service then prepared an
environmental assessment based on that application, and in
that process we sought some public involvement and comment,
and we learned in that process that this was a very
controversial decision, and we decided to take a more
detailed, closer look at the decision to be made.

A year ago at a meeting in Milwaukee the
Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service decided to
prepare a joint Environmental Impact Statement, and at that
time we decided also to enlarge the area to take care of
any future applications that we might get in the vicinity
of these prospecting permits.

So during the past year the team here has
been preparing this draft, and we've been doing it basically
to answer two questions. One is, should the Forest Service
consent to this lease? And the second question is, should
the Bureau of Land Management issue the lease?

In the proposed draft the proposed answer is

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1 thet wa would consant and issua the lease. So wa'ra here
2 tonight to listen to your comments on that proposel. Wa'ra
3 looking for soma constructive criticism. Wa've found some
4 errors end inconsistencies in the raport ourselves. If
5 you've found some, we hope you tell us about them.

6 If wa've overlooked soma axisting information,
7 we hoga you will tall us ebout that, too, so that wa can
8 incorporata it. At tha present tims wa'ra intarested in
9 improving this document.

10 I would remind you thet this is e draft, and
11 following this public comment period, which now ends on
12 January 8th, by tha way, it's been extendad, we will
13 considar all your comments. Wa'ra going to change the draft
14 where it'a appropriate. Wa'll finalize the document, and
15 then the decision-makers will meka their final decisicn.
16 Now that could maan a different elternetiva than is proposed
17 et tha moment. It could ba a modified alternativa. It
18 could be e naw alternativa.

19 We hoga to heve the final document published
20 in tha spring. Thera may be some of you hera that haven't
21 reed tha summary or the draft, and for tha benefit of you,
22 we thought we'd ask some of the team members to give you a
23 littla summary of what wa'va been doing this pest year. and
24 summeriza the document briaflly.

25 We're going to call on John Woerheide to tell

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1 time.
2 We held two public msatings at tha vary
3 beginning. Ona wes here in Jafferson City on tha 10th of
4 Decamber, and one was at Winona on the 11th of Decembar.
5 Written public comments wera recaivad during tha antira
6 scoping period. Information gethered during the scoping
7 proccass was used es a guide for preparation of the draft
8 Environmental Impact Statamant.
9 Comments from aech of the 110 parsons
10 expressing their thoughta on the original environmental
11 assasament wera used es e basis for scoping. The 241
12 comments summarized from letters and petitions submitted
13 by these folka thet formad tha basia for the EIS
14 preparation es wall.
15 During the scoping proccass e total of 117
16 responsas wera recaivad, representing 583 persons. There
17 wara 43 oral statamants that wera mede at the two public
18 meetings that wa held, and written responses included 68
19 latters, 4 petitions, e resolution, and e report. 78 of
20 the 117 responses wera from individuels. end the balenca
21 came from the mining industry, various organizations,
22 professional societies, elected officiels, and agency
23 individuels.
24 A content analysis was used to summarizza
25 the meyor points of concern from each of the public, and 633

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1 you what wa did with the comments that you mada lest year
2 in our scoping sasasions, and John Scheumbaur will tall
3 you about tha mining proposel itself, end than Dein Meddcox
4 will tall you about how the alternetivas wara davaloped.

5 After thet wa'll usa the balanca of tha
6 meating for anyone who has any comments to meke. So we
7 bagin with John.

8 MR. WOERHEIDE: I'll briaif you a little bit
9 about the scoping part of this. It was the baginning part
10 of the EIS study team's work. Council for Environmental
11 Quality regulations required that during initial preparation
12 of an Environmental Impact Statamant ther be aerly end
13 opan proccass for datermining tba scope of issuas ralated to
14 tha proposed action. This was dona, and this proccese is
15 called scoping.

16 Scoping hes four major objectivas actually,
17 to identify affected public and agency concerns, fecilitete
18 afficient EIS preparation proccass, to identify and define
19 tha issues and alternativas to ba examinad, and to sava
20 time in the ovaerell proccass by assuring that tha EIS
21 adaquately addressas relevant issues.

22 Tha notice of intant for the Environmental
23 Impact Statemant was preparad and published in tha fedarel
24 register on November 7, 1986, and this was tha beginning
25 of the actual 60-day scoping period thet commencad et that

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1 comments wera idantifiad from tha EIS scoping proccass,
2 ammassad with the 241 comments gatherad earliar during tha
3 EA proccass. Comments wera catagorizad and displayed by
4 affected environmant for the EIS study team to use.

5 Using the scoping information, the EIS team
6 identified eight meyor lasuas and two manegemant concerns.
7 Tha term issue refers to a topic that was raised by tha
8 public, while tha term management concern refers to e topic
9 raised by faderel land managars.

10 Those issues, vary briaflly, thay ara listed
11 in tha document, you can read them in thara in their full
12 length, but ona issue was watar, and would mining degrade
13 watar rasources, cracting hazards to the many diffarant
14 rasources within aare end public as wall.

15 Another was land character, concern that
16 mineral activitias would unacceptably change tha lifestyles
17 and experiances of residents and visitors to the study
18 area.

19 Another was jobs, economy and lifastyla.
20 Considerable interest for additional jobs and income thet
21 mining-related activity would bring to the area.

22 Thara was also concern that mineral activities
23 would adversely impact habitets and populations of wildlife
24 and plant spacias, many of which ara on the federal and
25 stata threatenad and endangared list.

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1 Another issue was the public commented on
2 current and anticipated future lead markets and market
3 conditions, and they questioned the need for additional lead
4 sources and whether it was economically mineable.
5 Another issue was public concern over mineral
6 production and development not being consistent with the
7 purpose for which national forest lands were acquired.
8 The public also voiced concern about the EIS
9 process, not having sufficient time to complete the process,
10 but this was not carried forward as an issue on the draft
11 Environmental Impact Statement because it's not something
12 that can be addressed with alternatives to be developed
13 around it.
14 Management concerns that were mentioned were
15 whether possible mining activities in the area would be
16 compatible with the forest plan, and whether there are
17 sufficient federal lands available for lease and develop-
18 ment to assure continued flow of mineral commodities.
19 The comment period for the draft
20 Environmental Impact Statement public review is now in
21 progress, and written and oral responses received from the
22 public are an important part of that review. Responses
23 will be analyzed not for the intent of vote counting, but
24 for substantive comments about the statement, its
25 alternatives, its affected resources, and the proposal it

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1 mineralization. This would give them approximately 15
2 million tons of ore to mine, which would be a minimum
3 consideration to put in the mine.
4 Should this take place, what we would switch
5 to next would be the low development scenario, which
6 essentially is one mine. This mine was modeled on the
7 present mines that are in effect at the Viburnum Trend at
8 the moment.
9 These are essentially room and pillar mines
10 that would be approximately 2000 feet deep. They probably
11 will entail a minimum of sinking two shafts down into the
12 ore body. Ore is simply extracted by drilling, blasting,
13 loaded with a front-end loader, the ore is shipped to the
14 shaft, shipped to the top, where it is milled and disposed
15 of.
16 We address tailings ponds and disposal,
17 because that is state of the art at the present. Whether
18 that will be so in fifteen years or not, that is something
19 else.
20 From there we went on to the possibility that
21 because the study area is so large, that the possibility
22 could exist that we could have a major field such as
23 Viburnum. The possibility is very remote, but we went with
24 a scenario of the possibility of up to eight mines could be
25 developed in this area, essentially a field the size of the

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1 addressee.
2 Decision makers will be guided by public
3 comments received in this involvement period, as well as
4 the original scoping comments.
5 MR. SCHEUMBAUER: Let me start out by saying
6 that there's no mining proposal proposed by the Applicant
7 at the present time. What we had to do was to come out and
8 develop three scenarios that possibly could take place if
9 these leases were issued, any other leases were issued in
10 the study area.
11 The original scenario is an exploration
12 scenario. This essentially involves core drilling about
13 approximately 2000 feet in the area, which is a simple
14 removal of approximately a one-inch cylinder of rock,
15 tested for favorable geology and mineralization.
16 Originally this is done with a core rig, which
17 essentially follows existing Forest Service roads, generally
18 along the ridge tops, at spaces up to a mile or more apart.
19 As mineralization is encountered, these can narrow down to
20 as close as 250 to 300 feet.
21 We estimate it will take approximately six
22 years for the Applicant to drill this out and either prove
23 or disprove the possibility of developing a mine. This
24 probably will entail a minimum of at least 100 holes.
25 approximately 20 to 25 would have to have to hit

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1 Viburnum Trend.
2 This is essentially a multiple of eight times
3 as much activity in the area.
4 MR. MADDOX: We spent the last nine months
5 analyzing proposed action, which is what John has just
6 described, various development scenarios as they might
7 effect the issues which the other John just described, and
8 very basically what we've done is we took that proposed
9 action, we put it on the landscape, 119,000 acres, and we
10 identified the impacts that would occur, impacts to the
11 specific issues that were the result of the comments, and
12 our concerns and long range management objectives for that
13 land.
14 Very basically we identified the laws and
15 regulations that would be in place that might reduce some
16 of the impacts, water quality standards, threatened and
17 endangered species acts, cultural resource act, those other
18 things that are in place that will protect or possibly
19 mitigate possible impacts.
20 Then we looked at what impacts were left over,
21 what things that might occur that might not be mitigated,
22 or what kinds of activities might result in impacts that
23 weren't acceptable. Then we started to try to develop
24 mitigation measures, and that's what the document is
25 primarily about, is the identification of mitigation

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1 measures, the identification of alternatives that are an
2 attempt to address the issues and reduce the possible
3 impacts.

4 And what we need to do tonight, and what we
5 need to do over the course of the next four or five months,
6 based on tonight and other public meetings and your
7 comments, is to make certain that we have identified all of
8 the issues, to make certain that we have accurately
9 described the impacts, to make certain that we've
10 identified a reasonable range of alternatives, and finally,
11 that we come up with an acceptable decision.

12 It may be a compromise. It may be no lease.
13 As Leon said we don't know what that final decision is
14 going to be. We won't know until we get your input and we
15 go back and we do some more work, and we do more work with
16 our cooperating agencies.

17 So in the analysis process we're sort of mid-
18 stream right now. We've made our best shot at trying to
19 summarize what you've told us and what we have come up with
20 in the past few months, and now we need to go back after the
21 public comments are in and continue that process and come up
22 with a final answer, or at least what we think is the
23 answer.

24 MR. VOGT: My part in the program is to serve
25 as the moderator for the public comment period, and the

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1 to ask more than one question?

2 MR. VOGT: Sure.

3 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Good. Okay. My first
4 question is, this report makes a recommendation,
5 Alternative D. Why was this recommendation made?

6 MR. VOGT: That was a decision by the state
7 director of BLM and the regional forester for the Forest
8 Service to choose that alternative out of the five
9 alternatives that were identified in the EIS.

10 MR. ALEX PRIMM: What were the criterion used,
11 and how was this decision reached? I didn't see the
12 reasoning process here, and it seems crucial to understand
13 that.

14 MR. HASTINGS: The reasoning isn't in the
15 document, and it's not there for a specific reason. After
16 the team finished the analysis identifying the impacts, we
17 had a decision meeting, with the director of Eastern States
18 Office of the Bureau of Land Management and the forester
19 whether or not we should indicate the preferred alternative
20 in the draft impact statement.

21 And at the time it was recommended by the
22 Forest Service folks that are most familiar with NEPA
23 requirements, National Environmental Policy Act. It's not
24 a requirement to identify a preferred alternative in the
25 draft statement, but it's desirable, and a few decision

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1 first thing I would like to point out is a few ground rules.
2 The meeting is being recorded, so we would like everybody to
3 come and use the podium up here for the benefit of the
4 recorder and so all the people here can hear what they have
5 to say.

6 What I'll do is I'll call the names in the
7 order of sign-up, and I'll also indicate who is next up
8 so that person can be ready to come up to the podium when
9 the other speaker is finished.

10 The commentators will be allowed to ask
11 questions of the panel following their statements. And as
12 time permits, we will open the floor to oral comments at
13 the end of the registered oral comment period for people
14 who decide they want to say something, but didn't register
15 at the beginning.

16 The first speaker will be Alex Primm,
17 followed by Robert Kunkler.

18 **1B** MR. ALEX PRIMM: My name is Alex Primm. I am
19 president of the Ozark Rivers Chapter of the National
20 Audubon Society. We have 200 members in the seven counties
21 around the Current, Meramec, and Gasconade Rivers. One of
22 our counties is in the impact area, Shannon County.

23 I've read the report quickly. I spent about
24 four hours on it. I just have a lot of questions. I have
25 a few comments, but I mainly have questions. Is it okay

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1 makers decided that given the issues and all of the
2 concerns, that it would best be to identify in preliminary,
3 if you would, preferred Alternative D.

4 That's not a final decision by any means. It
5 just indicates that given the information that those two
6 decision makers had at the time, that is the alternative
7 that they would prefer to go with at that point. And they
8 did it, as I said, to identify what at that point in time
9 they were thinking, so it would focus the public's
10 attention onto a particular alternative as being one that
11 the agencies had discussed more than the other alternatives.

12 There is no analysis for that decision per se.
13 It was a discussion and a summary of all of the impacts that
14 was presented by the team members. There will be a decision
15 analysis, a much more detailed analysis, done at the end
16 of the final impact statement when we have all of the
17 information available, and then based on that analysis, the
18 decision makers will make their final decision.

19 Does that answer your question?

20 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Partly. Could you give us
21 some indication why they reached that decision, what
22 criterion they used?

23 MR. HASTINGS: It's best if we refer to a
24 table in the draft impact statement. It's in Chapter Two.
25 It's on Page 24, and it's a small chart that looks like

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1 this, and what it is is really a summary of the impacts that
2 all of the team members had identified by alternative, and
3 we prepared those in terms of whether or not, principally,
4 whether or not the impact could be mitigated.

5 In other words, if there is an impact but we
6 identified a mechanism to reduce or eliminate that impact
7 to a level that we felt pretty much resolved the issue, then
8 we said it was mitigated.

9 If it's unmitigated, as is indicated by the
10 latter "U", then it means that either we couldn't identify
11 a mitigating measure, or we couldn't identify one that we
12 felt would reduce the impact to a level where the impact
13 really wouldn't effect whatever issue or concern was
14 involved.

15 And that really was the basis of selecting the
16 preferred alternative. That was kind of a group exercise
17 that the team went through, and we spent several hours going
18 through the impact assessment and coming up with that
19 table, and then we had the decision making with the BLM and
20 the Forest Service. That's how it came about.

21 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Okay. Thank you. I've got
22 a few more questions here. My general feeling is that I
23 want to hear what happens tonight, and I'm sure I'll be
24 talking and all of us will be learning more about this, and
5 25 I want to submit a written comment later. I feel that

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6 1 mines in the Viburnum Trend area? Will there be tailings
2 piles left over? I know that's not directly related. Is
3 the Forest Service going to monitor any type of reclamation
4 efforts?

5 MR. TRYON: I think perhaps the best answer to
6 that question, Alex, is what reclamation will get done is
7 what the various regulatory agencies require be done. Those
8 agencies include not only the Forest Service and BLM, but
9 acting through totally independent authority, the State
10 Department of Natural Resources, the Environmental
11 Protection Agency would be indirectly involved through the
12 DNR in most cases. Most EPA authority has been delegated to
13 the State DNR. I guess that's most of the answer, whatever
14 is required.

15 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Well, I've got another one
5 16 here for you, Chuck. Heva the spring and groundwater
17 recharge zones been mapped in this area?

18 MR. TRYON: Most of them have, in fact. Now,
19 to say that we know the limits of those zones down to the
20 nearest hundred yards, or anything like that, would be
21 misleading, that's not so. But in fact, we do have, not
22 only through Forest Service efforts, but the efforts of
23 other agencies as well, over--oh, gosh, I guess this work
24 started back in about 1965, defined in large measure, yeah,
25 where those spring recharge zones are. You bet.

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5 1 limited mining should be allowed, but the highest rates of
2 protection should be employed.

3 I was wondering if there is going to be
4 further study on bird breeding habitat. There are several
5 species apparently that require maybe dozens to hundreds of
6 acres in order to breed. I'm particularly thinking of
5 7 woodcock, whippoorwill, warbling, woodpeckers. Has there
8 been any kind of breeding bird atlas done on this region?

9 MS. EBERLE: There hasn't been any specific
10 population studies or breeding atlas done in this particular
11 area. It is involved in the breeding bird survey that's
12 going on in the state, I'm sure.

13 What we have to do when we do documents like
14 this is use the best available information, and I don't know
15 if there will be future studies to do. That's partially
16 based on what you tell us you want us to do, and what you
17 feel is necessary in that regard, so it's possible that
18 there could be, but again, it's also possible that there
19 wouldn't be any further studies prior to this decision or
20 some of the activities that might take place.

21 MR. ALEX PRIMM: I would personally like to
22 see such a study done of what species are using what
5 23 habitats for reproduction, because I know some of these
24 birds we take for granted are getting to be in short supply.

6 25 What is going to happen with reclamation of

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5 1 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Would there be any buffer
2 around these recharge zones? I didn't see any mention in
3 the mitigation.

4 MR. TRYON: Describe a buffer to me.

5 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Well, it talks about buffers
6 around caves and wetlands, and it would seem that
7 groundwater--

8 MR. TRYON: Maybe that's enough. These
9 recharge zones for certainly larger springs like Big Spring,
10 Greer Spring, Huff Spring, and the other big ones in the
11 area, cover in fact in totality 100 square miles. It's
12 tough to draw a buffer zone of that sort around 100 or 150
13 square mile area.

14 So I guess what it all boils down to,
15 specifically what you asked, I guess the answer is no, as
16 much. That's not to say, however, that other protective
17 measures would not be required, but they would not be in the
18 form of buffer zones as such.

19 MR. ALEX PRIMM: I've heard sink holes are
20 often recharge zones.

21 MR. TRYON: That's quite true. In fact, they
22 are invariably recharge zones, sure. But all I lend, that's
23 not so. Much, most, and in some cases, all, of the land,
24 in between those sink holes is also a recharge zone.

25 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Would it be possible to put

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1 buffers around the sink holes?

2 MR. TRYON: Well, I think that would be

3 possible. My suspicion is, though, that would go a very

4 small percent of the way of protecting groundwater

5 resources, a very small percentage.

6 Actually, visually obvious sink holes in the

7 area are quite uncommon, but the groundwater recharge

8 mechanisms which act like sink holes are exceedingly

9 common. And those need to be protected as well as the sink

10 holes.

11 Am I making any sense at all? If I'm not, for

12 gosh sakes throw a brick at me or something.

13 MR. ALEX PRIMM: No, that makes sense.

14 That's what Dr. Wixson says in some of his studies, that the

15 groundwater is the greatest problem in lead mining.

16 MR. TRYON: Yeah. And without trying to make

17 this thing go until midnight, it's very easy for all of us,

18 those of us up here, and I'm sure many of you out there, to

19 conjure up all kinds of horror stories about what might

20 happen to the water resources.

21 Some of those that have been thought of do

22 indeed have some basis in fact. They're possibilities.

23 Some of them that we've heard simply have no foundation in

24 fact whatsoever. Not because I say so, or we say so, or

25 someone else says so, but because the laws of the universe

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1 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Okay. Once a lease is

2 granted, if it is granted, will the firms have the right to

3 fence their lease property and keep the public off, and if

4 so, for how long would they have the right to control

5 access?

6 MR. KRIDELBAUGH: No, the lease area is not

7 fenced, and the mining operation that takes place there is

8 coordinated with all the other surface uses in the area.

9 On the Viburnum Trend, for instance, we have several

10 thousand acres under lease to various companies, and their

11 use of the surface for developmental drilling or for a vent

12 shaft, that's all coordinated with the other surface uses

13 that go on in the area, and there's hunting and fishing and

14 other activities that take place right alongside the mining

15 operation.

16 MR. ALEX PRIMM: I wanted to ask about this

17 this forecast of increased demand for wood products, and

18 for recreation. Aren't both of these uses of the forest

19 likely to increase in the future? Has the Forest Service

20 done any studies that would indicate otherwise?

21 MR. KRIDELBAUGH: Ask that question again,

22 Alex, because I'm not clear on the answer.

23 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Is it likely that the demand

24 for wood products from the national forest and for

25 recreation is likely to increase?

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1 that make the planets spin and all this sort of thing just

2 don't allow these things to happen, at least as best we

3 understand them.

4 But many things are possible, and what we as

5 regulatory agencies try to do, what we tried to express in

6 the EIS, is that there are ways to prevent these things

7 from happening by and large.

8 Now, I'm one of those people who believes

9 nobody should ever say never. That's just not the way the

10 world works. The best we can do is bring down the

11 probability, not the possibility, but probability of

12 something going wrong down to some who knows what

13 probability. Okay on that one or not?

14 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Well, we'll get together

15 over a beer.

16 I wanted to ask about this 1000 feet from

17 caves and the five acres around lakes. That seemed a little

18 small. Do you know anything about that?

19 MR. TRYON: I'm going to dodge this one and

20 let somebody else have that. Jody, is that your shot?

21 MS. EBERLE: I think probably what we did was

22 take the forest plan standards for cave protection and tried

23 to make sure that there was a zone where there wouldn't be

24 surface activity that would cause noise to disrupt the cave

25 creatures that might be around the entrances.

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1 MR. KRIDELBAUGH: You're getting into an area

2 that I may not be able to help you very much on. You're

3 talking about the forest plan and the projections that were

4 in the forest plan.

5 If you won't quote me and hold me to it, as I

6 recall, the wood products was going to increase in the

7 forest plan, as I recall. I'm not sure about recreation.

8 MR. WOERHEIDE: I'm pretty sure recreation was

9 projected to increase, too.

10 MR. ALEX PRIMM: The only reason I brought it

11 up was just to get to my--I guess my comments. On Page 86

12 of the summary it talks about recreational users who like to

13 get away, way back into the woods. And it says, People

14 requiring a high degree of solitude and little interaction

15 with other users would be likely to go somewhere else

16 to find the experience they value.

17 And I guess my concern is, this part of the

18 national forest, this district seems to be one of the most

19 wild districts in the state, if not the Midwest, and that

20 there's few other places for people who do value solitude

21 to go to. So I guess that's a concern I have, that if the

22 leases are approved, that they are developed in such a way

23 as to maximize roadless areas.

24 Another concern I have is that it seems that

25 underground disposal of tailings would result in the least

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1 amount of possible environmental damage. I wonder if that's
2 a possibility that the Forest Service could require if a
3 lease is granted.

4 MR. TRYON: I suppose it's certainly
5 within our powers to. It may or may not be within the
6 authority of the State DNR to. They'll have to answer for
7 themselves on that one. I guess that's as far as I can go
8 with it.

9 MR. ALEX PRIMM: Okay. Well, my final
10 conclusion is that I support at this time a combination
11 of Alternatives C and D. It's not clear to me why the
12 larger percentage of the forest is being opened to mining,
13 and maybe at a later date it will be, so it seems like
14 perhaps the original forest plan of 30 percent of the
15 district being made available is reasonable.

16 But there is one aspect I liked about
17 Alternative D, and that is the opening of certain areas,
18 mainly the areas along the highways, to mining activities
19 in lowering the visual quality standards.

20 I feel that if the mining is allowed that the
21 main impact should be kept away from the interior of the
22 forest and be put alongside the roads to minimize the
23 impact of the mining and related activities to areas that
24 are already impacted by human use, and I think anything that
25 can be done to decrease the impact on the natural

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1 went on to decide that four of those areas were not
2 critical to this process. I would encourage you in your
3 review to reconsider the opinion that you have that these
4 areas are not critical.

5 One you mentioned was the jobs, economy, and
6 lifestyle in the area was not critical in making your
7 decision. Indeed, the supporters of your proposal are
8 saying that is a reason this should be approved. But
9 additionally, I would want to remind you that these jobs
10 would be considered temporary jobs I would think. The mine
11 is not going to last forever.

12 A good example of that would be the City of
13 Bon Terre. That's virtually a ghost town. And the types of
14 jobs and lifestyle changes that we saw in the old lead belt
15 I think we would see in this area if we opened it to mining.

16 Additionally, and I guess one of the main
17 stays of the area down there, has been the tourism that's
18 been growing. Recreational use of the forest is projected
19 to increase. And if we ruined it with mining for 20, 30,
20 40 years, however long it takes to get it out, we would have
21 impact on the long-lasting, or the base of jobs that exist.

22 Secondly, you determined that concerns about
23 the purpose of the land use was not critical in making your
24 decision.

25 I'm not familiar in any great deal with the

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1 environment, the better.

2 So I think that people should learn to live
3 with the effects of mining, and I don't think they should
4 be hidden behind a hill, if that's what the people need.
5 So that's basically my comments. Thank you very much.

6 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Robert
7 Kunkler, followed by Jeffery Ashbaugh.

8 **28** MR. ROBERT KUNKLER: My name is Robert
9 Kunkler. I'm a resident of Columbia, Missouri. I hope
10 that my comments might be valuable, because I spent a good
11 deal of my life in the study area. I used to live in
12 Riverton, just east of Riverton on Highway 160. And I am
13 fairly familiar with the area, the lifestyle, and the
14 people down there.

15 Quite frankly, with my background, I was
16 stunned when I read your recommendation in your summary.
17 I couldn't fathom how someone could come to that conclusion
18 when you looked at the facts, and then I read the summary
19 and found out why.

20 You basically, I think, have made two errors.
21 You've made errors of assumption, and you've made errors of
22 fact.

23 As far as errors of assumption goes, you
24 identified eight areas in your scoping process that you
25 thought that that a mining proposal could impact. Then you

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1 Weeks Law and the acquisition acts that this place of the
2 forest was acquired under. I don't really think that that's
3 the purpose that most of us think the forest is there for.
4 We know that there are some places in this forest and
5 others where mineral use is of consideration. I don't think
6 that that's the best use of this particular part of this
7 forest, and I would like you to reconsider that.

8 Thirdly, you've determined that areas of
9 national significance are not critical in making this
10 decision. This would be the protected rivers, some of the
11 state areas that have been--geologic areas that have been
12 identified as significant. To say that the mining proposals
13 would not adversely impact those areas, or that they could
14 be sufficiently mitigated, I don't think that the very
15 nature of the mining activity and the very nature of these
16 significant areas go hand in hand with each other. There's
17 no way that you can do the mining without adversely
18 impacting these areas. So please reconsider that one as
19 well.

20 Finally, you had two management concerns that
21 you didn't consider were critical. First there was a
22 concern of how good a job of protection you would do, you
23 meaning the protecting agencies. I think that that is an
24 issue. I think that we can, and we will here in a moment,
25 look back at some of our past failures with some of the

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1 rules and procedures that were supposed to protect us at
2 the time, and they weren't effective.

3 We have got a lot higher state of the art
4 protection than in other industries, nuclear industries
5 and so forth, chemical industries, that don't just involve
6 putting stuff in a pit and hoping you don't leak it out,
7 because that's pretty low tech. We have high tech methods
8 that have failed in other industries, so I don't think that
9 we can come up and say that just because something is--we
10 plan on protecting it in a suitable fashion that we have
11 good reason behind doing it. That's not enough to say it's
12 not a critical concern.

13 The most important thing, and I guess because
14 I have had a little bit of a background as a biologist, the
15 things that concern me the most in this report are what I
16 call the errors of fact. I think you've made several
17 substantial errors, or at least overlooked them.

18 My review and my comments are based on the
19 summary, and I haven't had a chance to review your
20 literature search. Is one of you or more up there a
21 biologist? Jody, was that your name?

22 MS. EBERLE: Yes.

23 MR. ROBERT KUNKLER: Did you cover the biology
24 part of this?

25 MS. EBERLE: Yes.

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1 give you maybe a little bit of knowledge that will help you
2 determine that we do have problems with water quality in
3 our streams near mining areas currently, and they're covered
4 by the same water quality standards.

5 Finally, you report, that research in the
6 Viburnum Trend has found that dissolved metals are
7 securely bound by clay particles and are not available for
8 biological uptake. Well, that's simply not true, and I can
9 give you a bunch of reasons why.

10 As you know, the tailings piles consist of
11 rather high concentrations of heavy metals. Schmidt and
12 Finger reported that in 1962, Novek and Haasaelwender
13 reported that in 1980, Jennett and other in 1981, Barks in
14 1977, Wixson in 1977, and Proctor and others in 1974,
15 determined that these high concentrations resulted in the
16 contamination of stream eco (phonetic spelling) systems,
17 reduced standing crops of benthic organisms, and elevated
18 levels of heavy metals have been reported in streams in the
19 Old Lead Belt, reported by Jennett and others in 1981,
20 Buchanan in 1980, and the Missouri Water Pollution Control
21 Board in 1964.

22 As you know, in 1977 the tailings retarding
23 well dam on the Big River near Desloge broke, resulting
24 in an estimated 80,000 cubic yards of tailings entering the
25 Big River. So as you stated, sir, horror stories of what

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1 MR. ROBERT KUNKLER: So I'll probably be talk-
2 ing most directly to you. One thing that concerns me is on
3 the water resource protection, our concerns there. In the
4 summary someone states, The risks to water resources are
5 limited to the effects of sediment loading from the
6 accidental release of tailings. As though that's a no big
7 deal.

8 Well, it is, and as I'm sure you know, that
9 certainly some others that have tried this killed the
10 benthos, and impacted adversely reproduction that involves
11 the rocky bottom of the stream.

12 So even though you're claiming it's a limited
13 to sediment loading, that alone would be a serious problem.
14 In fact, we have many, many projects throughout the forest
15 and nonforest areas that we try to reduce sedimentation in
16 our streams because of the problems that it presents.

17 Secondly, you state that very little if any
18 heavy metal or milling reagent could be in the tailings
19 because current state water quality standards restrict
20 effluent levels. Boy, I'm glad to know the state's taking
21 such good care of us. But as we know, Jody, the state,
22 current state requirements, are not doing the job. That's
23 not to say it's the state's problem. Let's just say it's
24 impossible to keep these levels out of here.

25 I'm going to give you the citation. This will

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1 might happen do indeed happen.

2 I know we're going to try to plan this new
3 mine with advanced techniques so this kind of thing doesn't
4 happen. Well, okay. But I don't think that we can
5 completely ignore the catastrophic things. They still will
6 be likely to happen.

7 Czarnecki reported in 1985 that erosions of
8 tailings into the Big River from that particular site
9 continue to this day, well at least in 1985. Wixson in
10 1977 and Ryck in 1974 reported that mining operations have
11 caused significant changes in water quality and stream
12 ecology in the New Lead Belt, where we supposedly have used
13 better methods and standards than we had in the past.

14 And finally, Czarnecki in 1985 reported lead
15 and other heavy metals in our streams in the New Lead Belt,
16 from amelter, mill, mine water, and tailings ponds. So
17 we know that they enter them. Now you're claiming that
18 they're tightly bound to clay particles and not available
19 for biological uptake. That again is simply not true.

20 There's a study that I've cited twice now
21 by James Czarnecki with the State Department of
22 Conservation, in the Bulletin of Environmental Contaminants
23 and Toxicology, 1985, he had an article entitled,
24 Accumulation of Lead in Fish in Missouri Streams Impacted
25 by Lead Mining. And in fact, it is as prevalent that in

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1 1980 these contaminations resulted in a joint recommendation
2 by the Missouri Department of Health and the Missouri
3 Department of Conservation that suckers should not be
4 consumed from a 40 mile section of the Big River downstream
5 from the ruptured tailings pond.

6 So if it is true that these lead particulates are
7 so tightly bound to clay, are not available for biological
8 uptake, why have we decided to suggest we not consume
9 suckers from that part of the river?

10 Well, quite simply, the comment that the
11 heavy metals are not available is simply not true. I'm not
12 certain again from my review of the summary what sort of
13 literature search you used. If any of these sources are
14 unfamiliar with you, I'll provide the full documentation.

15 I am going to submit a written comment that
16 will include photographs of some of our current disaster
17 over on the Big River. But I will include a brief
18 literature search on this for you. I suppose we could go to
19 expense of doing a computer search and running the whole
20 thing off, but I know you guys have got the resources to
21 do it.

22 So if any of these sources that I cited are
23 unfamiliar, I've got the bibliography here, and I can go
24 over them with you and help you get a little better feel
25 for the facts.

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1 Ashbaugh. I'm chairman of the Missouri Bass Chapter
2 Federation, Conservation Committee, and we're just a small
3 part of the Bass Angler's Sportsmen's Society, which has
4 been in business for over twenty years. We cover more than
5 forty states and have 1600 chapters.

6 Most of you probably know Roy Scott of Bass
7 Masters. He started this, the tournaments and the
8 magazine. I would like to explain the purpose of our
9 society. Its purpose is to promote the public awareness of
10 bass fishing as a major sport, to offer our assistance and
11 support to the State Conservation Wildlife Commission,
12 promote wildlife codes, organize and promote new fishing,
13 nationwide cleanups, as well as in our own state, which
14 we have, I don't know if you guys have been involved in it,
15 and our one main goal is to demand adequate water standards,
16 to detect, record, and call attention to any public
17 polluter, and that's basically what it's about.

18 I talked to you last night and I failed to
19 bring this up, and being chairman of this committee, I think
20 we need--or we are requesting--a 60-day extension for public
21 comments so that we can get the information that you've gone
22 to the trouble of getting to our members. And since this
23 is national forest, we'd like to get it to all of them over
24 the forty states, and it's going to take us the better part
25 of what we've got left to do so.

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1 Essentially what I've said is I think we have
2 the two errors that led us to the wrong conclusion, the
3 errors of assumption, and hopefully in your review process
4 you can go back through these things and determine maybe
5 those things you determined weren't critical are important
6 enough to reconsider.

7 And secondly, the errors of fact, and in
8 particular the affect on water resources, there's other
9 things in here that some of the other folks I'm sure are
10 going to talk about, but the biology was what I was the
11 most concerned with.

12 You know, in a letter that I got from you
13 folks, and I think a lot of us did, asking for comment, it
14 was on United States Department of Agriculture stationery.
15 It said the Forest Service, Mark Twain National Forest.
16 And in quotations on the far righthand side it said,
17 Caring for the land and serving the people for over fifty
18 years.

19 I would encourage you to do that. I would
20 hate to have to amend that saying, saying it ended in 1988
21 with the approval of the mining proposal. Thank you very
22 much.

23 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Jeffery
24 Ashbaugh, followed by Hank Ottinger.

25 **3B** MR. JEFFERY ASHBAUGH: My name is Jeffery

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1 That's what we'd like to see happen. Later
2 we will get together as a committee for the Missouri
3 Chapter, with the other presidents of our clubs in the
4 state, and we'll form a written proposal.

5 We would like to state that we are for
6 Proposal A. We believe the economic gains by a few in no
7 way outweigh the risk of the loss of an acre of the nation
8 just for those few people.

9 I have a question. Is it possible that we
10 could take the money that would be spent to regulate this
11 area and clean it up after they're done and provide jobs
12 in the Forest Service for the people in the areas around it?
13 I feel quite sure that Doe Run or any company of that sort
14 can take care of itself, as far as making profits and
15 finding lead. There's plenty of private lands they could
16 use.

17 We feel that the national forest should
18 remain for everyone. That's all I've got to say.

19 MR. VOGT: Hank Ottinger will be the next
20 speaker, followed by Roy Hengerson.

21 **4B** MR. HANK OTTINGER: Thank you. My name is
22 Hank Ottinger and I'm representing the Osage Group of the
23 Sierra Club, a group which includes over 500 members in
24 central Missouri, extending from Eminence down to Winona,
25 although I should freely admit we have very few members in

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1 thet eree. I appreciate the opportunity to make the
2 opinions of our group known regarding this important issue.

3 Our study of the EIS--which I would like to
4 say is really quite a remarkable document. I find it very
5 interesting, and it's really an amazing document to read.
6 Our study of this document, together with our knowledge of
7 the natural resources contained in this study area, and our
8 ebiding love of that land leads us to strongly support
9 Alternative A, as it is presented in the EIS, namely, that
10 no mineral leasing of 119,000 acres of the study area
11 should be allowed.

12 Having studied the EIS, we are in fact
13 surprised that the Forest Service would reach any other
14 conclusion than that, but in fact it does. The fact, and
15 it is a fact, that there already exists a more than adequate
16 supply of lead from currently operating mines in the State
17 of Missouri, and of mines elsewhere, Idaho and Colorado
18 for example, makes development in this sensitive area
19 entirely unacceptable.

20 In fact, mineral leasing and development in
21 this area is not even consistent with the existing forest
22 plan, and your document frankly admits this. Yet having
23 done so, the Forest Service goes on to recommend weakening
24 its own plan to accommodate these requests from the mine
25 industry.

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1 circumstances by new technologies.

2 It strikes me that perhaps people thought that
3 there were new technologies at work at Three Mile Island.
4 What about Union Carbide's technology at Bopal, and the
5 technology that boosted the Challenger into space?

6 One more point, by repeated acts in the United
7 States Congress this area has been noted for its national
8 significance. The Current and Jacks Fork Rivers were made
9 part of the Ozark Scenic Riverways in the '60s, the Eleven
10 Point River in the '70s, the Irish Wilderness set aside as
11 a designated wilderness in 1984, other nearby areas of
12 environmental significance, which are again documented in
13 this publication, Big Spring, Cupelo Gum Pond, Tupelo Pond,
14 and the incredibly beautiful Greer Spring.

15 There are countless other spots of fragile
16 beauty and wonder in this land riddled with clear, free
17 flowing springs, limestone bluffs, and white and blue-green
18 rivers and creeks.

19 Clearly the development of lead mines and the
20 activities associated with them, land clearing and road
21 building for example, is in no way compatible with the long-
22 term protection of this precious natural resource.

23 Consequently, we believe the only reasonable
24 and the only prudent and fundamentally right course of
25 action for the government to take is Alternative A, no

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1 If it is the intention of the forest plan to
2 provide guidelines for better protection of the environment,
3 this hardly seems rational. Listen to the litany of
4 environmental impacts and risks that are associated with
5 this sort of development. We did not invent these. They
6 are all in the document, increased soil erosion, decreased
7 soil productivity, degradation of water resources due to
8 the effects of drilling effluents, increased sedimentation,
9 mill waste tailings, heavy metals contamination, milling
10 reagent contamination, petroleum spills, herbicide
11 contamination, dam failures, degradation of neighboring
12 wetlands, impacts on flood plains, reduced air quality,
13 major impacts to additional resources, decreased recreation-
14 al opportunities and quality because of the noise, threat
15 to the local flora and fauna, and on and on and on.

16 I dug around and found a copy of the November,
17 1977 issue of the Missouri Conservationist, and it showed
18 pictures of what happened at Big River. I wish I could
19 blow these up and show them all to you. But I urge you to
20 seek out this document.

21 If somebody had handed me this document
22 without captions, I would have surmised that I was looking
23 at Mt. St. Helens, or perhaps the surface of the moon. It's
24 a true environmental disaster that is pictured here, and
25 yet we're told that there are ways of mitigating these

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1 mineral leasing on the study area.

2 If I may, I would like to conclude with a
3 personal comment, that does not, strictly speaking, reflect
4 the Sierra Club. One thing that pops up when this issue
5 arises is the notion of jobs, that somehow Doe Run mining
6 will go in and there will be an economic renaissance in these
7 counties.

8 I think personally that this is a moldy
9 cerrot that's hung out. It's almost unethical to hold out
10 the hope of long-term economic development for this area
11 on the basis of mining. Your document cites that there
12 47 jobs created. 47 jobs, I daresay, and I would like to
13 hear what Doe Run has to say about this, those 47 jobs would
14 not be highly skilled jobs. When those jobs become
15 available, they will go to people who have lost their jobs
16 in mines already closed, who would be moved into that area,
17 I would warrant.

18 They're not going to go to these people who
19 are in legitimate and heartfelt dire straits economically.
20 I would also ask, I saw the Honorable Senator Staples here
21 earlier, and if he is here, perhaps he could address the
22 fact why local officials don't in an imaginative, creative,
23 and vigorous way, seek economic opportunities for this area,
24 which is in such dire straits. Thank you very much.

25 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Roy

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Hengerson, followed by Randal Clark.

5B MR. ROY HENGERSON: Good evening. I'm Roy Hengerson. I'm from Jefferson City, and I appreciate the opportunity to comment. I'm planning on submitting written comments, so I will make my remarks brief in the interest of time.

One of the things I would like to mention is that I noticed at the beginning of this presentation you indicated that the comment period was extended to January 8th. It previously had been Christmas Eve. I don't believe that that is an adequate extension of the comment period. First of all, the document was in fact late in coming out and being mailed to all of the public interested.

Also, in between Christmas Eve and January 8th are a number of major holidays and family gathering periods where obviously most people will be tied up with other things, and so essentially you're not really giving the public more time. I think more like a 80-day extension would be more reasonable in regard to such an important matter as this.

Basically, I would like to support what the previous speakers have said. I have a strong preference for Alternative A, no leasing for hardrock minerals in the study area. That would be my very strong preference.

My basic reasons are one, the significant

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Environmental Impact Statement, and I believe that the main issue is, can you protect the complex geology, biology, and recreational value of the area, and of course Congress itself has determined that many areas of the study area are of national and international significance.

I've talked to a number of my friends in the state and federal government, and specifically the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation, and these are people who are responsible for overseeing a lot of these regulations if there will be mining in that area.

And they have told me that they just simply cannot give me a guarantee that the area can be protected from the mining impacts, simply because of insufficient staff, the great amount of cost that this would add to their programs, and also simply due to the insufficient background information on the water quality and geology of the area.

And also in reading the Environmental Impact Statement, I find it a very generic impact statement. I do not see many specific examples of ways in which the mitigation would be handled. You essentially say that mitigation will be done, but you do not give us very many assurances on how it is to be done.

I essentially see the Environmental Impact

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national natural resources of the area that will be impacted if mining occurred there; the major and significant environmental impacts that are described in the draft EIS; and the fact that even under the best mitigation circumstances, these impacts will still occur to a certain degree; and then third, that there is no need for lead mining in this area. There are ample lead supplies in the rest of the state and other areas that are open to mining.

And so basically, for all those reasons, and a lot of other detailed reasons, I strongly support

Alternative A. And also I would like to point out that the Forest Service spent a long period of time and a lot of detail public comment in developing the forest plan. The forest plan indicated that lead mining was not compatible with the plan in over 70 percent of the area.

So this study is now seeking to weaken the forest plan, and I think that is a trend that is not in the public interest.

So for all those reasons, I think that it would be much better for the government to pursue and adopt Alternative A. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Randal Clark, followed by Christopher White.

6B MR. RANDAL CLARK: Hello. I'm Randal Clark. I live at 29 Bearfield Road, Columbia. I have read the

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Statement as sort of an office exercise. Therefore, this Environmental Impact Statement does not assure me that the area can be protected. Therefore, I would prefer Alternative A, of course.

Also I feel that if lead mining in the area in the future has to be done, at least it should be done in compliance, at the minimum, of the forest plan protection, if not greater protection.

I also have just one question of the panel, and that is, where did you get the information that lead in the Viburnum Trend would run out by the year 2000?

MR. VOGT: There are various figures on the future demand for lead and the existing reserves, and the figure that the lead will run out by the year 2000, we're not just saying that, we're saying by the year 2000 lead production will start to level off and tail off in a downward direction, and that's just the compilation of the various things we've heard and read about the situation.

MR. RANDAL CLARK: Is that with the current mining production?

MR. VOGT: At the current production rate it will last until the year 2000, and then will start to tail off at that point.

MR. RANDAL CLARK: Okay. I have no further questions or comment. Thank you.

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MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is Christopher White, followed by John Ludeman.

7B MR. CHRISTOPHER WHITE: I had a question concerning those figures. Were those received from Doe Run? Where were those figures from?

MR. VOGT: We have various sources. We got these from the Bureau of Mines. We got figures from the companies, that are proprietary figures, State Geological Survey has made estimates of the remaining reserves. So there are various sources, and they don't all quite agree, so it's a hard number to pin down.

MR. CHRISTOPHER WHITE: My name is Chris White, and I'm here as an individual. I wish to make a comment. For six years I lived and worked in the Van Buren, Missouri area, and I've canned the area, I've fished, I've hiked, and I find it a very beautiful area.

In the late 1960s I worked for a large lead and zinc mining company in northcentral Tennessee as they established a new lead/zinc mine. It was on private property, but I watched as thousands of tons of tailings gradually filled up what was previously farmland and wooded land.

I just personally feel that the best use of that area is to preserve it, it is an environmentally sensitive area both surface and subsurface, and that a lead

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the panel up there represents us? Who represents the people who don't want lead mining in that area?

You all seem to be hard hat people who come at your jobs from your professions, and I understand that you probably are all honorable people. It's hard not to feel that we may be looking at lots of foxes in the chicken house as we look ahead of us at this panel.

I don't want to be too unfair, but on the other hand, the recent pattern of decision making of the Bureau of Land Management and the National Forest Service are not very reassuring. We are finding more and more evidence in the Alaska forest of a very bad practice of destroying forests that will probably never be replaced, certainly not in your lifetime, or my lifetime, or our children's lifetime.

The western rangelands, we know from our long history what has happened to the western rangelands under the management of the Bureau of Land Management. So, I think you need to understand that not everybody comes to hearings like this with the assumption that you people are on our side, and I think you must take that into account.

Now, what real evidence is there that lead mining in a new area in Missouri, and particularly in that area, needs to occur at all? It seems to me that there's nothing that you've demonstrated so far that suggests that

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mine, while it might bring short-term economic benefits, in the long run the tourism, the people that come down and hunt and fish and canoe have much less impact, but economically have a much greater impact over a longer term.

And if anybody goes up right now to Ellington, Missouri, you can see what happens when a lead mine closes down. They don't know a recession, they know a depression in that area. The long-term jobs such as the Park Service and the state agencies provide are the way to go, I think. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker is John Ludeman, followed by David Shonk.

8B MR. JOHN LUDEMAN: My name is John Ludeman. We have our residence in Columbia and we own property in the Viburnum area. We're familiar with both Viburnum and the old mining area that is described in the report. I also grew up in a small mining town in the east. I learned to appreciate what mining might do from the numerous cases of silicosis that occurred in that community, people slowly dying, and having to struggle to find some compensation from the companies which continued to mine, but didn't seem to have much social responsibility.

I suppose you would say, Well, that's all changed. I'm a little skeptical, if I may say so. My wife whispered to me just a moment ago, and she said, Who on

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anyone should feel a need to support other than Alternative A in your proposal. I've just now looked at those alternatives. I'm sorry I don't have a more detailed sense of it.

I want to just say a few more words, and I want to say largely around the area of social cost. I may have missed hearing this in the introductions, but I'm not sure I heard of any social scientists on your panel. Is that an error on my part?

MR. VOGT: There was a sociologist that wrote up the socioeconomic impact section in the EIS, but he's not able to be here tonight.

MR. JOHN LUDEMAN: I do intend to write a written statement, and I will look particularly at what he has to say. But it seems to me, as someone earlier mentioned, that as you look at the old lead mining area that already exists, and represents an example for all of us, it's not very encouraging, and you people ought to recognize that there are other concerns besides those of the large corporations that seem to dominate so many of our decisions.

As someone else has mentioned, most of the jobs are short-term jobs. Our neighbor in the Viburnum area moved from Viburnum to Cuba. He was a lead miner for fifteen years. They closed some of the mines. He'll never go back. He'll never be a lead miner again. Not because

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1 he doesn't want to be, but because he'll never have the
2 opportunity to be. So he gets to drive an hour or an hour
3 and a half one way every day to another job that isn't
4 very attractive, but to a community that has undertaken to
5 try to renew itself.

6

6 The people in Viburnum are already worried
7 about what happens when lead is no longer available in
8 Viburnum. Look at the high social cost of destroying in
9 any way at all an area that probably can't be duplicated
10 anywhere else in the United States. The area has already
11 been pointed to several times tonight.

6

12 We recognize that a hundred years from now
13 all of those natural features that you described and we're
14 all familiar with, will be there, and they'll still enhance
15 that area. They'll still provide an economic base for that
16 area. Are you prepared to tell me that a hundred years
17 from now those lead mines will be there? The tailings may
18 be there. The lead mines won't.

19 Now, finally, it's certainly been the history
20 of human experience that we have made our decisions on the
21 basis of single variables or very few variables. So we
22 almost always get fooled. Something happens that we
23 weren't counting on. Then we get all excited and try to
24 remediate in sort of a man-made way what we could have
25 avoided by not undertaking what may have been an

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1 unnecessary action in the first place.

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2 So my only central point, and the one that I
3 would make by way of a summary and closing statement, is
4 that there are some very real social costs that are not
5 being fully taken account of in your recommendation, and I
6 think that until you have fully taken them into account
7 you are not performing public service which the rest of us
8 have a right to expect from you.

9 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is David Shonk,
10 followed by Scott Bowden.

11 **9B** MR. DAVID SHONK: I would like to preface
12 these comments first off as being comments that were also
13 provided at the hearing in St. Louis last night.

14 I am David Shonk, Associate Regional
15 Director for Cooperative Activities for the National Park
16 Service's Midwest Region. My comments represent the views
17 of the National Park Service, not the Department of the
18 Interior.

19 The National Park Service acted as a
20 cooperating agency during this EIS process, mainly out of
21 concern for the possible impacts that mining could have on
22 Big Spring and the Current River, both parts of the Ozark
23 National Scenic Riverways. Research funded by the
24 National Park Service has indicated that pollutants
25 entering the groundwater in the study area are likely to

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1 reappear in the flow of Big Spring.

2 Although the National Park Service is a
3 cooperating agency in this EIS, we do not endorse the
4 preferred alternative, Alternative D, identified in the
5 document. From the information presented in the document,
6 it appears that any mining activity in the lease area
7 has a high likelihood of contaminating Big Spring, the
8 Current River, and possibly the Jacks Fork River within
9 Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

10 Although the EIS indicates that impacts can
11 be adequately mitigated, we do not believe that the
12 mitigating measures presented would eliminate the
13 possibility of groundwater pollution in the areas proposed
14 for lease.

15 Also, no monitoring measures, such as a leak
16 detection system for the tailings ponds have been
17 presented which would allow for early detection of leakage
18 into the groundwater.

19 We therefore recommend Alternative A, the no
20 lease alternative. This is the only alternative presented
21 that would assure protection of Big Spring and the Current
22 River within Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

23 If an action alternative is chosen, we
24 highly recommend that further environmental documentation
25 and opportunity for public review and comment be provided

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1 at the mining plan stage to ensure that then-current
2 technology is adequate to eliminate all possibility that
3 these nationally significant water resources could be
4 adversely affected. Thank you.

5 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Scott Bowden,
6 followed by Danny Steplac.

7 **10B** MR. SCOTT BOWDEN: My name is Scott Bowden,
8 and I was born and raised in Birchtree, Missouri, just
9 about five miles north of where the lease area is.
10 Currently I'm a chemistry major at the University of
11 Missouri at Columbia.

12 CYB, an NBC affiliate, made a statement early
13 this spring that somehow the locals had once again been
14 caught in a tug of war between the Sierra Club and between
15 lead mining companies. I for one appreciate this
16 opportunity to stand up and have the views of at least part
17 of the area known.

18 One thing that comes to mind very quickly
19 from listening to all these comments is that nobody in this
20 room really wants to see the land harmed. The major
21 argument is over to what extent lead mining will affect the
22 land, and if it can be leveled off to an acceptable level,
23 if any harm is caused at all.

24 I've got a question for the hydrologist. I
25 was studying the impact guide and most of the drainage area

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1 of Greer Spring seems to be due west. I know it's
2 impossible to chert all of Hurricane Creek because it goes
3 back and forth.

4 MR. TRYON: That's quite true. Most of the
5 Greer Spring recharge area is as we know it, and as I said,
6 we don't know it perfectly, but we do know it pretty well,
7 lies to the west. We know that the City of Willow Springs
8 is included in it. From there it kind of trends off to the
9 south, and then cuts back east to the spring itself.

10 MR. SCOTT BOWDEN: Okay. Thank you. I was
11 just curious about that. One major point that has not been
12 brought up here at this discussion yet has been the
13 impoverished nature of the people. I grew up in this area.
14 I grew up without libraries, and eventually became scared
15 to even walk across town because I didn't know what was
16 going to happen, and no police protection.

17 I know what it's like to look down your roads
18 and say, Hey, these things need work, no matter how small.
19 And the concern is not on whether they can or whether they
20 should be done, but that they're done responsibly, and this
21 being the job of the Sierra Club and the environmental
22 groups in passing strict laws and in seeing that they are
23 governed and taken care of responsibly.

24 I can speak I feel for most of the people in
25 Shannon County and Oregon County and the other people in

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1 **11B** SENATOR DANNY STAPLES: Thank you, Mr.
2 Chairman. I am a state senator from the 20th senatorial
3 district that makes up nine counties. Four of those
4 counties now have lead industries in them.

5 I would like to refer to Ozark Lead, the
6 Sweetwater Bridge that is approximately fifteen miles from
7 Current River. It's been there for a number of years, as
8 you well know. Also there's a creek called Saken (Phonetic
9 Spelling) Creek. There's also a creek called Big Creek.
10 They run from the upper regions of Reynolds County into
11 the Current River.

12 The water sampling that's tested by the
13 National Park Service in the Current River is above
14 standards, I understand. I represent the 8200 people who
15 live in Shannon County, and I'm here tonight, as I was last
16 night, to ask that you adopt Plan B.

17 There's 150,000 people who live in my
18 senatorial district, and as their state senator it is my
19 job to speak for the wants and desires of that constituency.
20 I think that the majority of the people that I represent
21 would be in favor of a lead industry in Shannon or Oregon
22 County.

23 One of the gentlemen that spoke here
24 earlier tonight, I think from Boone County, who I do not
25 know, asked this panel why I didn't work to bring other

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1 Carter County I assume would be affected somewhat by this,
2 that even this one glimmer of hope for my children and the
3 children to come--it's not a full cure answer by any means,
4 but by the same process, it's necessary, that this one
5 glimmer of hope can mean the end of starvation in some small
6 degree, in some small extent, which is going on down there.

7 The average person earns five to six thousand
8 dollars a year. That's a national tragedy, comparable to
9 West Virginia or Mississippi or any other places that we
10 might compare to. I cannot speak for all the people in my
11 area. I don't try. But I can see the need and the
12 necessity of this.

13 As one person put it, you can look at it like
14 lead mines have money and the environmentalists have a
15 certain amount of money, but the lead mines have a whole lot
16 more.

17 It's not foolproof. The responsibility lies
18 on the area also to go out and seek jobs and to build
19 another basis besides lead mining. This has been the
20 failure at Viburnum. This has been the failure to a
21 certain extent at Ellington. This is where the emphasis
22 should lie.

23 I thank you for your time.

24 MR. VOGT: Thank you. Danny Staples will be
25 next, to be followed by Patrick Miley.

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1 types of industry into the State of Missouri, especially
2 into my district.

3 In answer to that, I, in the last four years
4 that I've served the 150,000 people in the nine counties
5 that I represent, I think I can go on record as saying that
6 I've attracted more industry, more jobs, and more money for
7 construction into the 20th senatorial district than any of
8 the other 33 state senators that make up the state senate,
9 approximately \$125 million in construction, approximately
10 two thousand jobs.

11 I'm here tonight on behalf of the citizens of
12 Oregon and Shannon Counties and the rest of the Ozark area,
13 asking you to please adopt Plan B, putting more industry
14 and more jobs and a better tax base into one of the most
15 depressed counties in the State of Missouri, that being
16 my home county of Shannon.

17 Again, I plead with you to adopt Plan B.

18 MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is
19 Patrick Miley, followed by John Carter.

20 **12B** MR. PATRICK MILEY: I'm here first to
21 recommend that you adopt Plan B. Being a businessman from
22 Winone, Missouri, which is in Shannon County, I can see
23 the advantages to having a work force that's working instead
24 of a work force that's on welfare.

25 I'd like to go back to 1966 when the Eleven

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1 Point Wild River was formed, and remind the Forest Service
2 of some of the things that they were mandated to do at that
3 time. Lyndon Johnson was President, and in his mandate he
4 said, Our conservation must not be just the classic
5 conservation and protection from development, but a
6 creative conservation of restoration and innovation. It is
7 concern is not with nature alone, but with the total
8 relation between man and the world around him.

9 That is the opening statement in, The Eleven
10 Point, the Wild River and its Country, put out by the Mark
11 Twain National Forest. In buying up the land, the Forest
12 Service went into a pacification program to keep them from
13 being hard feelings between landowners and the people that
14 were trying to buy the land.

15 A great deal was said at the time about what
16 had been achieved in the past by cooperation between the
17 local citizenry and governmental agencies. And in this, it
18 says in 1938 the Missouri Conservation Commission was
19 established. In the '30s, too, the Missouri legislature
20 sponsored the establishment of the two national forests in
21 Missouri, and in 1943 the Missouri Resources and Development
22 Commission was created for the general purpose of advancing
23 the economic welfare of the people and the state's natural
24 resources.

25 County residents and local residents of the

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1 was coming, most of it has been closing the river down for
2 access.

3 At Greer Springs, which is the closest little
4 town to the area, there is one John boat and canoe rental
5 place, and I think he sells a little beer and soda pop, but
6 that's about all the advancement as far as the business of
7 the community that's happened in that area.

8 Now down at Riverton there's a store that's
9 been allowed to stay there, but I think somewhere the
10 Forest Service has gotten a little off track of where we
11 were going.

12 But in the closing of the original plan it
13 says the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
14 is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of
15 the nation's forest resources for sustained yields of
16 water, wood, minerals, forage, wildlife, and recreation.
17 Through forestry research, cooperation with the states and
18 private forest owners, and management of the national
19 forest and national grasslands, it strives, as directed by
20 Congress, to provide increasingly greater service to a
21 growing nation.

22 Well, we have all the elements there where
23 we could be helped. We've got the wood, the water, and
24 the minerals, and the forage and the wildlife, but it seems
25 that under this mandate that we started out with, it would

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1 Ozark hills exemplify this attitude, that the spirit
2 thrives, as shown by the thirty years of noteworthy
3 cooperation among the Missouri Conservation Commission,
4 local residents, and the Forest Service, U.S. Department of
5 Agriculture. Cooperation is the key to unlock the full
6 potential of the Eleven Point country. It is a prerequisite
7 to turn this Forest Service program into a dynamic, viable
8 plan.

9 The Eleven Point River can be an avenue to
10 new horizons. Of course the major cooperative thrust rests
11 where it should, with local residents, and particularly
12 those in the business community. Private initiative and
13 investment will be needed to accommodate the anticipated
14 heavy visitor load.

15 And then they go into tourism. It says,
16 There will be a steadily increasing need for motels, hotels,
17 and trailer courts. Restaurants will be required. A
18 small private airport will be needed. Service stations,
19 canoe and John boat outfitters, bait stores, riding stables,
20 souvenir shops, and craftsman items will flourish.

21 Well, I have yet to see an airport come in.
22 I don't know of any trailer parks that have come in
23 because of the Eleven Point. And really, I think the
24 Forest Service has a little bit reneged. Instead of
25 opening access to the river for this supposed tourism that

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1 be a shame to push the forest and push the wildlife and not
2 do the rest of it. Push the wood. Push the minerals.
3 Department of Agriculture, that's farming. You've got
4 something there to farm, and I would like to see it farmed.

5 If you don't reap your crops, well, you don't
6 make a profit. We're showing enough government spending
7 now, everything seems to be going out and nothing coming
8 back in. Will the Forest Service get anything back per
9 cent on any of this? Will the government get anything on
10 this?

11 MR. VOGT: On the mineral leases, if they're
12 issued, there's usually a 5 percent royalty paid on the
13 value of the metal concentrate.

14 MR. PATRICK MILEY: Okay. Well, that's what
15 I wanted to know. Thank you for letting me speak.

16 MR. VOGT: Thank you. John Carter will be
17 the next speaker, followed by Lewis McCann.

18 **13B** MR. JOHN CARTER: My name is John Carter.
19 I'm an environmental engineer from the Doe Run Company,
20 Viburnum, Missouri. I would like to compliment the team
21 on the overall quality of the EIS. As written, the EIS
22 satisfies the National Environmental Policy Act require-
23 ments.

24 I do have a couple things I disagree with in
25 the EIS. On the D alternative, the establishment of the

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visual corridors to protect visual quality could prevent the siting of the mine/mill facility on the lease area.

A facility on the lease area could be sited and built in an unobtrusive manner, aesthetically pleasing, without detracting from the scenic nature of this area. All the existing Doe Run mine/mill facilities on the Viburnum Trend are well-built and well-kept facilities. Most of them are sited in such a manner they do not intrude upon the landscape.

Mineral deposits are rare in nature. Ore bodies are much rarer. Trails, roads, and highways can be moved. Ore bodies cannot. Trails, roads, and highways have been moved in the past for reasons much less pressing than the existence of an ore body.

Therefore, I believe Alternative D should be changed to allow the siting of the mine/mill facility, haul road, and tailings ponds within the areas that are now called visual quality corridors.

The second issue I would like to comment on is tailings disposal. The tailings produced as waste by the Doe Run Company are relatively inert, consisting primarily of particles of dolomitic limestone and minor trace amounts of mineralization.

This view is supported by the research report entitled, A Study on the Possible Use of Chat and Tailings

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1980, the acronym CERCLA, more commonly known as Superfund, a mining company must consider the perpetual care and maintenance of any tailings disposal facility. CERCLA makes a company that generates a waste, and any successor company, forever responsible for the cleanup of any releases.

A release of tailings anywhere could be a business threatening disaster for a mining company. Any tailings disposal method used on the lease area or anywhere else will be evaluated by the Doe Run Company to ensure that the future existence of Doe Run or of the parent companies will not be threatened by a failure. Fiscal and environmental responsibility are therefore on the same side of the ledger. Regulation and self interest assure that any tailings disposal methods implemented will be responsible and reliable.

One of the earlier people commented on what tailings areas look like. These are pictures from the Old Lead Belt in Missouri. The initial pictures were taken back in 1971 and '72, and show a tailings area that has been closed, and the company, St. Joe Minerals, is preparing to seed and fertilize the tailings area.

I found these pictures in the files. I went back to these areas in 1981, searching for approximately the same location. I took pictures of what it looked like

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from the Old Lead Belt of Missouri in Agricultural Limestone. The study is by Drs. Wixson, Gala, and Davies of the University of Missouri at Rolla. It was submitted to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources in December of 1983.

In the conclusion it states, and I quote, dolomitic limestone tailings in southeast Missouri in both the old and new lead belts could be used as a cheap and convenient substitute for agricultural limestone, with resultant environmental benefits, end quote.

It can be surmised from such a conclusion that the tailings produced by Doe Run mills are not toxic. The tailings disposal method chosen for use at a potential operation area has yet to be chosen. It cannot and should not be chosen until all the site specific conditions are known and the size and richness of the ore body has been determined.

The economic viability of any ore body on the lease area will be determined mainly by the cost of tailings disposal. All tailings disposal methods, no matter where the operation is located, must now meet stringent regulatory requirements regarding siting, design, construction, operation, closure and post closure inspection, maintenance.

Under the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of

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at that time. The company, St. Joe Minerals Corporation, did this seeding and fertilizing work pre-regulation, and with no help from the government.

All Doe Run operations are located in the State of Missouri. The future of the Doe Run Company is dependent upon the finding and development of another lead deposit in Missouri.

St. Joe Minerals Corporation began in Missouri in 1864. It became the dominant mining company in the Old Lead Belt of Missouri. When the ore reserves in the Old Lead Belt became close to ending, they started prospecting, and they found the Viburnum Trend. For many years in the Viburnum Trend mining companies were finding every year, either through surface drilling around an existing deposit or while mining underground, enough ore to replace what was being mined.

We're no longer doing that. There is a finite level, or finite amount of mineralization, ore, left in the Viburnum Trend. We do have one mine that is shut down. We have one mine that is on reduced production. We have other mines that have five years or less life remaining. When they are shut down, we will be moving to open the Rush Creek Mine, increase production at Flatchar, and our projection of the amount of ore there takes into account the operations that are of reduced capacity or at

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1 the present time are shut down.

2 If something is found over in the Winona
3 area, there are no guarantees that anyone from Winona will
4 be getting a job. There is a very distinct possibility we
5 will not get very many of our people to drive that far to
6 work, since a good portion of them are already driving
7 fifty miles to Viburnum. Another fifty miles down the road
8 is going to be a lot to ask.

9 While the people at Winona who could be
10 employed would start out in an entry level position, our
11 entry level positions pay right now \$11.43 an hour. We do
12 have good medical benefits. Our average salary we pay is
13 \$13.80 an hour.

14 Therefore, there would be a significant
15 impact to the area if we come in. I do have some other
16 minor editorial type comments, and I'll submit them in
17 writing later. I thank you for the opportunity to comment.

18 MR. VOGT: Thank you. Lewis McCann is next,
19 followed by Ronald Hansen.

20 **14B** MR. LEWIS MCCANN: My name is Lewis McCann.
21 I'm from Jefferson City, Missouri, representing only
22 myself. Before I start my comments, I would have one
23 question to ask. At the very beginning someone asked about
24 the decision making process. I think you're the one that
25 explained it. Can you describe how your team met with the

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1 preferred alternative.

2 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: Are those people that made
3 that decision, are they here tonight?

4 MR. HASTINGS: No, they're not here. They
5 will be the people that actually make the final decision
6 when the time comes to make a decision. Those people are
7 not here. They've been involved through the process,
8 primarily in briefings that we've held for them, and we've
9 conveyed information from the public and from the team to
10 them in briefing format.

11 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: I'll continue. I would
12 think they would want to be here to hear what the public
13 wants. It's one thing to hear it in person and another
14 thing to read a synopsis of it on the back page of some
15 report.

16 At the very beginning in the introduction the
17 gentleman in the middle there asked that we point out
18 errors and inconsistencies, and I'm going to attempt to do
19 that. The main emphasis of what I'm going to do, I'll be
20 reading a variety of quotes from both the Environmental
21 Assessment last year and this draft Environmental Impact
22 Statement, and pointing out what I see as a shift in the
23 scientific emphasis between the two.

24 On Page 37 of the Environmental Assessment
25 it says, The best professional judgment is the use of

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1 regional supervisors, or whatever you call them, of BLM
2 and the Forrest Service, and you presented the statement
3 and they made the decision; is that right?

4 MR. HASTINGS: They made a preliminary
5 decision.

6 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: Alternative D, right.
7 At that time did your team make a recommendation to them?

8 MR. HASTINGS: No, I don't recall that we did.
9 We put together that maintenance that I referred to on
10 Page 24 in the draft EIS, and presented that, but the team
11 itself did not make a recommendation.

12 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: Is that usual?

13 MR. HASTINGS: In this case, it was just as I
14 said earlier, it was just a preliminary identification of
15 preferred alternative of public comment. The team didn't
16 make a recommendation. I think the team felt that we
17 probably wouldn't identify a preferred alternative in the
18 draft EIS, and we didn't formally recommend any one
19 alternative over another.

20 We simply put together the matrix that we
21 referred to in the draft EIS. That pretty well summarizes
22 what we felt the impacts would be to various components of
23 the environment, and that information was presented to the
24 decision makers, and on that basis they made their
25 preliminary identification of Alternative D as the

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1 technology developed in the Viburnum Trend will not be
2 directly transferable to the lease area vicinity.

3 And your mining expert at the beginning of
4 this session also stated that this was a Viburnum type
5 mine being considered.

6 On Page VIII of the Environmental Impact
7 Statement it says, The evidence generated during years of
8 mining on the Viburnum Trend indicate the majority of
9 potential impacts may be eliminated or reduced.

10 That seems to be a contradiction.

11 On Page 37 of the Environmental Assessment it
12 goes on to say, Profound geohydrologic differences exist
13 between the Viburnum Trend and the lease area. On and
14 around the lease area, however, water is virtually
15 impossible to contain in any sizeable quantity on the
16 surface, and the excessive escape of mill tailings, heavy
17 metals, and mill reagents into the groundwater system is
18 inevitable.

19 On that same page it goes on to say, Tailings
20 disposal methods used in the Viburnum Trend possess an
21 extremely high probability of catastrophic collapse of the
22 tailings pond bottoms.

23 And then the Environmental Impact Statement
24 states on Page 119, The risk of release of tailings or mill
25 waste into the environment is very small.

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1 Again, something changed between those two
2 reports.
3 On Page 36 of the Environmental Assessment,
4 although subsidence is a possibility on the lease area, if
5 a mine/mill complex is developed, there is no way to
6 accurately predict what the probability is or what
7 facilities would be affected.
8 Page 11 of the same document, Helley, et al.
9 1972 cites numerous cases of land surface collapse and
10 subsidence in the general region, many of which are within
11 two miles of the lease area proper.
12 Then in the Environmental Impact Statement on
13 Page 73 it says, Site investigations using geophysical and
14 hydrologic methods would have to establish beyond doubt
15 that it would not subside, collapse, or leak, et cetera.
16 First of all you say you can't predict this,
17 and then you go on to say that you do have methods to
18 predict it.
19 You go on on Page 75, Assuming all laws,
20 regulations, forest plan standards, and mitigating measures
21 were complied with, the danger of dam failure and its
22 resultant consequences would be virtually nonexistent.
23 Once again, this doesn't make sense to me.
24 They're just contradicting each other.
25 On Page 7 of your Summary of Comments, dated

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1 be minimal.
2 I've answered your first question in that
3 there is no foreseeable demand for this lead.
4 On the question of tailings disposal, I
5 quote from Page 118 of the Environmental Impact Statement,
6 There would be one possible effect of slope backfilling.
7 Wells penetrating below the Davis Formation could be
8 tainted. The nearest known such well is in Ellington,
9 thirty miles to the northeast, and well beyond any danger.
10 Now, to me, this is frankly a beautifully
11 worded example of what's wrong with this country. The
12 philosophy you're stating is, if it's not being utilized
13 by someone else, it's all right to pollute it for short-
14 term financial gain.
15 This is the first environmental impact
16 statement I have ever looked over. This may be the way
17 they are all written. To me there was a shocking lack of
18 detail regarding the geology of the area. The general
19 philosophy seems to be, Although we know it won't be easy
20 to run a clean mining operation here, let's let them try,
21 and if they don't succeed we'll stop them.
22 I may not be a bureaucrat, but this seems to
23 be a back-ass-wards way of thinking. You know it's
24 impossible, or at least highly unlikely, that you can mine
25 here without fouling the environment. Why even let them

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1 June, '87, in response to a comment that you had
2 inadequately studied the geology of the area, you
3 responded, The area's hydrogeology has been intensively
4 studied since the mid-sixties and is accurately portrayed
5 in the Environmental Assessment.
6 Well if it was, why did you change your stand
7 on so many of these issues? It does appear from what I've
8 pointed out that you did change your mind regarding the
9 geology of the area. The tone and content of the
10 Environmental Impact Statement is much more optimistic and
11 charitable than the Environmental Assessment.
12 On Page 33 of the Environmental Assessment
13 it says, If lead does exist under the land applied for it
14 will remain unexcavated and will not contribute to the needs
15 of the country.
16 From your Summary of Comments you sent out
17 last summer, many people, including myself, asked that you
18 prove this need or demonstrate this need. On Page 107 of
19 the Environmental Impact Statement you state, The domestic
20 resources of lead appear more than adequate to accommodate
21 expected cumulative primary demand in the United States for
22 at least the next twenty years.
23 Considering the favorable nature of relations
24 between the U.S. and the countries listed in Table 37,
25 concern about the security and stability of supply should

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1 try? As your statement stated, you evidently do know that
2 it's not possible, or at least is highly unlikely that it
3 can be done.
4 In summation, I would just plead with you to
5 change your mind and go to Recommendation and Alternative
6 A. That concludes my statement.
7 Just two questions. Do you have more dye
8 tracings for this area than what is shown in the
9 Environmental Impact Statement? On one page, Page 37, you
10 stated you had like thirty years' worth of data for that
11 area.
12 MR. TRYON: The answer is no. Everything
13 that's been done, certainly with some exceptions that might
14 have been done in the past couple of months, recently by
15 other people, all the information is presented there in the
16 report.
17 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: Well, I know Spring Creek,
18 the one going right through the area has had one tracing.
19 That's what your map shows.
20 MR. TRYON: Going through which area?
21 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: Through the area in
22 question.
23 MR. TRYON: Well, we have two areas in
24 in question, in fact, not to cut you off or anything. I'm
25 not here to argue. Much of the difference--

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1 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: Well, I just can't
2 understand what the problem is in figuring out what area
3 we're talking about.
4 MR. TRYON: There are two separate lease
5 areas being discussed. That in large measure accounts for
6 the differences between what was said in the EA and what
7 has been said in the EIS.
8 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: You mean what was true for
9 a small area is not true for the big area?
10 MR. TRYON: Not necessarily, no, sir. That
11 would be incorrect. It's possible, but as a blanket
12 statement, that would not be correct.
13 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: That just doesn't make
14 sense to me. You're saying there's a high probability of
15 collapse on the small area, and the bigger area around it,
16 all the sudden there's no chance?
17 MR. TRYON: Well, certainly, but it is not an
18 equal chance in all portions of the larger area.
19 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: Well, from your dye
20 tracings I don't think you've got the data to prove that,
21 frankly. I know you guys are the experts.
22 One other question. It mentioned in the
23 Environmental Impact Statement that Tom Heiley had visited
24 the site last summer.
25 MR. TRYON: Oh, sure. Tom has known the area

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1 for years.
2 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: Did he make a report? Is
3 it in here and I missed it?
4 MR. TRYON: No, he made no written report.
5 We hired him to take us to various portions of the study
6 area and point out features of hydrologic and geologic
7 significance which would be important to any decision.
8 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: You people, frankly, all
9 have a bias here. You hired him to look at the site. I
10 would think--
11 MR. TRYON: No, we did not hire him to look
12 at the site.
13 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: He didn't go out on your
14 behalf? Did you request that he go out there? You have
15 a list of field trips back there, which I assume would be
16 official. But he made no written report?
17 MR. TRYON: No written report, no, sir.
18 MR. LEWIS MCCANN: That's all I have.
19 MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker will
20 Ronald Hansen, followed by Tom Kliethermes.
21 **15B** MR. RONALD HANSON: My name is Ron Hanson. I
22 live in Holts Summit, Missouri. A lot of environmental
23 concerns have been raised here this evening, and I support
24 these concerns. I just want to state for the record that I
25 am opposed to any additional leasing in the Forest Service

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8 | 1 lands, and that I will submit a letter to you highlighting
2 my concerns so you will all have them before you when you
3 make your final assessment, and I hope that assessment will
4 be for Plan A. Thank you.
5 MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is
6 Tom Kliethermes, followed by Nancy Bland.
7 **16B** MR. TOM KLIETHERMES: My name is Tom
8 Kliethermes, and I'm from Loosa Creek, Missouri. I just
9 have some short comments to make. I'm in agreement with
10 the comments from the men from Columbia and the men from
11 the Ciarra Club and their views of it.
12 I think that the short-term economical gains
13 of the people of that area are far outweighed by the
14 environmental damage. I'm in favor of Alternative A.
15 Thank you.
16 MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker will
17 be Nancy Bland, followed by Loring Bullard.
18 **17B** MS. NANCY BLAND: My name is Nancy Bland. I
19 was raised in Maplewood in St. Louis County. I moved to
20 Van Buren in 1979, and am now a five-year resident of
21 Winona, Missouri. I am at this time an unemployed school-
22 teacher and partner with my husband in our business of
23 gunsmithing and related retail sales.
24 I attended the public hearing in St. Louis,
25 and at this time I would like to address some of the

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1 comments made. First of all, there was a man, the one who
2 brought the map, I don't remember his name, he expressed
3 his concern of so many Winonians attending the meeting. He
4 said he thought this was a St. Louis meeting.
5 This statement came as a shock to me. The
6 letter I received called these public hearings, and
7 comments could be made at any of these three hearings. Are
8 we not part of the public because we're from Winona? The
9 Webster's Dictionary defines public as, of, belonging to,
10 or concerning the people as a whole, and also as, openly,
11 not in private, or in secrecy.
12 Well, that's why we were there, are here,
13 and will attend tomorrow, because we are public and we care
14 enough to find a way to be in attendance.
15 I would further like to say that I respect
16 his and anyone else's opposition on this matter to the
17 point that I welcome the opposition to the Winona public
18 hearing.
19 There was also a man that brought a portion
20 of the Current Weva Newspaper down when he spoke. During
21 his comments he pointed out that the environmentalists had
22 been accused of being high-pressure organized groups, but
23 that they shouldn't be ashamed, because we were also high-
24 pressure. He supported this by pointing out a short
25 article on the front page of the newspaper that told of the

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1 bus that was going to St. Louis.
2 What he didn't point out was that this
3 particular article did not, I repeat, did not say, Only
4 ride if you're in favor. In fact, this article said,
5 Anyone wishing to attend may ride the bus. This is not
6 pressure, but instead, an example of free speech to its
7 fullest potential.
8 He also did not explain why that made the
9 front page. That particular newspaper always gives front
10 page billing to not-for-profit happenings in the area.
11 They do this by not charging for any article that is put in
12 as a public activity, whether it be Halloween activities,
13 a bake sale, or in this case, a free ride on a bus to attend
14 a public hearing, and then placing these articles on the
15 front page in a color other than white so that the articles
16 stand out.
17 Again, this is not pressure, but letting its
18 readers know what organizations are doing what and where,
19 so if they want to attend they can attend.
20 Many times during last night's hearing I heard
21 boom and bust economy. We realize that the mines won't
22 last forever, but neither does any type of business. Right
23 now we already live in a boom/bust situation with our
24 tourism, our lumber, and our factory work.
25 The peak of tourism goes from Memorial Day

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1 so we can handle the bust, if and when it comes.
2 My final attempt is to address an issue that
3 we should ask for something else. Well, we are. Every time
4 a new economic boost has a probability of coming in, we
5 work hard to see it here. Most of the time they take one
6 look at our deprived area and run.
7 Since the lead is here, the mine should be
8 here. The money can be recycled for individual and
9 community betterment. Then maybe another industry might be
10 willing to come in, and thus in turn would serve as a
11 buffer if there is a bust.
12 Thank you for preparing the EIS. Thank you
13 for allowing everyone on both sides the opportunity to
14 speak. A special thanks to Current Wave and the Winona
15 R-3 School District for supporting the local speakers by
16 their bus and article.
17 Last night I said I was for the mines, but I
18 didn't state which alternative. I am against Alternative A
19 and in support of any of the others, but do feel the
20 bigger the alternative, the better.
21 I have a couple of notes related to things
22 that have been said tonight that I would like to add in.
23 First of all, I do agree that a fuller economic impact
24 evaluation should be done, especially if the mines don't
25 hire anyone from the area.

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1 Weekend through Labor Day Weekend. The timber industry
2 works like this, loggers cut the timber, bring it in, and
3 then they have to quit working while the saw millers saw
4 the logs. Then the saw millers have to quit again while the
5 loggers bring in another load, because of the supply and
6 demand ratio. There's never enough demand to keep them
7 both working full-time. And then also, since it is outdoor
8 work, everyone is off every time there's bad weather.
9 Another example of boom when you work and
10 bust when you don't is our factory industry. We have a cap
11 factory in Winona that will work six days one week and turn
12 around and work as little as one or two the next, depending
13 on the order load of the factory.
14 There is a shoe factory in Birchtree that has
15 been closed down for approximately two years. I know
16 someone with children that did without electricity and
17 water during a major part of that time, or as you say, bust.
18 Now she's back at work at the shoe factory and another boom
19 has occurred in her lifestyle.
20 This is another reason you can't scare us with
21 the short-term life expectancy of a mine. All forms of
22 business have their peaks, like rollercoasters. Some just
23 boom more and bust less. We see the mines as a longer term
24 of boom, and we see income that will benefit in many areas.
25 Right now we boom and bust more like a flashing red light,

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1 You know, all these new people would need a
2 place to live, a school to go to, more groceries to
3 accommodate the larger population, et cetera, and then also
4 from the point of view of if all the positions were filled
5 by locals. I think the economic statement should be
6 divided into both areas.
7 I also think a more accurate study should be
8 done on unemployment, so we're better represented in our
9 plight. Unemployment now is based on the collection of. I
10 am part of the unemployed race down there, but I wouldn't
11 be in that percentage because I no longer collect unem-
12 ployment.
13 Since there were so many comments and concerns
14 about boom and bust, I recommend an evaluation on how the
15 people that are affected by a boom and bust economy would
16 feel about it, as opposed to the bust only economy we now
17 live in.
18 I now would like to refer you to Page III of
19 the summary. The reason I'm referring to this is in
20 particular to the man from the Audubon Society. He said
21 something like 40 jobs--okay, he's from the Cierre Club and
22 he said 37. It says right here in this Environmental
23 Impact, The low development scenario would employ up to 170
24 workers and disturb 451 acres. The high development
25 scenario would employ 1,360 workers.

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1 I am requesting a more accurate study on
2 employment. I know you cannot give a concrete number,
3 because that's not a guaranteed prediction. But 37 to
4 1,380? Somebody's wrong, and I think we need to know who
5 and get a more accurate number there. Because if in fact
6 we are having a moldy carrot, as he referred to it, hanging
7 in front of our face, we need to know that, too.

8 But if in fact this many jobs can be offered,
9 everybody needs to know that, too, because that's
10 important in making this decision.

11 My final comment is that I agree with the
12 people that have mentioned the extended period. I don't
13 know what the illiteracy rate is in your area, but where I
14 come from it's pretty high. You know, from a teacher's
15 point of view I do know it's there. There are people that
16 are interested in this but can't read it, and they need
17 time to be sat down with and talked to, and then if they
18 want to make any written comments, they need the time to
19 have somebody sit down and help them write it, because they
20 can't.

21 We can't do that by the 3rd or 8th of
22 January. There is no way. So I also request an extension
23 on that because of the illiteracy rate in our area.
24 Thank you.

25 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Loring

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1 MR. VOGT: Francis Stein will be next,
2 followed by Don Koller.
3 **19B** MR. FRANCIS STEIN: Good evening. First I
4 would like to compliment you on the work you've done on the
5 draft, and let me stress draft, of the Environmental
6 Impact Statement. My name is Francis Stein. I am a
7 merchant from Winone. I'm a lifelong resident of Shannon
8 County.

9 Last night I made several comments and
10 statements which may be off the wall. I don't know.
11 Tonight I've been listening to a lot of the comments made.
12 Number one, there's been a lot of talk about the tellings
13 pond that ruptured and busted. This was built in 1977.
14 Don't we have any better sense in 1987 than we did then?
15 Has there been one ruptured since then? If
16 so, where? This is a question I'd like answered. What
17 streams in the Viburnum Trend have been effected that
18 you're not allowed to eat the suckers out of? Is it the
19 Black River? The Current River? The Jacks Fork? I've
20 ate suckers out of every one of them, and I love to eat the
21 suckers from them. We gig them every year. They're still
22 giggling them probably tonight while this is going on.

23 A comment was made somewhere by someone about
24 why should the mines be on the government land. Well,
25 number one, in Shannon County, two-thirds of the county is

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1 Bullard, followed by Francis Stein.

2 **18B** MR. LORING BULLARD: My name is Loring
3 Bullard. I'm here representing the Ozark Society. We also
4 would like to request an extension of at least 80 days on
5 the comment period to give us time to fully study the
6 document, and we also at this point would support
7 Alternative A for many of the reasons that have already
8 been mentioned, and I'm only going to touch on a couple of
9 additional points.

10 Several government agencies, especially those
11 concerned with public health, are recommending that we
12 reduce the amount of lead in the environment. The EPA, for
13 example, is recommending phasing out all lead in gasoline.
14 Lead is also being reduced in products like paint, and we
15 would question the wisdom of risking substantial
16 environmental damage, and possibly the health of the miners
17 and their families from lead dust for the development of
18 new sources of a metal whose future markets are in doubt.

19 One additional point, since mitigation is
20 such a key part to the acceptance of the preferred plan, it
21 seems to me that we should have a representative from the
22 Department of Natural Resources, Division of the
23 Environmental Quality, on the panel to answer questions that
24 the audience might have about those particular parts of the
25 draft. Thank you.

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1 owned by the federal government and state agencies. So
2 where in Shannon County and in the impact area are you
3 going to find enough private land to put the mine on? I
4 do not know personally.

5 You know, there's a lot of questions asked,
6 and again, like I said, this is a draft Environmental
7 Impact Statement. It goes on and says in this statement,
8 if I can find the page, it's Page 3, if and when a lease is
9 issued, the lessee must submit a plan of operation for
10 approval before developmental drilling or production can
11 occur.

12 This isn't the final statement. I know that.
13 But I can't understand what the big battle is in a lot of
14 respects. Another thing I would like to comment on is the
15 Ozark National Scenic Riverways that came out in opposition
16 to this because of possible pollution.

17 The question I have there, is there waste-
18 water treatment systems at the national parks, at Alley
19 Spring, at Big Spring, and at Round Spring, is there a
20 lagoon type treatment system? Is there no possibility of
21 polluting the rivers from those treating systems?

22 I think there is. I am a treatment plant
23 operator, also, by the way, from Winone. I carry a Class B
24 operator's license. I have to follow the DNR requirements
25 and the EPA requirements at my treatment plant. It

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1 empties into a losing stream, the Current River, which is
2 directly connected with Big Spring. There is no question
3 whatsoever.

4 They say that the suspended particles,
5 suspended solids, cannot be controlled. My permit
6 requirement is 10 milligram per liter, maximum. I run at
7 2 constantly. So they can be handled. We're not on the
8 lagoon system, but the National Park Service is. There's
9 not a city involved in this impact area that is on the
10 lagoon system, but the National Park Service is, and yet
11 they're in opposition.

12 There's been several quotes from the impact
13 statements. I do not believe all the quotes that was made
14 was quoted in their entirety. I believe it was just a
15 portion picked out for the benefit of certain facts. I do
16 support mining. I do agree there's things in the
17 Environmental Impact Statement that needs to be worked on
18 in many respects. I would like to see the extension.

19 You know, jobs is very, very important to us.
20 people. I live in a town of a thousand people. I can
21 count in the timber industry alone three saw mills and
22 three operations that have shut down since 1985 that
23 amounted to 100 jobs out of a thousand people. 100 jobs
24 that's gone because the timber industry is not there to
25 support them.

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1 150,000 people. I won't be any different. I have
2 30,594 constituents at the last census.

3 I'm not foolish enough to stand here and tell
4 you that all 30, 594 are in support of any plan that you
5 have here, for or against, but the majority of my
6 constituents are in favor of the mines in this area. And
7 therefore, to represent them, I am very much in favor of it
8 also.

9 Simply what I would like to ask you people
10 to do is to give us an opportunity to make more than \$7,000
11 a year, as that happens to be the average income per capita
12 in my district, which is kind of tough to live on, and you
13 don't have to drive through the area more than twice to see
14 that.

15 I would like to have the opportunity for my
16 people to make more money than that and live at a higher
17 standard rate, and also take the advantage of protecting
18 the environment as they have for the past hundreds of years
19 in this immediate area, without anyone's help.

20 I am not saying we have not faltered in
21 areas, such as sewage systems, as was brought up by
22 Mr. Stein, but I just returned from a five day trip to
23 north Missouri today, and I noticed that a lot of the
24 testimony was from the Columbia area, and as I drove
25 through there I commented to the fellow that was with me

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1 I agree, the mines isn't a permanent solution,
2 but right now our little community is also working on
3 another possible project to come into our community to give
4 us 40 jobs, 40. Not 150, not 800. We want the mines to
5 help. We need them.

6 In closing, I support the mines 100 percent.
7 I'm in favor of all propositions except A. Thank you very
8 much for your time.

9 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Don
10 Koller, followed by our last speaker, Kay Stewart.

11 **20B** REPRESENTATIVE DON KOLLER: Thank you. For
12 the record, my name is Don Koller. I'm a state
13 representative from the 148th district, in which the area in
14 question is located, and quite a large area around the area
15 in question is also in the district.

16 What I would like to see in this area is
17 employment. We have been very well taken care of as far as
18 environmental issues, and with respect to several areas in
19 my district, I contributed this not to the Cierra Club,
20 not to the Friends of the Earth, but to the people that live
21 there.

22 Our ancestors have taken care of it for years.
23 We're proud of our area. I hear numbers tonight quoted
24 about who represents who, all from one gentleman that
25 represented himself up to the senator who represented

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1 about the terrible soil erosion problem that they have
2 from there to the north Missouri line.

3 I wasn't really aware of that, but we
4 commented that the people did react to this several years
5 ago and went to the polls and voted 1/10 of 1 percent sales
6 tax to try to remedy this. They have mistakes there just
7 like we do in southern Missouri.

8 We try to take care of ours, they try to take
9 care of theirs, and the whole state works together with
10 the elected officials, the constituents, as well as the
11 agencies. That's not to say that we won't make a mistake
12 if we have a mining operation there, but I'm saying that
13 we are mature enough in the area, with the help of the
14 state, the federal agencies, and the Conservation
15 Federation and their organization, to correct these
16 situations.

17 I think we need to work together and give
18 all the people in the state the same opportunity to enjoy
19 the livelihood that we so much want and need in southern
20 Missouri. Thank you.

21 MR. VOGT: The last signed up speaker will be
22 Kay Stewart.

23 **21B** MS. KAY STEWART: I made a few notes, but in
24 the interest of time I'll submit my comments in writing.
25 I will say, however, that I do teach school,

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1 and dealing with children. I have to support Alternative A.
2 I'm appalled. I lived two years in the Big Bear area, and
3 I just can't believe that we're even having these hearings,
4 talking about such a sensitive area.

5 I support A. Thank you.

6 MR. VOGT: Thank you. That concludes our
7 commentators that signed cards when they came in. We would
8 like to open the floor for anybody else that would like to
9 speak that didn't sign up initially. We would like you to
10 come to the microphone if you would like to speak.

11 **22B** MR. GREG ELDRED: My name is Greg Eldred, and
12 I'm from Columbia. I just picked up your summary statement
13 tonight, and it's interesting to me to note that the last
14 few paragraphs of this are an explanation of why you
15 reject Proposition A, Alternative A.

16 The reasons that are stated there deal with
17 returns to the U.S. Treasury, future domestic lead
18 reserves, independence on foreign sources of lead. Now
19 that's something we haven't heard at all tonight. We've
20 heard about very local problems, and what you're giving is
21 reasons for rejecting A as a global problem.

22 Globally lead consumption is going down. The
23 projection that the Viburnum Trend will run out in the year
24 2000 is based on current use, current production levels.
25 We've eliminated lead from lead pipes. In World War II--

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1 earlier. Both the Honorable Senator Staples, and John
2 Carter of Doe Run I think tried to impeach my comments as
3 far as the toxic effects of lead and its bioavailability.
4 I wanted to talk about a couple of things.
5 Mr. Staples pointed out that mining within 15 miles of the
6 Current River had not degraded, in his opinion, the
7 Current River. The studies I cited, and we can review
8 them, will show conclusively that there are problems in the
9 New Lead Belt.

10 The Pollak study from Mr. Czernek pointed
11 out, and I'm quoting, Current lead mining operations in the
12 New Lead Belt are adversely affecting Missouri streams.

13 That's the New Lead Belt. He's not talking
14 about the Old Lead Belt. The study goes on to state,
15 Present milling processes are more efficient at removing
16 lead from the ore, thus lead levels in tailings from the
17 New Lead Belt are lower than those in the Old Lead Belt.
18 Stricter environmental laws have also helped to lessen the
19 impacts of the lead mining industry on streams in the New
20 Lead Belt.

21 So in spite of the new technology, and the
22 comparisons we have to the Old Lead Belt, they still
23 rendered the conclusion, Current lead mining operations in
24 the New Lead Belt are adversely affecting Missouri streams.

25 Maybe it's not as bad as it used to be, but

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1 before World War II they used lead for shielding
2 communication cables. That's no longer used. Lead piping
3 in households is gone. Lead in gas, lead in bird shot,
4 you name it, lead consumption is going down.

5 I'm a research scientist, and I keep up a
6 little bit with as much technology as I can, and lead
7 storage batteries are on the wane. They are trying to come
8 up with new technologies to eliminate lead from storage
9 batteries.

10 By the year 2000, the need for lead may be
11 very, very, very much reduced. This is a shrinking world,
12 and one of the resources that's shrinking is natural areas.
13 This is a very valuable natural area to lose. There may be
14 lead there. Nobody knows. We don't know. But we may not
15 need it.

16 Are you going to sacrifice the shrinking
17 natural world for the promise, the potential promise, of
18 a lead resource that may not be needed?

19 I'm in favor of Proposition A, Alternative A,
20 and if these are the reasons that you're rejecting A, I
21 think that you really need to consider those reasons again.
22 Thank you.

23 MR. VOGT: Anybody else?

24 MR. BOB KUNKLER: I have one or two comments
25 that I wanted to follow up on. I'm Bob Kunkler. I spoke

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1 we still have those adverse impacts.

2 Mr. Carter pointed out that the tailings are
3 largely dolomitic limestone. That is true. I have a
4 study here, if I can find the exact figure, it will tell
5 us exactly how many parts per million of lead are in that
6 dolomitic limestone. Allow me just a second here.

7 They found that the concentrations of lead
8 in the tailings ran from 1400 to 2200 parts per million.
9 That was by Schmidt and Finger, 1982, the source I
10 previously cited.

11 Now, Mr. Carter said that some research done
12 by some gentlemen at the University of Rolle said that
13 those tailings, because of their high limestone content,
14 were suitable for agricultural application. That may well
15 be true, but where we're going to have the problem is when
16 they wash into the stream. That's where we're going to
17 have the problem.

18 Dump it on the ground and use the limestone,
19 that's fine if it's safe. But that doesn't address its
20 bioavailability in a stream, through the benthos, those
21 organisms on the bottom, they get picked up by those
22 suckers everyone likes to eat, and that's how we
23 accumulate the bioavailability of the lead.

24 So those were two comments that were made that
25 I think maybe we didn't address exactly the same issues, and

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1 I hope that tied them together for you.
2 **23B** MR. JOHN MATHERSON: My name is John
3 Mathereson. I live in Jafferson City. And as it's late, I
4 don't want to belabor a lot of the points that have been
5 made already.
6 I would like to say that I sympathize with
7 a lot of the environmental concerns that have been
8 expressed, and I appreciate the concerns that the residents
9 of the area have expressed for jobs and trying to attract
10 an industry to the land. I see where they have a point,
11 too.
12 I really would only like to make a couple of
13 points with regard to the EIS. First, one of the purposes
14 of the EIS is to document as closely as is possible the
15 anticipated impacts that proposed activity will have on
16 the environment. In find just in the short review that
17 I've done in the impact statement, that there are a lot of
18 questions that have been left unanswered, and a lot of the
19 earlier speakers have addressed that already, will there
20 be fifty jobs, will there be over a thousand; will the
21 tailings escape into the groundwater; will they be
22 contained?
23 The impact statement really doesn't answer
24 those questions. It raises a lot of possibilities, and
25 in the short time that you've been charged with pulling this

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1 off. I can appreciate the problems that you've had trying
2 to answer these questions.
3 At the same time, though, this is a decision
4 document, and is a decision that will be made for this
5 area, and essentially for the lifetime of the forest plan,
6 and who knows what else is based on this document itself.
7 We cannot afford to make such a grave
8 decision that will affect the environment, the residents,
9 a natural resource, based on these unanswered questions.
10 A lot of the other statements in the impact
11 statement I found somewhat questionable, just from my own
12 education and training. One of the areas an impact state-
13 ment is supposed to address is what are the anticipated
14 effects, and what action will be taken to offset those,
15 leading to the further question, what are the ultimately
16 unaddressed environmental consequences?
17 In reviewing the area on water impacts, with
18 which I'm most familiar, I found recurrent in there the
19 statement that adherence to the forest plan and state
20 regulations will adequately safeguard the water resources.
21 That's a precondition. It's not a mitigation.
22 It says, essentially, assume that you have
23 100 percent compliance to the plan and the standards, and
24 everything will be okay. That's not the real world. The
25 real world is that you don't have 100 percent compliance to

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6 1 environmental statutes. With regard to water statutes,
2 you're closer to 50.
3 From that point, what I would suggest would
4 be that the authors go back, review the different laws that
5 are applicable, the anticipated environmental consequences
6 of noncompliance with those laws, and from that, determine
7 what effects you will expect and how you will deal with
8 those, how you will reduce those effects. And after
9 addressing those effects, how you will compensate or
10 otherwise allow for those effects which will not be miti-
11 gated.
12 That's all I have to say. Thank you.
13 **24B** MR. RON MCLYNDON: (Phonetic spelling.) My
14 name is Ron McLyndon. I'm a resident of Kansas City,
15 Missouri.
16 I'm familiar with the Winona area as a back-
17 packer and as a canoeist for the past ten years or so. I
18 had not anticipated making a statement at this time, and
19 will submit a statement in writing, but I would like to
20 make a couple of comments.
21 It's plain to everyone that we're not creating
22 any new lead deposits, we're not creating any new natural
23 resources. On the contrary, we're consuming both. We're
24 mining our lead deposits, and we're depleting our supply of
25 natural resources.

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1 If this area has only two resources, let's
2 say, and one of those is the lead deposits and one of
3 those is the natural beauty of the area and its wilderness
4 area and its wild and scenic rivers, and it is clear that
5 the lead deposits can be consumed. Once they are mined,
6 they are gone forever, and the economic possibilities that
7 are connected with that mining are also gone forever.
8 The natural resources, the natural beauty,
9 can continue forever. Those resources can be sustainable.
10 They can, if properly developed, and I hesitate to use the
11 word, but they can be exploited by the population of this
12 area, and they can provide a sustainable source of jobs and
13 well-being in the future.
14 We live in an age of information. Famous
15 authors have described us as the Information Age. The
16 Information Age, they say, is succeeding the Industrial
17 Age, just as the Industrial Age succeeded the Agricultural
18 Age. Now that's not to say that we're all going to become
19 computer operators, whereas we once were factory operators,
20 and before that, farmers.
21 We still have farmers. We still continue to
22 have industry, but more of our productive population is
23 going to be involved in the information areas. As I said,
24 the Information Age doesn't mean that we're all going to
25 become computer operators, or programmers, or users, but it

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1 does mean that we're going to become better users of
2 information. We're going to start better using the
3 faculties of our heads in deciding what is best for all of
4 society in the long run, rather than what can be gained in
5 short-term exploitation of natural resources through
6 industrial processes.

7 I suggest that long-term development of the
8 natural beauty of this area, preservation of that natural
9 beauty, and avoiding even the possibility that that natural
10 beauty and fragile environment could be destroyed by an
11 industrial process such as lead mining.

12 I believe that the decision to preserve the
13 natural beauty over the short-term benefit of the
14 industrial mining process would be an application of
15 intelligence in the truest sense of the Information Age.

16 I support Alternative A, and I expect to
17 submit written comments. Thank you.

18 **25B** MR. W.E. MARBAKER: I hadn't intended to say
19 anything tonight. My name is Bill Marbaker. I'm
20 secretary of the Mining Council of Missouri. That makes me
21 a biased commentator, but I wanted to set the record
22 straight on a few things here.

23 The nature of the lead industry itself has
24 received a certain amount of short shrift here. The
25 notion, the United States, consumes about a million 1.3

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1 that a little bit.
2 And if we approve a lease and a mining plan
3 for one of these mines, you're looking at almost twelve
4 years to come on-stream, and that in my mind means that
5 you're going to be running awfully close to disaster in
6 terms of the supply of lead in this country.

7 I presume that everybody drove here tonight,
8 and every one of the cars they drove probably had Missouri
9 lead in the battery. And when that lead is no longer
10 available, I don't know how you're going to get your car
11 started. Or if you do get them started, it's not going to
12 be with a fifty dollar battery. It's going to be with a
13 much more expensive battery.

14 I think these considerations need to be
15 borne in mind when talking about this issue.

16 And then one other thing, and that is about
17 the economic impact in the areas. If you will get out the
18 records that show you what the assessed valuation is down
19 there in southeast Missouri where these lead mines are
20 located, you'll discover that for a long time the Viburnum
21 School District had the second highest assessed valuation
22 for eligible students in the State of Missouri.

23 I watched the assessed valuation in Reynolds
24 County go from somewhere around three million dollars to
25 55 million, I believe is the last count. Iron County is

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1 tons of lead of year. Of this, better than 50 percent is
2 recovered through recycling of lead. We recover the lead
3 out of the batteries and they are recycled into new
4 batteries.

5 But we don't recover it all, and we have to
6 make up close to five hundred to six hundred thousand tons
7 with this production and this demand that we have in this
8 country. If we don't produce it here, it's going to have
9 to be imported.

10 Now why is the Missouri area so important in
11 this picture? The Viburnum Trend is the number one lead
12 district in the world. It is one of two that I know of for
13 sure areas in the world where lead is the primary ore. All
14 these ores are what they call complex ores. In Missouri we
15 have lead, zinc, silver, and copper. And every other area
16 that was mentioned earlier, count as a source of lead.

17 We have to accept the fact that the society
18 we live in demands a certain quantity of this material.
19 And we are in a position to supply it here in Missouri.

20 Another point that bothered me was a statement
21 that we only have enough lead to see us through until the
22 year 2000. At the present rates of consumption, I think
23 that's a little bit pessimistic. But the thing I think that
24 is being lost in the process here is that the year 2000 is
25 only twelve years away. I think it's important to dwell on

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1 at a similar escalation.

2 When the lead mines were first opened up in
3 the Reynolds County area, that would be Sweetwater and
4 Flatchar and Brush Creek and the West Fork Mine, I believe,
5 going back to 1960, the population in Reynolds County was
6 down to about five thousand people. It's back up now to
7 over six thousand. But what was happening down there was
8 that the people were moving out. Not the old people, the
9 youngsters, and there was no future for them. They were
10 leaving the area.

11 With the development of the lead industry in
12 this area they found a reason to stay home, and I think
13 that is of infinite importance. I think those people who
14 live in that area need to be heard, need to be listened to.
15 It's just being overlooked, at least by a lot of people
16 that are commenting on this issue.

17 They just don't seem to think that those
18 people are important. I think Senator Stepien thinks
19 they're important, and I think Representative Koller
20 thinks they're important, and I think that on sober
21 reflection every one of us thinks they're important.

22 Just because you live in Winone, that does
23 not make your life less important than the person that
24 lives in Columbia or Kansas City or St. Louis.

25 I think that just about covers what I had on

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1 my mind. I'll let it go at that.
2 **26B** MR. PAUL NELSON: I may be least, but not
3 least. My name is Paul Nelson. I'm from Loose Creek,
4 Missouri, and I wanted to say that I also represent an
5 important group of people, and I'm going to talk
6 specifically about an area that I had an opportunity to
7 look at in the Environmental Impact Statement that I think
8 needs to be heard and studied, and that's the field of
9 botany.

10 I am a botanist by profession, and I was
11 taught botany and studied botany in the State of Missouri.
12 I did a Masters thesis study of a particular area in the
13 Ozarks, and it's been documented extremely well, and many
14 Missourians know and those of the botanical profession are
15 proud to know and understand the botanic significance of
16 the State of Missouri, and that in particular, the Ozarks
17 is one of the most botanically rich areas in the State of
18 Missouri, and that's quite well documented as well.

19 I would also indicate that in the interest of
20 a lot of Missourians, and many individuals who belong to
21 botanical societies, such as the Missouri Native Plant
22 Society, that they're willing to spend a great deal of money
23 to travel long distances to certain regions of the state to
24 just look at one particular unusual or rare flower, and
25 that's an important part of our economic base as well, is

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1 question. I visited the Irish Wilderness, had an
2 opportunity to study some of the flora. I have canoeed the
3 Eleven Point River from Greer Spring all the way down to
4 Riverton, and have, along with many other botanists, been
5 extremely impressed with the wide diversity and uniqueness
6 of the flora that's found there.

7 And many people, because of that access along
8 roads, and particularly along river corridors, have had the
9 opportunity to come in contact with the unusual and rare
10 plants that are found there. Again, those are documented,
11 but I think simply when you have the opportunity to get
12 access to an area, easy access, then you can make those
13 observations, and the observations are clear when you take
14 a look at the inventory location of plants that are found
15 in this part of the state.

16 My study and intensive inventory, I consider
17 it at least to consist of two or three years to look
18 repeatedly at habitats in a 2000 acre area, and the results
19 of those studies have been able to show that when you do
20 botanical inventories of areas of that nature over that
21 period of time you can increase the knowledge about rare and
22 endangered plants by nearly 70 percent.

23 And I think the information that we have that
24 exists that's indicated in the EIS is far inadequate to
25 address that concern.

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1 the money that's spent by people who go out to look at
2 nature and study it.

3 But I also would like to speak more
4 specifically about the botanical information that's
5 addressed in the study. First of all, as a botanist and a
6 scientist, I very much agree also with the approach that
7 was used by John Matherson on how important it is to gather
8 information, and we are an information society, and it's a
9 part of the decision making process, and a decision such as
10 this it is extremely important to have all the information
11 available with which to make a decision. It's important to
12 have as much information available as possible.

13 As a scientist in the research and study that
14 I did it was well accepted, I think, the best information
15 was based on intensive botanical studies, comprehensive
16 information, that by just quickly glossing over the existing
17 information you have, I cannot accept that what information
18 does exist for a 157,000 acre tract of land, that that's
19 all the information available from which we should make a
20 decision, and on the basis of that decision be able to
21 assess the consequences of the impacts that possibly lead
22 mining is going to have on the flora of this particular
23 region.

24 I have had, from a variety of experiences,
25 many different opportunities to go into the area in

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1 Secondly, I think it's very important that you
2 again address the relationship of the potential ground-
3 water quality impacts on wetlands. Because again, this
4 particular area, and it's very easy to document this, all
5 you have to do is take a canoe trip down the Eleven Point
6 River and see all the numerous types of wetlands that
7 depend on groundwater seepage that are habitat for many rare
8 and unusual plants in the state.

9 Again, I contend that in looking at the list
10 of alternatives here that there would only be one alterna-
11 tive here, that really in my view, from what I've heard
12 thus far and what I've seen in the draft EIS, that would
13 protect those resources and those wetland communities,
14 particularly along the Eleven Point, and that's
15 Alternative A. Thank you very much for the opportunity.

16 MR. VOGT: That was our last commentator.
17 As we've stated before, this is a draft document and we're
18 going to take the oral comments, along with all the written
19 comments, back to our offices and analyze the comments and
20 change the document as needed.

21 A final decision will be made by the regional
22 forester of the Forest Service and the State Director of
23 the Bureau of Land Management, and a final version of this
24 draft document should be out sometime in the spring.

25 I want to thank you for all your comments.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF MISSOURI)
COUNTY OF OSAGE) ss.

I, Lori A. Knollmeyer, Certified Shorthand Reporter of the firm of Bredeman & Associates, Inc. and a Notary Public within and for the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that I was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Mark Twain National Forest, to record by machine shorthand the proceedings herein, and thereby became the official reporter for the Department in this matter; and that I was personally present at said proceedings and recorded said proceedings; and the machine shorthand notes so made at the time and place mentioned on the title page hereof were transcribed by means of computer-aided transcription; and that the foregoing pages constitute a true, complete, and accurate transcript of my said machine shorthand notes to the best of my skills and ability.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of January, 1988.

My commission expires April 27, 1990.

LORI A. KNOLLMEYER, CSR
Notary Public, State of Mo.

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3	U.S. STEEL
4	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
5	PUBLIC MEETING
6	oOo
7	December 3, 1987
8	Winona High School
9	Gymnasium
10	Winona, Missouri
11	oOo
12	BEFORE:
13	Vince Vogt
14	Leon Kridelbaugh
15	Wink Hastings
16	Jody Eberle
17	Chuck Tryon
18	Dain Maddox
19	Bob May
20	John Scheumbauer
21	John Woerheide
22	PANEL MEMBERS.
23	oOo
24	REPORTED BY:
25	Lori A. Knollmeyer
	Certified Shorthand Reporter
	Bredeman & Associates, Inc.
	P. O. Box 866
	Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
	oOo

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(The proceedings began at 7 p.m. on
3	December 3, 1987.)
4	MR. KRIDELBAUGH: It's 7 o'clock. We'll get
5	started. I would like to remind everyone that wants to
6	make a comment to register with Inis over here at the
7	registration table not only if you want to make a comment,
8	but also if you would like to get on the mailing list so
9	that you receive additional information about this project.
10	Fill out one of those cards and that puts you on a mailing
11	list to receive future mailings.
12	I want to begin by thanking all of you for coming
13	out tonight. The purpose for this meeting is to listen
14	to your comments on this document here. This is a
15	draft Environmental Impact Statement, hardrock mineral
16	leasing in Mark Twain National Forest. I want to begin
17	by introducing the team members here that have been
18	working this past year to put this document together.
19	I'm going to begin over here on my right-hand side.
20	John Woerheide. John is our public information specialist.
21	John works for the Forest Service at Rolla, Missouri.
22	Sitting next to him is John Scheumbauer.
23	John is a mining engineer. He works with the Bureau of
24	Land Management at Rolla.
25	Sitting next to him is Jody Eberle. Jody is a

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1	wildlife biologist. She works for the Forest Service
2	here in Winona.
3	I am Leon Kridelbaugh. I'm the co-chairman of
4	the team. I work for the Forest Service at Rolla.
5	Over here on my left is Vince Vogt. Vince is
6	the other co-chairman of the team, and Vince works for
7	the Bureau of Land Management at Rolla.
8	Next to him is Wink Hastings. Wink is on loan
9	to the Forest Service from the Bureau of Land Management.
10	His office is in Atlanta, Georgia.
11	Next to him is Dain Maddox. Dain is a mineral
12	specialist. He works for our regional office for the
13	Forest Service in Milwaukee.
14	Next to him is Bob May. Bob May is a recreation
15	specialist. He works for the Forest Service at Rolla.
16	Finally Chuck Tryon at the end of the table there.
17	Chuck is a hydrologist, and he works for the Forest Service
18	at Rolla.
19	Just a brief background on why we're here tonight.
20	In 1979 U.S. Steel applied for two prospecting permits
21	for an area of about thirty-seven hundred acres just south
22	of Winona here. That permit was reviewed and granted,
23	and the company explored there from 1983.
24	At this time they are required to give up their
25	prospecting permit unless they found something worthwhile,

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1	and at that time they had found the minimum mineralization
2	necessary to meet the requirements of BLM, and that permit-
3	ted them to apply for a lease to continue their operation,
4	to continue to explore to see if there is an ore body
5	there, and then finally extract it.
6	Shortly thereafter the Forest Service prepared
7	an environmental analysis. We went out for some public
8	involvement on that. What we learned in that
9	process is that this is a very controversial decision, so
10	we decided to take a more detailed, closer look at the
11	decision to be made.
12	So one year ago the BLM and Forest Service met in
13	Milwaukee and we decided to prepare an Environmental
14	Impact Statement and at that time we enlarged the area
15	from the original 3,700 acres to 119,000 acres. We did
16	that to take care of any future applications that might
17	be in the area. Now during the past year that we put this
18	draft together, basically they answer two questions. One
19	is, should the Forest Service consent to a lease? And
20	secondly, should the Bureau of Land Management issue it?
21	In the draft proposal that we have here the
22	proposed answer is to consent to the lease and to issue it.
23	Now we're here tonight to listen to your comments
24	on this proposal. What we're looking for is some con-
25	structive criticism. We found some errors in this

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1 document already. If you found some, we hope you will
2 tell us either tonight or send us a note in the mail.
3 If we've overlooked any information that the people are
4 aware of that we should know about, we hope you will tell
5 us about it. We're primarily interested in improving the
6 document.

7 We would remind you that this is a draft. This
8 is not a final decision by any means. Following this
9 period of public involvement that we're in right now--by
10 the way, we've extended that to January 8th, if not
11 everyone has found out about that--but at the close of
12 that period of time, we'll consider all the comments that
13 we received, not only in these three meetings, but all
14 the written comments that are submitted also.

15 We're going to change the draft where it's ap-
16 propriate, and we're going to finalize the document and
17 take it to the decision-makers who can make a final
18 decision. The decision they make may mean a different
19 alternative could be selected, it could be a modified al-
20 ternative, or it could be a new alternative. Our plan
21 now is to have the final published sometime in the spring.

22 There may be some of you here tonight that
23 haven't had a chance to read the document or the summary,
24 and for the benefit of you we thought we would spend a
25 few minutes at the beginning of the meeting here to have

1 examined, and to save time in the overall process by
2 assuring that the EIS adequately addresses relevant issues.

3 A Notice of Intent for the Environmental Impact
4 Statement preparation was published in the federal register
5 on November 7, 1986, and at that time the 60-day scoping
6 period began. Two public meetings were held at the
7 beginning of that, one in Jefferson City on December 10,
8 and one at Winona on December 11. Written public comments
9 were received during the entire scoping period.

10 The information gathered during the scoping
11 process was used to guide the preparation of the draft
12 Environmental Impact Statement. Comments from each of the
13 110 persons expressing their thoughts on the original
14 environmental assessment were used as a basis for the
15 scoping. The 241 comments summarized in letters and
16 petitions submitted by those folks have formed the basis
17 for the EIS preparation.

18 During this scoping process, a total of 117
19 persons gave us their responses. We had 117 responses
20 representing the total number of people of 593 persons.
21 There were 43 oral statements made at two public meetings,
22 and written responses, including 68 letters, four petitions,
23 a resolution, and a report. Seventy-nine of the 117
24 responses were from individuals, and the remainder were
25 from the mining industries, various organizations,

1 some of the team members explain what we've been doing
2 the past year and to summarize very briefly the report.

3 We're going to call on John Woerheide, and
4 John will tell you what happened to the comments that
5 you made last year at this meeting, and then John
6 Scheumbauer is going to talk about some mining proposals,
7 and Dain Maddox will tell you how the alternatives were
8 developed. And following that we're going to open the
9 meeting then to public comment. So we'll call on
10 John Woerheide.

11 MR. WOERHEIDE: I'll go back and tell a little
12 bit about what happened in the beginning of this process,
13 back in the scoping period. Probably some of you are
14 familiar with the meetings that we had last December in
15 1986. The Council on Environmental Quality Regulations
16 required that during initial preparation stages of an
17 Environmental Impact Statement that there be early, open
18 process for determining the scope of issues related to
19 the proposed action, and this was addressed in the
20 environmental impact study at the very beginning, and
21 that process is called scoping.

22 Scoping has four major objectives, and these are
23 to identify the affected public and agency concerns, to
24 facilitate an efficient EIS preparation process, to
25 identify and define issues and alternatives to be

1 professional societies, elected officials, and public
2 agency individuals.

3 The content analysis was used to summarize the
4 major points of concern from each of the responses re-
5 ceived. Six hundred and thirty-three comments were
6 identified from the EIS scoping process, and these were
7 added to the 231 comments gathered earlier during the
8 EA process. The comments were categorized and displayed
9 by affected environment for the EIS study team, and from
10 the display of these comments, issues and concerns that
11 appeared in the Environmental Impact Statement were
12 derived.

13 Using the scope and information the EIS team
14 identified eight major issues and two management concerns.
15 The term issue refers to a topic raised by the public,
16 and the term management concern refers to a topic raised
17 by federal land managers. This is a short synopsis of
18 the issues and the management concerns.

19 Number one being water, concern was expressed
20 that mining would degrade water resources, adversely
21 affecting health, safety, wildlife, tourism, and quality
22 of the Ozark life.

23 Number two was land character. The public
24 expressed concern that mineral activities would un-
25 acceptably change the lifestyles and experiences of the

1 residents and visitors in the study area.

2 Jobs, economy, and lifestyle was issue number
3 three, considerable interest for additional jobs and
4 income that mining-related activities would bring to the
5 area. Some expressed concern that mining would be a
6 temporary duration affecting lifestyles other than the
7 industry, including tourism.

8 Threatened and endangered species was the next
9 issue. There were concerns that mining would adversely
10 affect wildlife and plant species, including some
11 threatened and endangered species.

12 The lead market was an additional issue the
13 public commented on, and anticipated future lead market
14 conditions, and questioned the need for additional lead
15 mining, and whether the discovery would even be economically
16 minable. Other comments defined the need for additional
17 lead sources to assure a constant supply.

18 Land use purpose was the next issue, and the
19 public expressed concern that mineral production and
20 development was not consistent with the purposes for which
21 National Forest land was acquired.

22 Areas of national significance was another issue.
23 There is a concern that mining activity would adversely
24 affect the congressionally designated areas like the
25 Eleven Point National Scenic River, the Ozark National

1 Scenic Riverways, the Irish Wilderness, Cupola Pond, and
2 Greer Spring.

3 The EIS schedule was another concern. The
4 public was concerned that the schedule did not provide
5 sufficient time to adequately analyze the possible effects
6 of mining in the study area.

7 I mentioned two management concerns. These
8 were compatibility with the forest plan, whether mining
9 activities would be compatible with the forest plan,
10 and land available for development, whether there was
11 sufficient federal land available for lease and development
12 to assure the flow of mineral commodities.

13 After the issues and concerns were developed,
14 a response to public comment was sent to all individuals
15 who participated and who could be contacted by mail. The
16 comment period for the draft environmental impact public
17 review is now in progress, as Leon mentioned, and written
18 and oral responses received from the public are important
19 as a part of this review. Responses will be analyzed,
20 not for the intent of vote counting, but for the sub-
21 stantive comment about the statement itself, its alternatives,
22 its affected resources, and the proposal it addresses.

23 Decision-makers will be guided by public comments
24 received in this involvement period as well as original
25 scoping comments.

1 MR. SCHEUMBAUER: Let me start off by saying
2 there is no mining proposal at present by the applicant,
3 the Doe Run Company. What we did we developed three
4 hypothetical scenarios in case these leases were issued
5 or any other leases were issued in the study area. The
6 three scenarios are exploration, low development, high
7 development.

8 The exploration scenario was essentially a
9 continuation of the exploration from the permit. The
10 core drilling rig essentially would drill 2,000 feet down,
11 extract approximately a one-inch cylinder of rock.
12 Originally the drilling takes place on ridge tops. As
13 the geology mineralization is localized, drilling is
14 narrowed down and spaced 250 to 300 feet. This entails
15 additional drilling of holes and such. Approximately
16 one-hundred holes would have to be drilled. It is
17 estimated by the team this would take approximately six
18 years to do, to prove a mineral deposit, or to relinquish
19 the lease. In other words, it would not be a mine.

20 The low development scenario is essentially
21 based on the mining done in the Viburnum Trend. Approx-
22 imately two shafts will be sunk. Associated with the
23 mining facilities, a mill and a tailings pond would be
24 developed on the site. The shaft is approximately
25 two-thousand feet deep. The ore is simply extracted

1 by drilling, blasting, loading with front-end loaders,
2 shipped to the shaft, hoist to the surface, milled, and
3 waste disposed of in the tailings ponds. The concentrate
4 would be transferred to an existing smelter elsewhere in
5 the state.

6 Because of the size of the area we had to
7 address one more development, because there is a remote
8 possibility that a field the size of Viburnum Trend could
9 be developed in an area of this size. That estimate
10 essentially involved approximately eight mines would be
11 developed in the area. The mines essentially would be
12 same as one mine, just that it would be a multiple of them.

13 MR. MADDOX: We're in the middle of the analysis
14 process, and as John said, a year ago we listened to com-
15 ments that you had, both here and in Jefferson City, and
16 from these we developed some issues, and we developed
17 some alternatives and evaluated impacts that might result.
18 But it's important that what we do now we continue that
19 process, and that we get your comments on whether or not
20 we have accurately described the area herein, and whether
21 or not we've accurately described the impacts that mining
22 might have on your lives.

23 So it's important that the analysis process is
24 still underway and that the comments that you have tonight
25 are going to be very important in the work that we do to

1 finish this analysis.

2 MR. VOGT: My part of the meeting is to serve
3 as the moderator for the public comment period.

4 The first thing I would like to do is set out
5 a couple of ground rules. The meeting is being recorded,
6 so for the benefit of the court reporter and the people
7 in the audience, we would like you to use the microphone
8 for all the comments.

9 We have 33 registered commentators, so I am going
10 to have to try to enforce a five-minute time limit. We
11 will allow questions regarding clarification of the EIS
12 document, which are things within the EIS document itself,
13 but these questions will cut into the individual's five-
14 minute time period.

15 I will be sitting down during the comments, and
16 when I stand up, that would be the indication to you, the
17 commentator, that they should be wrapping up their talk.
18 What I will do is I will call their names in order of
19 sign-up, and I'll also call the next person up so that
20 the next person up can get ready to begin speaking. And
21 I plan to call a five-minute stretch break around nine
22 or nine-thirty.

23 At the end of the registered oral comment period,
24 if time permits, we'll open the floor for oral comments
25 for anyone who has not already spoken. We'll have to have

13

1 you a stack of applications two or three inches thick of
2 people needing work.

3 And I would like to say one other thing. I'm
4 so bad disappointed with the Park Service. I bent
5 over backwards to get along with the Park Service, but
6 I'm going to really encourage the local people that when
7 the Park Service needs all of our help next year, let
8 them clean that damn mess up themselves.

9 MR. VOGT: The next up will be Bill Grundmann
10 after Mark Grimmer.

11 **2C** MR. MARK GRIMMER: My name is Mark Grimmer and
12 I live inside the study area. I was at the meeting in
13 St. Louis this past Tuesday night where I've heard people
14 speak out both for and against mining.

15 It's obvious from the draft that there would be
16 air, water, and noise pollution in the study area, and
17 a strong possibility of a disaster that would destroy
18 the water quality in a much larger area.

19 Most of the people at that meeting wanted to
20 adopt Plan A, no mining, but some of the people were
21 willing to damage the environment for the money that
22 could be made. The local businessmen are anticipating
23 more business, unemployed timbermen are hoping for a
24 job, and politicians are satisfying the past and ensuring
25 future campaign contributions.

15

1 a five-minute time period on each individual at that point.

2 Right now I would like to start off with
3 Gordon Buckner, who will be followed by Mark Grimmer.
4 **1C** MR. GORDON BUCKNER: I've got a couple of
5 things I want to say tonight. I addressed the panel in
6 St. Louis the night before last, so I feel like it would
7 be selfish of myself to go through the same thing again.
8 They know how I feel. Before I say anything else, I
9 would like to welcome everybody to Winona tonight. On
10 behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, myself, and all the
11 residents of the City of Winona, I want to welcome every-
12 body, no matter which side you're on. Everybody has the
13 freedom of speech. That's one thing we still have. I
14 would also like to welcome the news media.

15 I would like to make a couple of brief remarks,
16 and I will try to make them as brief as possible. You're
17 going to hear a lot of opposition. Of course everybody
18 knows that I'm not opposed. I'm for mines. I've spent
19 11 years of my life in one. But you're going to hear
20 some constructive criticism, which I am for constructive
21 criticism, but you're also going to hear a lot of criti-
22 cism, and not very kindly spoken, that I term as bullshit.

23 But if anybody gets up and tells you we don't
24 have the people to work these mines, when they tell you
25 it's going to create 50 jobs, listen to it. I can show

14

1 I personally couldn't figure out what the rush
2 was all about, and I recommend further study as to what
3 the real economic future of mining be. Another thing
4 I couldn't figure out was why my neighbors were so
5 willing to trust the government. We never trusted them
6 before, why are they so willing to trust them now?
7 I overheard a fellow sitting next to me at the meeting
8 whisper, Boy, these people are really stupid. They'll
9 let their kids drink lead for a job.

10 Well, when I was driving home and thinking
11 about all of this, it finally came to me. These people
12 aren't stupid at all, and they don't have to trust the
13 government. Their kids don't have to drink polluted
14 water or breathe contaminated air, because Winona's air
15 and water won't be contaminated, and neither will Alton's.
16 All you have to know is how the underground water flows
17 and which way the wind blows to see that neither Alton
18 or Winona have lead in their water or air. Both the
19 air and the water flow towards Van Buren and the Current
20 River, that is, after it flows through our fauna.

21 So these people's water and air won't be con-
22 taminated, but Van Buren's will be, and so will mine.

23 I don't trust Ronald Reagan's government to
24 protect my health. It's the Reagan regime's EPA that
25 keeps Los Angeles' air so clean and makes sure the

16

1	Mississippi River doesn't have any pollution. I trust	
2	Reaganism about as far as I can throw this building.	
3	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You can't throw it too	
4	far neither.	
5	MR. MARK GRIMMER: You've got it, brother.	
6	In closing, it's a short one, my public statement tonight	
7	is that if necessary I plan on filing a lawsuit against	
8	the mining company and the specific government officials	
9	responsible for adopting any plan other than Plan A in	
10	the final EIS. Thank you.	
11	MR. VOGT: After Bill, we would like to have	
12	George Rollins up.	
13	3C MR. BILL GRUNDHANN: Mr. Moderator, panelists,	
14	ladies and gentlemen, I am here as a representative of	
15	the Viburnum area Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber has	
16	prepared the following statement in response to the	
17	draft EIS regarding potential mining on the forest lands	
18	in Carter, Oregon, Shannon Counties. Both the Doe Run	
19	Company, which is the lease applicant, and COMINCO	
20	American, are business members of the Chamber, and many	
21	of our individuals are employed in the mining industry.	
22	We feel Viburnum is a success. Viburnum is	
23	a truly exceptional community. It's nestled in the	
24	heart of Mark Twain National Forest, and it provides	
25	its thousand residents with the quality of living that's	

17

1	commonly associated with the large suburbs. Comfortable	
2	homes, a modern school, a shopping center, and a country	
3	club serves as a recreation center to virtually everyone	
4	in the area, are among the many features that distinguish	
5	Viburnum from other small towns.	
6	It is important to recognize that Viburnum	
7	grew out of an economy that grew out of the local mining	
8	industry. In fact, one of the mine-mill complexes lies	
9	within the city limits, and mine workings extend under	
10	the city streets.	
11	In Viburnum attractive, well-made houses line	
12	wide avenues. Children walk and bicycle to school without	
13	the threat of congested traffic. Groceries, pharma-	
14	ceuticals, general merchandise, and building supplies are	
15	available to the shopper. The Viburnum Center also	
16	houses a motel and restaurant, a bank, and a bowling alley.	
17	A weekly newspaper serves a four-county area. Seven	
18	churches are available for Sunday worship.	
19	The Iron County C-4 School District is one of	
20	Missouri's best small school systems and I will emphasize	
21	small. We are 2-A going to 1-A. Twenty-three of the	
22	55 professional staff members, or 42 percent, hold advanced	
23	degrees. About one-third of Viburnum's graduates attend	
24	four-year colleges or universities, and an additional 10	
25	percent enroll in two-year colleges and vocational programs.	

18

1	Since graduating its first class in 1970,	
2	Viburnum has produced two national merit semi-finalists.	
3	Recent academic accomplishments include a first place	
4	in the junior high district math competition, two firsts	
5	and a second in the Regional Knowledge Bowl, first place	
6	at the District Science Fair, two delegates to the	
7	Missouri Scholars Academy, and all district band and	
8	choir members.	
9	The elementary school was especially honored	
10	that its special choir was asked to perform for the	
11	1987 Missouri Music Educators Convention. Blue Jay	
12	athletic teams regularly achieve recognition at state	
13	level. Most recently the cross-country team won the	
14	1986 State Championship, and the 1987 team sported the	
15	individual champion.	
16	Recreational opportunities such as floating and	
17	fishing abound in the Viburnum area. Nearby is one	
18	of Missouri's best preserved, most picturesque water-	
19	powered grist mill. It is truly remarkable.	
20	Seven Forest Service campgrounds are located	
21	in the area, as you well know. The region is known for	
22	excellent deer and turkey hunting. Fishermen and floaters	
23	alike enjoy clear, gravel-bottom streams. Closer to	
24	town golf, swimming, and tennis facilities are available	
25	at the country club.	

19

1	Viburnum has grown and prospered as the home	
2	of the Missouri lead mining industry. The hard work and	
3	dedication of its citizens are evidenced throughout the	
4	town, on the job, in the schools, and in the churches.	
5	Viburnum is proof that mining and a high quality of life	
6	are mutually compatible. We believe that the people of	
7	Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties deserve the op-	
8	portunity to share in the benefits provided by the mining	
9	industry.	
10	The Viburnum Chamber of Commerce invites all of	
11	you, many of the panelists have been to Viburnum, many	
12	of you haven't to visit our area to enjoy its natural	
13	beauty, and to meet its people. We are a proud com-	
14	munity for very many and very good reasons. Thank you	
15	very much.	
16	MR. VOGT: George Rollins will be next,	
17	followed by Dorothy Stoack.	
18	4C MR. GEORGE ROLLINS: Mr. Chairman, friends,	
19	guests, my name is George Rollins and I'm a full-time	
20	resident of this community and have been since I was	
21	two years of age and we moved here from Pulaski County,	
22	Missouri, and my father was a major stockholder in the	
23	City of Winona Bank.	
24	I have been connected with banking and still	
25	am for 62 years. I have always maintained a good	

20

1 relationship with the U. S. Forest Service in Winona.
2 Every few years they ask permission to establish several
3 lines on our farm east of Winona, and this is always given.

4 I've heard the arguments, both pro and con, and
5 I trust this meeting doesn't develop into a shouting
6 match or a feud like the Hatfields and McCoys, using
7 lead for ammunition. I was surprised to learn today
8 that the Forest Service had cut approximately fourteen
9 thousand acres on the Mark Twain National Forest and
10 reset with short-leaf pine. I believe it will be many
11 years before the short-leaf pine can be marketed.

12 We do have one constant employer, the
13 Paramount Cab Company, employment figure, 15.

14 We have several good vacant homes here in
15 Winona due to the fact that people who were employed
16 had to leave. Therefore we need jobs. Many of them.

17 We have at least four vacant business houses
18 on the Square that have had to close. I was very impressed
19 by the gentleman from Viburnum who told us just what the
20 lead mines had done for his town, which was built by a
21 St. Louis mineralization corporation. It seems to me
22 they have all the nice conveniences any city would desire.

23 We believe we have the know-how and expertise
24 to keep our rivers clean, our forest green and beautiful.
25 This community should have the first priority in saying

1 we had a lot of people on the Eleven Point River. You'll
2 get the same thing here. You got it at Greer Spring.

3 Mother Nature has cooperated with us and the
4 river is down so low that nobody can float on the
5 river.

6 Now one of the things that mining does do,
7 is it supports our schools. Take a look around you here,
8 and at the Alton school, and see how badly we need help
9 with our young people, who would want to live here
10 eventually when they have had their education. We don't
11 want them to have to go to St. Louis or Chicago to earn
12 a living. We would like to have them stay here, the
13 same as we have done.

14 Now I have one thing to ask the dear environ-
15 mentalists. They have a lot of energy, a lot of you have
16 a lot of money. If they don't want mining, if they don't
17 want Anheuser-Busch to buy Greer Spring, would they
18 please spend their time bringing us industry that we can
19 use and that they would approve of.

20 MR. VOGT: Thank you. Paul Curci is next,
21 followed by Wesley Bockman.

22 **6C** MR. PAUL CURCI: I would like to thank you all
23 for this opportunity. I worked very hard in the Ozarks
24 for seven years. None of my friends make a lot of money
25 and they're all concerned about the environment. One

1 that the Forest Service issues a lease and lead mining
2 companies go in working. We are the ones that live here
3 and pay taxes. I am for and endorse Alternative B.
4 Thank you.

5 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Dorothy
6 Stoack, followed by Paul Curci.

7 **5C** MS. DOROTHY STOACK: I'm a fairly newcomer to
8 this part of the country. However, I am on the Eleven
9 Point River. I am in the Scenic River area. I have
10 worked with both the Illinois Department of Conservation
11 and the Missouri Department of Conservation. I have
12 only good things to say for the people I have worked
13 with lately.

14 Now, we do have a problem. In our counties
15 the average income is \$6,000 a year. That is one-half
16 the state and federal income. We also pay low taxes, but
17 our houses are four-room houses, not mansions. We love
18 nature. If we didn't, we wouldn't live here. We do every-
19 thing we can to preserve it, and I am sure that the people
20 from the Forestry Department who have worked with us for
21 the past 10 years know that we do everything to keep the
22 Eleven Point River what it was when we first bought the
23 property alongside of it.

24 Now of course following all the publicity which
25 we have had here, and both sides have been talking about,

1 thing I would like to say is the reason I chose to live
2 in the Ozarks, I was a traveling man, I seen a lot of
3 countries, a lot of states, and the reason I chose the
4 Ozarks was because the people here are the closest thing
5 to spirit that I have ever seen on the face of this
6 earth, and that's the only reason I chose to live here.

7 Now if anyone wants to sell out the environment
8 for the sake of what they call their family, their family
9 will suffer. I suffer today from disease from organic
10 substances that comes up through these rivers.

11 Now are you going to suffer your children's
12 children? Or are you going to speak boldly to them
13 about how you sold out?

14 I did not come to this country to be sickened
15 any more than I am. I guarantee you today that I will
16 leave this country, leave the Ozarks if these things are
17 brought forth. I used to work in a lead refinery, and
18 they give you masks so the acid wouldn't eat up your lungs.
19 They had chain link fences. It was eating up a foot around
20 the whole place. It went for a quarter of a mile around
21 the chain fences. Can you imagine what it does to the
22 soil? Can you imagine what it does to the trees? Can
23 you imagine what it does to the soul of man?

24 Now come on, let's give ourselves a break.
25 I'm not asking those to change, but I'm asking those that

1 have the capacity to change to awaken, because I believe
2 the Ozarks are the last of the strong spirit. Thank you.

3 MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker will
4 be Wesley Bockman, followed by James Grasham.

5 **7C** MR. WESLEY BOCKMAN: I am Wesley Bockman,
6 retired from Winona. I was born about the time that the
7 big lumber mill finished up here and a lot of the people
8 stayed, and a lot of them went on to similar jobs. I've
9 seen the growth most of the years, and I've been a part
10 of it.

11 This old world is changing. It has always
12 been from the beginning. It will later. This is a good
13 example here of how we are going to utilize the places of
14 this earth and how we are going to take care of it.

15 We right now are hearing a good bit that the
16 future economic development system is going to be
17 through services. But for the life of me I can't see
18 how services can exist indefinitely without the basic
19 treasure and wealth to support it to begin with. But
20 anyhow, we know that there's going to be change.

21 It has been said and talked about that this
22 Forest Service land does not belong to the people here,
23 it doesn't belong to anybody, and statements such as
24 everybody owns it. You've heard all of those, but when
25 the Forest Service came in and began to buy land and

25

1 develop and all, these people put their lives on the
2 line by putting their land and farms in such as that.
3 We all know that there's only a small portion of farms
4 within the Forest Service now as there was before.
5 But anyhow, didn't that have an implication that the
6 Forest Service would also try to serve and keep things
7 such to help the people.

8 We are I believe directly also keepers, and
9 conservators of the Forest Service, locally, even though
10 it is for all the people in the country.

11 One thing that hasn't been mentioned yet is
12 we've heard about the need for better wages and things,
13 and that sort, and the low income. By its very nature
14 the making of a tree into fine products or furniture and
15 other things, the basic part of the logging and sawing
16 of that is a very low income type of business.

17 The mineralization is a different situation.
18 Although it is not renewable like the Forest Service,
19 there is a value there and the point seems to be that
20 it's not a question of whether the mineral is or whether
21 it should be mined or something, but of the environment,
22 and it seems to stand particularly on the water, and
23 in reading the manual on this and watching, it seems
24 that this is going to go through the process of many
25 different agencies.

26

1 So why not let that go through the process
2 and see if they're able. If we could put a man on the
3 moon, can we have mines like this?

4 These people are a resource, just the same as
5 minerals. We have people scattered all over the nation
6 from Winona, as well as the other places have, who are
7 doctors, scientists, educators, accountants, executives,
8 and many other types of jobs. If it is determined
9 that the technical aspects are such that these things
10 can be mitigated by our technical knowledge, then cer-
11 tainly the using of that wealth in the area out there
12 would be a boost for this area here, and would also pro-
13 vide more basic wealth and value on which services
14 and other things could be done all over the country.

15 I believe that's about all I have to say on
16 the subject.

17 MR. VOGT: Thank you. James Grasham will be
18 next followed by Darrel Mayberry.

19 **8C** MR. JAMES GRASHAM: Thank you. My name is
20 James Grasham. I'm from north county. I feel honored
21 to have the opportunity to speak to you.

22 Let's take a few minutes to think about the
23 events that have made it possible for us to be here
24 discussing the pros and cons of exploration and mining.
25 It is a known fact that one of the main reasons Winona

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1 survived World War I and World War II was because
2 of our supply of raw material. Much of tomorrow's
3 history will be determined by the nations that possess
4 mineral riches needed for modern industry and technology.

5 For that reason, we cannot waste our natural
6 resources, neither can we fail to progress with
7 technology and industry. The Current and the Eleven
8 Point Rivers are the two most beautiful rivers in America.
9 I realized that in the late fifties and early sixties.
10 That's why I gave my own time and money and fought to
11 establish the first scenic river, the Current River.

12 I certainly want my grandchildren to enjoy
13 the river as much as I have, but I also want them to
14 live in a free America, and to enjoy the freedom that
15 all of us know. If they do, it will depend on God's
16 will and America's technology.

17 America has the capability of putting men
18 on the moon. We also have the capability to extract
19 minerals without destroying what God gave us and gives
20 to us. There must be a proper balance between the use
21 and protection of natural resources, not only for Carter
22 and Shannon Counties, but the whole U.S.A.

23 Mining is vital to all of our needs. We all
24 like our automobiles, but what would be if manufacturers
25 could not get lead for our car batteries?

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1 Lead is used in many, many ways that affect
2 our daily lives. Lead is important and vital to the
3 United States. Missouri leads the nation in lead
4 production.

5 If we deny exploration in mining, we are
6 denying the growth of Carter and Shannon Counties, as
7 well as in Missouri. In the longrun, it will affect
8 new discoveries and use of lead. It can affect
9 America's growth and technology. We cannot afford to
10 deny mining. Thank you very much.

11 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Darrel
12 Mayberry, followed by Doyle Simpson.

13 MR. DARREL MAYBERRY: (The remarks of
14 Mr. Mayberry were unintelligible by this reporter.)

15 MR. VOGT: Doyle Simpson, to be followed by
16 Denise Stephens.

17 **9C** MR. DOYLE SIMPSON. I am Doyle Simpson from
18 Winona. I would like to compliment the U.S. Forest
19 Service and the Bureau of Land Management for this draft
20 Environmental Impact Statement. I think there is a lot
21 of good information throughout it.

22 A few years ago I had the privilege of touring
23 two mines on two different occasions; mines of the
24 St. Joe Lead at Viburnum and at that time Ozark Lead
25 Northwest Development Company, that Sweetwater Mine.

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1 At St. Joe Lead I was shown tailings ponds, the inside
2 and outside of the mine, and I was shown the entire mining
3 operation. I was very, very impressed with the complete
4 operation.

5 I believe that the same kind of mining operation,
6 or Alternative B, would be the best plan for this study
7 area and would not have a harmful, bad effect on water
8 quality, any special areas, or any endangered species.

9 I base my opinion on the fact that no bad
10 problems happened in the Viburnum area to my knowledge.
11 I am a firm believer in good management practices and
12 close monitoring and these jobs, these mines, would be
13 a very good boost to Shannon and the surrounding counties,
14 as well as the United States.

15 I would like to read a couple of paragraphs
16 in summary of the executive EIS. I believe it's on page 10
17 of the executive summary.

18 Alternative A would not permit any mineral
19 development in the study area. This would preclude the
20 potential production of lead and associated metals from
21 one of the most promising areas in the country. The
22 decision to deny leasing and subsequent development
23 would forego potential future local jobs and income,
24 returns to the U.S. Treasury, and payments to affected
25 countries. A decision to implement Alternative A would

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1 eliminate the availability of an area characterized
2 as having the highest potential for future domestic lead
3 reserves. This could affect long-term domestic lead
4 supplies and the nation's existing infrastructure to
5 process metal. Further, and I want to emphasize further,
6 this would require greater future dependence on foreign
7 sources of lead.

8 As a lifetime resident of Winona and Shannon
9 County, I spent several years on the board of education
10 and saw the young men and women graduate year after year,
11 only to have to leave this area to make their homes due
12 to the fact no jobs are available in this area. Even if
13 they continue their education and graduate from college,
14 there are still no jobs here.

15 There is no doubt in my mind the Mark Twain
16 National Forest is to be used as a multiple-use forest
17 as any other national forest, and mineralization is very
18 much a part of this multiple-use forest. Now, whether
19 we're called hillbillies, environmentalists, or bird-
20 watchers, I strongly feel that we can have mining and
21 still have a beautiful, clean forest that all of us can
22 use and be proud of. Thank you very much.

23 MR. VOGT: Following Denise will be Kazie
24 Perkins.

25 **10C** MS. DENISE STEPHENS: My name is Denise Stephens,

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1 and I am speaking tonight in behalf of the Winona area
2 Chamber of Commerce. Most of what I have to say has
3 already been gone over by people before me, but I do
4 have issues I would like to bring up. I think that one
5 of the major issues in this controversy is the fact that
6 some of the people are not educated as to what the
7 mining company can do. I would like to point out that
8 we do have some information on this here this evening
9 if anyone is interested. This will clear up a lot of
10 the scare tactics from the environmental people and put
11 our minds at ease.

12 I would also like to address the U.S. Forest
13 Service and the Bureau of Land Management. I believe
14 that if the Forest Service will allow mining into this
15 area they will help balance the scale.

16 We have been accused of calling this land our
17 land. Afterall, Ladies and Gentlemen, it was our land
18 in the beginning. We have records where the Forest Service
19 has purchased the land from the people of the Shannon and
20 Oregon County area. We have been willing and most grateful
21 for the environmental people to come in and enjoy this
22 with us, but we feel now is the time for the Forest Service
23 to balance the scales and give us back some of what we
24 would like to call as ours.

25 In respect to that, I would like to, on behalf

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8	1	of the Winona area Chamber of Commerce, support
	2	Alternative B. Thank you.
	3	MR. VOGT: Thank you. Following Kazie Perkins
	4	we will have Ronald Pulliam.
	5	11C MS. KAZIE PERKINS: Nothing said here tonight
	6	is likely to phase the Forest Service and the BLM.
	7	The extraordinary lands here at unacceptable risk are
	8	already recognized as special, and they're already under
	9	protective legislation. We will probably find out just
	10	how well those laws work. The terms "wild and scenic"
	11	and "lead mining district" are mutually exclusive, and
	12	I think we all know this.
	13	Mining in our karst ecology, and the key word
	14	here is karst, k-a-r-s-t, which evidently isn't very
	15	well understood here, mining in karst is a terrible idea,
	16	and if we read the Environmental Impact Statement, and
6	17	if we actually understood, we would know this.
	18	Trading something unique, something of unending
6	19	value for every single citizen for a short-term fix for
	20	a relative few of us borders on criminal stupidity in
	21	any terms you care to use, especially economic.
	22	My husband and I live over in Mark Twain and
	23	are part and parcel of the chronic poverty dogging the
	24	southern counties. But living here has compensations
	25	and consolations beyond material satisfaction. A
		33

	1	distance from Rockport, Texas. Information on burning
	2	and other activities call 1-800.
	3	Well, could anything be more simple? I called
	4	the 800 number and got the Rockport, Texas Chamber of
	5	Commerce. Not only does this ad, which is sent to this
	6	type of paper all over the Midwest, pay and support an
	7	800 number, the lady was wildly enthusiastic about how
	8	successful this was and how great the results. Bird-
	9	watchers, it seems, really spend a lot of money, and she
	10	suggested I definitely talk to the people who handle
	11	their advertising campaign. Of course what we really
	12	need here is for our only real money merchant banker
	13	class to bring some capital home, a sausage plant so
	14	we can do hogs again, but with value added this time.
	15	Pool capital, perhaps. One high class luxury resort in
	16	this gorgeous part of the country done perfectly is a
	17	whole lot better money machine than the historical scourge
	18	of the poor, which is hardrock mining.
	19	There is one person who might have been here
	20	tonight had he not met up with a train on a country
	21	crossing just three weeks ago. Our community is crushed
	22	by the loss of my boss and my friend Dr. David Halus,
	23	veterinarian of Willow Springs. He was here in this room
	24	about a year ago at the first scoping meeting speaking
	25	eloquently of his roots in Oregon County, his independent
		35

6	1	sparsely-populated region with a high percentage of
	2	public lands may never easily support all the people who
	3	want to live here, and this is no reason to or excuse
	4	to destroy its character.
	5	The tourist economic issue here is the im-
	6	measurable and unfortunately, irreversible, loss for a
	7	significant number of the local population with the
	8	transformation of these lands into mining country. Those
	9	of us living in the southern counties who are opposed
	10	to these leases are committed to finding alternative ways
	11	to alleviate our suffering, here and right now, not in
	12	10-year lease time to a lead mine.
	13	We must have faith in our ability to do it
	14	ourselves and we will and we can, especially if we share
	15	ideas, information, and time. Grandin Audobon is putting
	16	scenic routing maps of the staggering number of wonderful
	17	places along and around the routes between Big Spring and
	18	Branson. Our tourism potential is humongous and virtually
	19	untapped.
	20	This morning I noticed this ad in the adver-
	21	tiser mailer that most of us in this area get in our
	22	mailbox. It says, Aransys (phonetic spelling) National
	23	Wildlife Refuge where the whoppers, I knew they meant
	24	whoopers, whooping cranes, Aransys National Wildlife
	25	Refuge where the whoopers wintered is only a short
		34

	1	love of this land and his early kinship with the Eleven
	2	Point, McCormick Lake, Hurricane Creek, and Greer
	3	Spring.
	4	He and his wife Elizabeth came back here after
	5	school to live, knowing full well that they were trading
	6	professional money for just a living the Ozarks. It was
	7	worth it to come home to the rivers.
	8	I dedicate my efforts in the struggle to keep
	9	these beloved lands intact to two veteran floaters,
	10	Andy Halus, age eight, and Ben, age six, with every deter-
	11	mination that they will continue to float unspoiled waters,
	12	and be able to pass their father's legacy onto their own
	13	offspring.
	14	I am beginning work to establish in Doc's name
	15	scholarship grants for independent study of natural history
	16	and ecology in all the schools in the southern counties,
	17	to encourage creative learning processes in our young
	18	people that we may finally let go of the false notion we
	19	hold that we can separate ourselves from each other, or
	20	from our fellow beasts, and the wind and air and water.
	21	Thank you.
	22	MR. VOGT: I would like to have Ronald Pulliam
	23	up next, followed by Otto Foust.
	24	12C MR. RONALD PULLIAM: My name is Ronald Pulliam.
	25	I'm a native of Winona. The people that don't like this
		36

country ought to stay away from it. That's the way I feel. We've got a lot of poor people and a lot of people on welfare who would get off it if they had something to do. There's very few people that won't work. Most got sense enough to work, and I don't believe a mine is going to hurt this country a bit, not near as much as will the big city people coming in here and floating the river and throwing their beer cans in it and polluting it up.

They won't give you no room to float, but we'll teach them this year, by damn, what they got to put up with. If we got boats and motors, we're going to float that river and we're going to have our fun ourselves. They've had enough fun down here, and we intend to have ours. That's all I got to say.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. Otto Foust will be next up, with Dennis Johnston following him.

13C MR. OTTO FOUST: I'm Otto Foust from Winona. I have lived in this community for 26 years. I do live close in by the impact area, and from time to time I've had to leave here in order to find employment because I simply couldn't make a living here.

I am for all the native beings on the worksheet here. I am for better employment here. I am for better education. I am for the environment here.

And I would like to simply say one thing to some

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who are talking our environment. We have the best environment in the State of Missouri, and we have it because we, the people who live here, have made it that way. Most of the problems that we have with the environment on our rivers is people who come in from St. Louis, Jeff. City, Springfield, and other places, float the rivers, and leave their trash in our rivers.

I think all the people who live along the river in Howell County, Oregon County, Shannon County, and Carter County, all of these people who live here, who are affected here, would be the first ones to stand up and yell if our rivers were being polluted. We will stand for clear water, because we like to go down and catch a bass once in a while.

We need finances for education right here. Too many times our people have to get up and leave Winona and go someplace else simply because they cannot live here, and many of our people live here as senior citizens, are burdened with taxes, and a lot of the young people, but we use those taxes for good reason and good purpose. We do need employment. We have somewhere between 15 and 20 percent unemployment in Shannon County. Most of the people here work in timber and work for a minimum wage, which is approximately six-thousand dollars a year. I think someone else already said that.

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A lot of these people who complain the loudest probably live in a lot nicer homes than we do, surely do, and I think we here in Winona, most of the people, are for Plan B, and mining in the Winona area. And to some of those who worry 30 miles away about the birds dying, I would like to tell them to go up to North Missouri where the Missouri River is polluted, the Meramec River is polluted, the Osage is polluted, the Gasconade is polluted, the Mississippi is polluted. I would just like to ask them to start at their own front door.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is Dennis Johnston, followed by Osbourne Johns.

14C MR. DENNIS JOHNSTON: My name is Dennis Johnston, and I'm an alderman for the City of Winona, and I also worked in the lead mining industry for a period of nine years. And as a witness to the lead mining process for that period, I feel that the environment can and will be protected. It occurs to me that many of the people who are in opposition to mining in this area do not know the many regulations that will have to be followed if the mine is allowed to operate.

I know that the mining companies take these regulations very seriously, and that they take pride in the development of the environment. During my employment I had the opportunity to work on the surface for a few years.

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I have seen many types of wildlife at the actual mine location, so I don't feel that mining would have a negative effect on the ability of wildlife to flourish in this area.

As for the scenery in this area, I would like to say that when you drive down B Highway near the mine that I worked at you'd never know that you passed a lead mine about one mile away.

For all of these reasons, along with the economical impact on the area, I am in favor of Alternative B. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Osbourne Johns, followed by Robert Krempinski.

15C MR. OSBOURNE JOHNS: I'm from Winona, and I've lived for 37 years in Dent County, which is not far, and worked in St. Louis, and if this was going to be a closed mine that they have to put a shaft down, why I would probably be concerned, but I worked with the mining companies and the drillers for about twelve years down here, and they are careful, particular, along with the Forest Service, as particular as they are, and there's no doubt in my mind that they will make this as safe as it can possibly be. I'm sure there won't be no water problems of any kind or nothing else. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is

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Robert Krempinski, followed by Robert Stein.

16C MR. ROBERT KREMPINSKI: I too am a relative newcomer in the Shannon County area. I retired from the Army after 23 years in 1979. I settled here because I wanted this way of life. It's laid back, it's slowed down, it's what it was when I was a kid. I think I can have that and sound economy at the same time.

After listening to arguments on both sides of the fence now, everything the environmentalists say, the other disagrees with. Why can't we two live together? All the arguing we do is not going to make any difference because you're the people who have to make this decision. You have the expertise to do it. In the 1800's this area was raped of its timber. It came back. It came back because of the National Forest Service, the Missouri Department of Conservation, and the Missouri Forest Service.

You have the expertise to make the mine work. You have the expertise to keep the environment clean. Do both at the same time. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker will be Robert Stein, followed by Danny Staples.

17C MR. ROBERT STEIN: Hello. My name is Robert Stein. I'm in the tenth grade. I'm a sophomore. I personally feel that I can speak for the majority of the

outstanding job that you've done in running the meeting.

Being a member of the Missouri Senate for the past five years and a member of the House of Representatives for six years before that, I know what you're going through night after night conducting these hearings. I was in St. Louis with you and I was in Jefferson City last night, and then tonight is the last hearing we're going to have, and I would like to again commend this panel and the National Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management on the job that you have done in conducting these hearings. Also, I would like to commend those people that traveled to St. Louis from Winona and Oregon County, along with the citizens of St. Louis, Missouri and other places that were there to testify either for or against the mining industry.

Last night in Jefferson City out of approximately sixty to seventy people we heard from both sides. Tonight in Winona, Missouri, we are hearing from both sides. That's what makes the United States of America the greatest country in the entire world, because we have the opportunity to meet and to assemble and to talk about problems that arise in this country without worrying about the United States government coming in and putting us in jail.

We have a two-party system in the United States

high school. We believe that we would like to be able to come back to this area after college and be able to see our parents. If this mine does not go through, then we won't be able to come back.

I can remember when the town was a little bit bigger, not very much bigger, but my grandpa told me it was bigger. I don't remember my grandparents, but I can remember the store up here was a lot more prosperous, and that was because the timber area was a lot more prosperous. But now the timber is starting to fall down. Ninety percent of the area at least around here is timber. When timber goes through there's nothing. We need jobs.

Shannon County, from the way I hear it, is about the first ranked in Missouri on unemployment. So what happens when timber falls through? Does it become first ranked in the world? This is unfair, because every other area has a chance to prosper and grow. How come we don't?

That's all I have to say. I'm in favor of Plan B and very much against Plan A.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. Following Danny Staples we'll have Mike Lybyer.

18C SENATOR DANNY STAPLES: Good evening again. First of all, I want to take this opportunity to commend the members of this panel and the co-chairman for the

of America. We have the party system that we can vote, either way we want, without being afraid of what's going to happen to us.

Tonight we've heard from people for the mining system and against the mines. As a native of Shannon County for the past 52 years, a man that was born on the Jacks Fork River 52 years ago, and hopefully will die on the Jacks Fork River sometime in the late future, I submit to you Plan B, the plan that would allow the leases to be issued and the shafts to be sunk in the Ozarks, is a safe plan.

As a sixth year member of the House of Representatives, as I said last night in Jefferson City, and Tuesday night in St. Louis, I worked with St. Joe Lead as vice-chairman of the mining and mines committee. I've worked for Ozark Lead in Reynolds County, and the mining industries across the State of Missouri.

As I said in Jefferson City last night, Ozark Lead is approximately 12 to 15 miles from the Current River. That's owned by the National Park Service. It's also about six miles from Big Spring, that the upper region from Ozark Lead country and St. Joe Lead country. Also, from the secondary creek that comes in above Round Spring on Current River. These are the cleanest streams in the State of Missouri, or almost the cleanest streams

probably in the United States. The water quality of Ozark National Scenic Riverways is tested daily by the National Park Service, and I would say that there has been a water quality in the Current River at or above average streams anywhere in the world.

A lot of you don't know that 85 percent of all lead taken from the ground in the United States of America comes from the Viburnum Trend. Also 15 percent of all lead that is mined in the world comes from the Viburnum Trend.

So I plead with this committee, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Forest Service, and every other American, as a senator that represents 150,000 people in a senatorial district, and speaks for those 150,000 people daily on the floor of the Senate chamber of Jefferson City, I say to you tonight that the 150,000 people that I represent in the State of Missouri, 75 to 80 percent of them would be in favor of the lead industry in Shannon and Oregon Counties. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. Following Michael Lybyer we'll have Jim Tipton.

19C SENATOR MIKE LYBYER: First of all, let me identify myself. I'm Mike Lybyer. I represent the 16th Senatorial District. This includes Oregon County, and also a portion near Rolla, Missouri. The State

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of Missouri made a sizable commitment the last two years to the mining region of the state. They just opened a building in Rolla, something like twenty-million dollars for the facility has been raised in Missouri, reflecting the future importance of mining in the state.

Something like three-thousand jobs on the Viburnum Trend are directly related to mining. Out of that there's something like a fifty-million dollar payroll. As Senator Staples stated earlier, Missouri ranks 90 percent of lead in the nation comes from Missouri, zinc about twenty-five percent. Also we've got copper and silver.

I realize the importance of clear and clean streams, and we certainly want to keep that and I'm confident that we have the technology to assure that.

I am in support of B, and the reason why is that I think we can do that and at the same time the people in this area need jobs, and I think it's important that we go ahead and find the resources we have available in this country. I've got people at Rolla, Missouri right now, and we're trying to build a building for all these core samples, and I've got to work to get an appropriation for the money.

Certainly it's something you don't do overnight and something we'll be looking at maybe 10 or 15 years

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down the road to develop mining. So it's important the companies know, and at the same time, we provide a future for this area. I appreciate the opportunity to testify with you tonight. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Jim Tipton, followed by Don Koller.

20C MR. JIM TIPTON: I just want to say that I went to high school here about thirty-five years ago and thirty-five years ago I left here. There was no jobs when I got out of high school. I had to go to St. Louis. I didn't go to St. Louis because I wanted to, and I didn't stay there thirty-five years because I wanted to.

So I think what we should do is look at the Forest Service and the study now and what they have done. When I was in high school you could go from Alton all the way up 19 to Highway 44. It was a beautiful, scenic place. You could drive through there and it was beautiful. And if these people think that we don't appreciate the nice jobs that's done here around this country they ought to look at it now.

We've got clearcuts, it's all along the road. And to me, that is not beautiful from what it used to be. So I think we should go ahead and get this mining in here, because we do need the jobs. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is

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Don Koller, followed by Dennis Wilson.

21C REPRESENTATIVE DON KOLLER: Thank you. For the record, again, my name is Don Koller, State Representative from the 148th District that does include Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, Taft, Carter and Ripley Counties. I again last night and tonight would like to endorse Plan B for the simple reason being that as a representative I try to live up to my title and represent the district which sent me to Jefferson City to do that.

I feel that approximately eighty percent of the people in these counties I mentioned are in favor of Plan B, to mine the National Forest in this particular area. I am also included in that very much so, for several reasons. Number one, the building that we're in here today would be able to be replaced much easier if we had the tax money provided by industry.

Number two, our income per capita as stated last night is nearly seven thousand per year per family for this region. That's not much money, folks, and it's not a lot of fun to live on, but we do it because we enjoy the environment and the quality of life that we have here. And the reason that environment and that quality of life exists today is that our ancestors that lived here provided for us, and we're doing the same for our children, and certainly do not want to do anything different to that.

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1 I think with the technology we have today the
2 mining industry would be completely safe under Plan B.
3 I commend you, the panel, the Forest Service, and the
4 Bureau of Land Management, and everyone involved in this,
5 and am very much in favor of it. Thank you.

6 MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is
7 Dennis Wilson, followed by Floyd Cooper.

8 **22C** MR. DENNIS WILSON: Over the years the people
9 in Shannon County have given up hundreds of thousands of
10 acres to the government and it just come a time now that
11 they're wanting something in return, they're wanting a
12 few jobs, some work in this area. If I understand, the
13 current lease applications are only for thirty-seven
14 hundred acres. Compared to the thousands and thousands of
15 acres we've already given them, what is this little bit
16 of 3,700?

17 In the high scenario that you gave over there,
18 there's over 2,300 jobs potentially available in the long-
19 run under the high scenario. We need every one of them.
20 We could use them.

21 We people have skimmed by, and we've tried to
22 live here, and we love this land. Everyone in this room
23 that lives here is an environmentalist, and protects our
24 country. We love it, we don't want to leave it. We have
25 to skim by, and sometimes have to give and take just a

1 little bit just to live here. But we love it and we feel
2 like you all have the knowledge and regulations and the minds
3 and the technology to take care of our water.

4 Water seems to be the big issue. You know,
5 the lead mining has been around all the years, and we
6 pump our water right out of there and drink it every day.

7 As far as some of the environmentalists that
8 I've seen speak here tonight, I've lived here 13 years
9 and I don't even know these people, and they say they're
10 my neighbors. I don't know how they are making a living.

11 MR. VOGT: Thank you. Floyd Cooper is up next,
12 followed by Kevin Heck.

13 **23C** MR. FLOYD COOPER: My name is Floyd Cooper.
14 I lived around here for 30 years. I represent the Labor
15 of Local 840 in Rolla, Missouri and I'm an area business-
16 man. Fourteen counties we represent, and I represent
17 this area. This area is the lowest area we've got in
18 14 counties as far as work.

19 I'm sure there's lots of people had to leave here
20 on account of no work in this county. I had to leave here.
21 I had to go to Springfield, stay 16 years, tried to come
22 back, and when I come back I tried to cut cordwood, and
23 couldn't hardly make it. Then I went to work on construction.
24 It's hard on construction. The only jobs we've got going
25 in 14 counties right now that are anything is the jobs

1 in Rolla, and it sure won't take care of all of us.

2 I'm for the mine. We definitely need the work.
3 You ask these people if they probably don't know four or
4 five people sitting at home right now that don't need
5 to go to work. We need the work bad, or some type of
6 work, so I'm for this mine. We need it bad.

7 Thank you.

8 MR. VOGT: Thank you. Following Kevin Heck
9 we have Ken Iler.

10 **24C** MR. KEVIN HECK: I'm from Missouri, born and
11 raised, generation upon generation. I spent my childhood
12 here. Learned to appreciate nature and appreciate life.

13 I would like to ask a question, though. Does
14 what we say here really make a difference?

15 MR. VOGT: It does. We're going to be
16 analyzing these comments and we will make a appropriate
17 changes to the draft EIS. So we appreciate the comments.

18 MR. KEVIN HECK: Thank you. I can tell from
19 the feedback from other speakers on the pros of the mine,
20 it appears people here are for it. What I am about to
21 say isn't going to be well-liked, but I'll say it anyway.

22 You all come in here and say we got it, we
23 just don't know what it's going to cost you. Every form
24 of refuge has its price, and I think this is a little
25 high price to pay for what we have here in this area.

1 Every day in this country there is twenty-three
2 billion dollars changes hands. Twenty-three billion
3 dollars. These people here just have not been shown
4 themselves in that spectrum yet. This area here is so
5 beautiful they can go out and take pictures and sell it
6 and make a living. That's a fact. It might sound silly,
7 but at least the more you work, the more you make. These
8 people are worried about little pieces of paper or a few
9 cans in the river. Yeah, that looks bad, but that doesn't
10 look near as bad as seeing a friend die in bed from cancer
11 or something like that, from mining and what comes out
12 of the mine and stuff.

13 I've been in them. I know they do make you
14 wear masks, because they know it's bad for you, and you
15 yourself know it's bad for you. I don't think any of
16 you people would work in a mine if you had to.

17 These people talk about jobs. There's a lot of
18 jobs everywhere else. The old saying goes love it or
19 leave it. There's nobody making nobody stay anywhere.
20 They can always come back here and enjoy it.

21 There's something about this lead bringing so
22 much money into the area, with promising these people
23 jobs. I would say for every dollar here that's given to
24 these people there is going to be a few, probably ten or
25 twenty dollars put in somebody else's pocket, and they

1 are just going to be happy as hell about it.

2 I really do believe there are a lot better ways
3 of doing this than destroying and raping the land of
4 what it has given us so far to become what we are today.
5 That's about all I have to say. Thank you for your time.

6 MR. VOGT: Ken Iler will be next, followed by
7 Nancy Bland.

8 **25C** MR. KEN ILER: Good evening, Ladies and
9 Gentlemen. My name is Ken Iler. I'm kind of a transplant
10 here in Shannon County. I lived in Carter County years
11 ago, but my family moved away from here. They couldn't
12 make a living here. Well, I'm back. I love this part
13 of the country. I've heard it said that we're going
14 to rape the county, we're going to rape the country. I
15 don't believe that.

16 I believe we have the ecology, and we can have
17 the economy. All we got to do is work at it together.
18 There's no reason that lead mining and the environmentalists
19 can't get together. I thank you very much.

20 MR. VOGT: The next speaker following Nancy
21 Bland will be Tony Sullins.

22 **26C** MS. NANCY BLAND: I have a prepared statement
23 and I have some comments again tonight. My name is
24 Nancy Bland. I was raised in Maplewood of St. Louis
25 County. I moved to Viburnum in 1979 and am now a five-year

1 resident of Winona, Missouri. I am at this time an
2 unemployed schoolteacher, and a partner with my husband
3 in our business of gunsmithing and related retail sales.

4 It has come to my understanding that many
5 people were able to watch my recording at Tuesday's night
6 meeting. I apologize for my lack of experience, and I
7 hope that those of you who watched it were inspired to
8 speak. For the benefit of the people I have tried to
9 make different statements each night so that I may cover
10 as many areas as possible.

11 I know many of the watchers were enraged by
12 some of the speakers, and hoped to rebut some of these
13 areas.

14 Before I make my first comment, I would like
15 to summarize my statement at last night's meeting in
16 Jefferson City. First of all I directed comments to the
17 panel on the subject of the man who commented Tuesday
18 night at the St. Louis meeting. In Wednesday's comments
19 I said that according to Webster's definition, Winonians
20 are public too, and had a right to be there.

21 As far the man that brought a portion of the
22 Current Wave newspaper, I pointed out that riding the
23 bus was a public invitation, not an invitation restricted
24 to people only in favor of the mine, but in fact, open
25 to everyone.

1 I also pointed out that this article made front
2 page because it was sponsored by a nonprofit organization,
3 and all such activities get front-page billing.

4 I also addressed the supposed concern of the
5 boom and bust economy. I did this by pointing out that
6 tourism, the timber industry, and factory work in this
7 area are all on a boom/bust level, the main difference
8 being like a flashing light, as opposed to the longer
9 boom offered by the mining industry. I told them that
10 we're not frightened by boom/bust, we're actually ac-
11 customed to it.

12 Finally, I addressed the suggestion that was
13 made that we find other industries. I let them know we
14 have tried and we'll keep trying.

15 At last night's meeting I tried to support
16 the previous statements with fact. I hope these rebut-
17 tals made some of you feel better about the St. Louis
18 statements. It certainly did me.

19 Tonight I would like to address the mental
20 retardation rate of Viburnum. I realize everyone takes
21 things out of context in order to support their own
22 means, but I feel this issue has been used out of context
23 more than any other, and I wonder if any research has
24 been done in that area to conclusively prove that lead
25 poisoning and the Viburnum Trend water consumption is

1 directly related to mental handicaps in the area, or
2 in fact that any study at all has been done on the mental
3 retardation in that area, including numbers and comparisons.

4 My suggestion to you is that if you really
5 are concerned about mental handicaps that are influenced
6 by lead poisoning ask the panel to do an evaluation on
7 that very subject but for God sake, don't use the poor,
8 unfortunate, and unknowing children as a scare tactic
9 to sway the opinion, when I would guess most of you that
10 made these statements have no facts to back it up.

11 I would also like to praise Senator Staples
12 on his comments last night. He was very strong in his
13 request for Alternative B of the EIS. In this day and
14 age of politicians who have their opinions but are careful
15 not to speak too loudly, it was refreshing to watch and
16 listen to Senator Staples take a strong stand and speak
17 loudly on our plight. Last night I applauded him with
18 my hands, tonight I applaud him with my words.

19 I've got a couple of requests of the panel now.
20 The first thing, I talked previously to some of you, and
21 I would like it on the record, I have heard many requests
22 in the three nights of meetings on extension of the
23 writing period, and I too made a suggestion on that behalf
24 last night.

25 I'm concerned about when we would know whether

1 you've made that decision because as was pointed out by
2 other people, with the holidays coming up, it makes a
3 difference whether we have to hurry and get our letters
4 in, or whether we're going to have time and be able to
5 take the holidays as a breather to consume and absorb
6 everything that's gone on in these three meetings, plus
7 within our community.

8 So I don't know if you can answer that or not
9 but I would like an estimate of when we will know yes,
10 we have an extension, or no we don't, when we'll know if
11 there is or isn't one, just an approximate.

12 MR. VOGT: We talked about the extension today,
13 but it has to be approved by the regional forester of
14 the Forest Service and the state director for the Bureau
15 of Land Management. We expect to have an announcement
16 out on that in a week to two weeks.

17 MS. BLAND: Thank you. I would also like to
18 make a statement concerning a speaker last night. The
19 most important request I have tonight is to have Bob
20 Kunkler's, which is spelled K-u-n-k-l-e-r, second set
21 of comments stricker from the record and not considered
22 in the evaluation unless they are submitted in writing
23 by him.

24 I don't feel that you should re-read them or
25 reproduce them as part of the public hearing or record.

1 My opinion on this matter is based on the ground rules
2 of Tuesday and Wednesday night meetings. Tuesday night
3 I made the mistake of signing up early and being a first
4 speaker. In your ground rules the remainder of the
5 meeting was for people who hadn't spoken, so even though I
6 wanted to get up, I didn't. I saved my rebuttal for
7 Jeff. City. At Jeff. City, you said that the left-over
8 time was for, and I quote, people that didn't register
9 in the beginning.

10 Mr. Kunkler obviously registered in the begin-
11 ning because he was the second speaker, yet he got up
12 and spoke again. First of all, this is a violation of
13 your ground rules and should have been stopped before
14 he started. But more importantly is that he too could
15 have attended the other meeting.

16 Lastly, because I felt the purpose of the
17 ground rules was to help keep us from being there all
18 night. After I heard other people, I could rebut them,
19 and they me, and me them, and on and on and on. Please
20 treat us fairly by doing as I request. I would appreciate
21 some correspondence on your decision, and the information
22 you used to make it, whichever they would decide.

23 I would also like to cite just a few short
24 things about some of the things people have said tonight.
25 I heard something about material gains. The people in

1 this area are not asking for material gains through an
2 economical rise. We're talking about necessity gains.
3 We're talking about people that don't have electricity
4 and water in their homes being able to have that by having
5 a better job. That's not a material gain.

6 I believe that same person suggested the pos-
7 sibility of putting in a high-class resort. That to me
8 seems preposterous. That's more building and more land
9 clearing than what the mines want to do.

10 And I also have a question. I would like to
11 know if Mr. Shonk is here from the Park Service? Is he
12 here anywhere? If he is, I would like him to acknowledge
13 himself. Is Mr. Shonk here tonight?

14 (No response.)

15 Well, I have an opinion on the Park Service
16 I would like to share. They are against the mines, and
17 it's interesting to me that they have the guts to go
18 to St. Louis and to Jefferson City but they don't have the
19 guts to come here and tell us. Thank you.

20 MR. VOGT: Tony Sullins is next, followed by
21 David Meade.

22 **27C** MR. TONY SULLINS: My name is Tony Sullins.
23 I've lived in this area all my life except for two years.
24 I spent that two years in Florida, and I'll tell you why
25 in a minute.

1 When I was in the 11th grade my dad was a logger.
2 He lived in Doniphan, Missouri, and he got laid off.
3 We didn't have any money, nothing. It was bad, so we
4 heard there was a lot of work in Florida, so that's where
5 we went.

6 I have two sisters, and the five of us lived
7 in a motel room at Fort Lauderdale, Florida for two weeks
8 until we finally got a trailer house. Two other summers
9 I lived in Texas in a mobile home--not a mobile home, but
10 a travel trailer, one you pull behind your car, with my
11 entire family, and it's not easy.

12 Right now I'm going to college so that I can
13 try, to change that situation. At this very moment my
14 dad lives in Poplar Bluff, or near there, and is unemployed
15 and the situation doesn't look a whole lot better for
16 around here.

17 However, I want to say that by mining in this
18 area you are destroying probably the best economic oppor-
19 tunity that you have, and that is tourism. You may not
20 realize, but tourism is the second-leading revenue
21 generating industry in the State of Missouri.

22 I've heard people talk bad about the National
23 Park Service. I'm not a member of the National Park
24 Service nor have I ever been but from information that I
25 have obtained, Ozark Scenic Riverways, for example, in
1986 there were 1,886,000 visitors to the Ozark National

1 Scenic Riverways, that's Current River, Jacks Fork River.
2 This year, through October, there have been approxi-
3 mately two-hundred eighty-seven thousand, seven hundred
4 and thirty-six visitors. There are 46 small businesses
5 which operate right around the Current River that
6 specialize only in concessions, canoe rental, type of
7 thing, make their living directly off of that. Their
8 gross revenue 1.25 million dollars. Are you going to
9 stab your neighbor in the back? Are we that selfish?

10 Why don't we concentrate on developing the
11 resources that we have? The natural beauty of this
12 area is something that we take for granted living in it.
13 We're here every day. Sometimes we can't see the beauty
14 of a place until you go away. I went to Florida and one
15 thing we always missed was the country and the people.

16 I don't think that there's a man in this
17 building right now unemployed that wouldn't work if he
18 had a job, and when I look around here I see faces of
19 people who need jobs, people who are hurting, and your
20 heart goes out to these people, mine does, because my
21 dad, any time I look at him, he's young, only 38 years
22 old, and he has lines showing from all the worry, all the
23 hard work, but one of the most important things that we ever
24 do is to get away together to Mark Twain, whatever, Current
25 River, and spend a little time. The solitude is hard to beat.

1 that we don't know how to take care of the beauty we see
2 around us. I watched some of the action that was filmed
3 from St. Louis, and some of the fellows in St. Louis and
4 people there told us we didn't know how to take care of
5 what we have here, and yet I find them escaping every
6 chance they get from what they have to come and see what
7 we've got.

8 I wonder who should be giving who advice.
9 Somehow, somehow, we've managed to keep this area beautiful
10 where other people have failed with their own. One thing
11 that disturbs me is that sometimes people try to have or
12 make the impression that we're like the Jed Clampett clan
13 or the Beverly Hillbillies, don't have any sense, but
14 we do have one thing in common with them. The little
15 song that they sing at the beginning of that program,
16 that you can still watch in reruns, said that he barely
17 kept his family fed, and that's happening a lot around
18 here. If you try to do it on less than seven-thousand
19 dollars a year, you'll barely keep yourself fed too.

20 But I think the comparison stops there. We
21 are not people who don't understand. We are people who
22 have managed, before the government came in and since
23 the government is here, to keep this land as a beautiful
24 place to live.

25 And I don't believe we want to change that.

1 I don't want to go there and see mine buildings,
2 roads, and huge trucks running up and down. I don't want
3 to not be able to go hunting around here because wildlife
4 is scared away by this. What you need to do is develop
5 what you have. Lead mining is not the answer, and it's
6 a big mistake if that were to occur. I guess that's all
7 I can say. Thank you.

8 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is David Meade,
9 followed by Dan Leary.

10 **28C** MR. DAVID MEADE: My name is David Meade. I
11 thank you for the opportunity to be able to speak and to
12 share my feelings. I was at the meeting last year, a
13 resident of Winona, as I was then. We were not prepared
14 for the meeting last year. We still don't have the
15 organization that some people do, but at least we're more
16 aware of what to expect when we come to the meeting, and
17 I think we woke a few people up who have come.

18 We've been accused of acting like these natural
19 resources belong to us. I believe they do as much as they
20 do anyone else. We have as much right to express our
21 feelings as to how they should be used as anyone else does.
22 We love this area. That's the reason we live here, we
23 make our homes here.

24 I don't believe that anybody has any intentions
25 of seeing it destroyed. It's disturbing to be told

1 The meager standard of living here has already been
2 established and verified over and over. We need industry.

3 I'm a pastor in this area, and I watch every
4 Sunday as poor children are bused in, brought to our
5 church. They go to our children's church. Most of the
6 time our workers provide cookies and Kool-Aid. My wife
7 is one of the workers, and she's come away heartbroken
8 sometime because those little children we are providing
9 cookies for want to stuff the extras in their pocket,
10 because when they go home for Sunday dinner all they're
11 going to have is the cookies that they take with them.

12 I've seen the strong financial base in other
13 areas that mining provides. I was born and raised in
14 the Lead Belt area. The mining there is over. The mining
15 industry is gone, but the financial base is still strong.
16 In fact, I did a lot of Christmas shopping the day after
17 Thanksgiving, and there's a lot of people spending a
18 lot more money than I see spending around here.

19 Now, I believe that those who have been entrusted
20 the responsibility of making a decision on this issue are
21 under obligation to take into consideration the benefits
22 that mining would bring into this area where it is needed
23 so badly.

24 If you fellows have the time later, it would
25 do you good to take a moment to drive around some of

1 our country roads and some of our areas and see how our
2 people live. We have some very poor people, and if
3 there can be a mine here and the environment still be
4 protected, which I believe it can be, then it should be
5 allowed.

6 You have the obligation to the people that you
7 serve to allow what is best for those people. The last
8 time we had our meeting here we didn't know what to
9 expect. I didn't know what to expect. I had never been
10 to this kind of meeting before. But we know what to expect
11 now. The last time almost all of the time was taken up
12 by opposition to mining, who was very prepared to dominate
13 the meeting and discuss it.

14 I went home, I watched the news, and of course
15 most of the information said there was a lot of opposition
16 in that area to the mining coming in.

17 I appreciate the news coming. It's a lot of
18 expense, a lot of effort. But I think we have shown
19 tonight that there is support for mining in this area,
20 and we have outnumbered opposition, at least tonight, and
21 it shows that in the area that will be most affected
22 people are more in favor than are against, and I think
23 that needs to be known.

24 I'll conclude my remarks, but I would like to
25 do one thing. I don't know whether the camera is moving

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1 or not, but I would like for everybody in this place that's
2 in favor of mining to stand up, and let's give them a
3 round of applause.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. VOCT: Dan Leary will be followed by
6 Art Boehle.

7 **29C** MR. DAN LEARY: I'm Dan Leary. Thank you for
8 the opportunity of participating in these hearings tonight.
9 We're all here tonight sharply divided on the issue of
10 lead mining in the National Forest. But I believe that
11 we all agree on at least one very important aspect. None
12 of us here tonight would willingly allow our own personal
13 well to be contaminated with lead.

14 I think that's a very reasonable and prudent
15 position. It's well established that lead is a highly
16 toxic material. In fact, recent research findings indicate
17 that lead is far more toxic than was previously recog-
18 nized. As an example of this new recognition of the
19 dangers of lead, I'll cite the examples of the Safe
20 Drinking Water Act as amended in 1986, which bans all use
21 of lead in the plumbing installation of new construction.
22 Also as a result of new information on toxicity of lead,
23 the Environmental Protection Agency is re-evaluating the
24 level considered to be safe in drinking water.

25 At present, it is considered to be 50 parts

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1 per billion. It is likely that it will be revised down-
2 ward in the near future to 20 parts per billion, although
3 some experts believe that it should be even lower, in
4 the vicinity of 10 parts per billion.

5 Is lead really that toxic? Let me shed some
6 information by referring to the testimony of Dr.
7 Silvergell, (phonetic spelling) who is a scientist who has
8 researched on the effects of lead on the central nervous
9 system of human beings and has gained international recog-
10 nition. According to Dr. Silvergell's testimony before
11 the Environmental Protection Agency, a single molecule
12 of lead is sufficient to disrupt the normal function of
13 a living cell.

14 If then none of us want lead in our drinking
15 water, let's take a look at what the Environmental
16 Impact Statement says about guarantees that lead will not
17 enter our drinking supply. I would like to quote very
18 briefly from page 71 of the Environmental Impact State-
19 ment, heavy metals might escape from the mine/mill site
20 to off-site water resources several ways. Although
21 good industrial practices can minimize these losses they
22 cannot eliminate them completely. So the Environmental
23 Impact Statement acknowledges that lead will enter the
24 environment.

25 The next question you might want to ask is,

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1 will lead contaminate your individual well? Nobody can
2 give an assurance on that point. Tracer studies have
3 found that there is a vast network of underground water
4 channels that course through the area in question.

5 It is known that water moves at least as far
6 as 50 miles into this underground water channel, but
7 exactly how this will affect any given individual well,
8 nobody knows. What it amounts to then is that you're
9 playing a form of Russian roulette with regard to whether
10 or not your well will be contaminated with lead.

11 What happens if you lose the gamble? Well,
12 of course you individually pay a price, but those that
13 will pay an even heavier price are your children, for two
14 reasons. First of all, children are far more susceptible
15 to lead poisoning than are adults. The younger the
16 children, the more susceptible they are. Information
17 from the U. S. government indicates that four percent of
18 all children in the United States under the age of six
19 presently suffer lead poisoning. Eighteen percent of all
20 black children under the age of six living in urban areas
21 presently suffer from lead poisoning.

22 The cost to society of this epidemic is in
23 billions of dollars. There is no way to evaluate the cost
24 in terms of ruined lives as a result of lead damage.

25 The second reason the children may suffer more

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1 than the adults is once this lead enters the environment
2 it may remain there for years. Perhaps far longer than
3 you will.
4 Let's look again at what the Environmental
5 Impact Statement says about lead once it enters the
6 environment. Again I quote from the Environmental Impact
7 Statement, If animals or humans are exposed to heavy metals,
8 it is possible that acute toxicity could occur. It is
9 more likely, however, that chronic effects would result
10 in genetic disruptions, eventual heavy metal poisoning
11 manifested in the form of nervous disorders and contami-
12 nated flesh of game fish.
13 Contamination of the wildlife has already been
14 demonstrated in the Viburnum area. Deer as well as some
15 species of fish in the streams that course through this
16 area have already been demonstrated to contain elevated
17 levels of lead in their bodies. Big River, which flows
18 out of the Old Lead mining district, some species of
19 fish are so heavily contaminated with lead that the
20 state has found it necessary to issue a health advisory
21 warning against eating these fishes.
22 I would like to emphasize the point I want
23 to make by leaving you with a question. As a background
24 to the question let me point out that early in the
25 Reagan administration the Environmental Protection Agency

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1 considered abolishing the limits of lead in gasoline.
2 Fortunately for all of us there was an overwhelming
3 avalanche of information showing the harmful effect of
4 lead in the environment.
5 As a result of this information, the Environmental
6 Protection Agency completely reversed its stand. Instead
7 of deregulating the amount of lead allowed in gasoline,
8 as of now, as of 1986, the Environmental Protection Agency
9 caused the reduction by more than 90 percent of the lead
10 allowable in gasoline.
11 The question I would like to leave you with is
12 simply this. If lead is not safe to be in your gasoline,
13 do you want it in your water supply and in the water
14 supply possibly of your children?
15 MR. VOGT: Thank you. Art Boehle will be next,
16 and following him we'll take the five-minute break.
17 **30C** MR. ART BOEHLE: I have learned that mining
18 companies will work to protect the environment only as far
19 as it is forced to and only as far as it's proper. I
20 also remember that chemicals are used in the process of
21 mining and milling. Although the technology exists that
22 would make mining and milling processes relatively safe,
23 I have serious doubts that all that is necessary will be
24 done to protect the environment. If the mines are
25 allowed to operate, the local people must insist that the

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1 utmost safety precautions will be used all the time, not
2 just when it is proper. Please remember that mining is
3 a dangerous industry. Accidents can and will happen,
4 and the environment will be changed.
5 We need jobs and we need environment. Can
6 we have them both? We need clean water. We need jobs.
7 It will be up to the people of this area to see that we
8 get both. A mining company can be very formidable to
9 deal with. If mining is allowed we must assure that
10 elected officials do their utmost to see that environmental
11 safety laws are obeyed to the letter every day. If not,
12 we could live to regret it.
13 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Toni Kluthe.
14 **31C** DR. TONI KLUTHE: Hello. At the St. Louis
15 meeting the question was raised as to whether the quantity
16 or quality of the speakers would be used in the decision-
17 making process. The given answer was quality. I
18 sincerely hope that because somebody wearing a three-piece
19 suit and has a college degree his comments are not given
20 greater consideration than those in this area that cannot
21 afford either.
22 The Mark Twain National Forest is extended over
23 the southern half of Missouri. The study area is a small
24 portion of the Mark Twain National Forest. Recreation
25 and tourism is not a major factor in this proposed area.

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1 If you'll look on your study sheet, the proposed area is
2 south of Winona on Highway 19 on the west side. It does
3 not include the Current River. It does not include the
4 one-million dollar recreation industry that the earlier
5 speaker mentioned. There aren't 46 canoe rentalists on
6 the Eleven Point River. There's only one that I know of.
7 All five alternatives mentioned water quality
8 in the Eleven Point Scenic River. We are all environ-
9 mentalists here and we will all stand together to make
10 sure that it is protected. We do not want lead in the
11 water, and we will ensure that it is not. Thank you.
12 MR. VOGT: Thank you. We're going to take
13 the break now. When we come back the next speaker
14 will be Wayne Niley, followed by J. C. Kuessnel.
15 (A short break was taken.)
16 (Back on the record.)
17 **32C** MR. WAYNE NILEY: I'm a native of this area,
18 and my great grandfather owns land about five miles from
19 here. I am presently in the business of security,
20 stocks, bonds, and I would like to start off by saying
21 the environmental protection laws were passed by Congress
22 in the last 20 or 30 years. These laws, as I said, are
23 the reason that we're here tonight. And the purpose of
24 these laws, as I understand it, our environmental pro-
25 tection laws, is to keep us from killing or harming

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1 ourselves as we go about our daily work, to try to make
2 a better life for everyone by increasing our productivity.
3 But to increase that productivity, we sometimes
4 bring new methods, such as dangerous chemicals, which
5 become hazardous to our health. However, as we go along
6 we learn how to control these things where there are no
7 longer hazards. Likewise, with the proposed mining
8 south of Winona, we have learned from others, other mines
9 around the country and the world, how to mine without
10 producing dangers that are hazardous to your health.
11 Thus it appears that we should be able to
12 operate a mine or mines in our area without any injury
13 to ourselves or our fellow creatures, and therefore,
14 I would recommend to all of you Alternative B in the
15 Environmental Impact Statement draft. Thank you.
16 MR. VOGT: J. C. Kuessnel will be next,
17 followed by Michael Green.
18 **33C** MR. J. C. KUESSNEL: Last year I had a business
19 in Reynolds County in the lower part of the lead mining
20 area for four years, and of course now I've been there
21 five years. I made it through another year.
22 There's still, with 150 customers a day, no
23 proof, no negative comments from any of our customers
24 about the lead mining in that area, and the lead mining
25 is approximately twenty years old in that area. I told

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1 you before, those people were tickled the lead mining was
2 going on. They would love to have it back today. In fact,
3 just mention that the lead mines are going to come back
4 and they want to talk about it. They are excited about
5 it.
6 These ghost stories about the lead pollution
7 and people's lead problems, we haven't heard them. Five
8 years and no comments. In the meetings in St. Louis and
9 Jeff. City, a lot of our local people, good friends of
10 mine, went to those meetings. I wasn't able to attend,
11 but they came back not understanding the so-called en-
12 vironmentalists, people from the Sierra Club and these
13 different organizations, were testifying like they were
14 against this. Because of the Park Service and trying to
15 propose this master plan that they have, I attended
16 several of these meetings, and I've dealt with these
17 people. In fact, I recognized a lot of their faces on
18 the video tape that I scanned, and I would like to bring
19 out a few points that even members of those organizations
20 may not realize, because they don't have the experience
21 of dealing with them on a one-on-one basis that I have
22 had through the years.
23 A lot of their testimony were for more tests.
24 That's the same as the Park Service. They want more tests.
25 Let's do more tests. Let's check about the flowers,

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1 let's check about the birds, let's check about the fish.
2 This is for a good reason. In Missouri we're overloaded
3 with biologists. There's a high employment rate among
4 biologists in the State of Missouri now. One way to
5 create a job for a biologist is to create a problem for
6 him to investigate and usually it will go on for long
7 enough that he can get a pretty good income out of it.
8 A lot of these testifying may not be biologists,
9 but they are friends of biologists. Check them out.
10 I have a video tape of the lobbyist from Jeff.
11 City who represents the Sierra Club. He is pleading
12 in this meeting, which is held by an interim committee
13 from the House of Representatives in Jefferson City,
14 on river use and management. These meetings went on
15 about a year ago, and were held in St. Louis, Jeff. City,
16 Fulton, and in Van Buren.
17 This testimony that I've begun to share with
18 you from this lobbyist from the Sierra Club, he says he
19 is for limiting the use of the river, limiting the canoes,
20 the inner tubes, and the floaters of any kind on the
21 river, putting some kind of limit on there because they
22 are ruining their wilderness experience. That's what
23 they call floating down the river. Here we call it a
24 float trip. They call it a wilderness experience. Now
25 that means they don't see anybody else.

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1 Now, these are the same people who wanted us
2 to use tourism. They're also on record with the Park
3 Service making this same statement. I'm talking about
4 the larger organizations, the Sierra Club, the Audubon
5 Society, Friends of the Birds, several different
6 organizations.
7 I know it's a motivator that they have in
8 their testimony that if the lead mine would be stopped
9 here tonight, let's say something would happen, the
10 lead mining would be stopped, then those people who have
11 spoken and can prove they have spoken and have testified
12 that belong to these different organizations, would be
13 recognized nationally by this organization. They would
14 be put up on a pedestal to be made a hero of.
15 My children get the magazine Ranger Rick.
16 I don't know if any of you read it or not, but I skim
17 it every once in awhile. It's interesting, every year
18 in it they'll have a picture. Well this fellow here he's
19 a great hero. He stopped the dam. They was going to
20 dam up this river and these little fish were going to
21 go extinct, so he stopped this, and they make a hero out
22 of him. It's hard for me to believe, and it's hard for
23 the people here to believe that anyone could be motivated
24 to get rid of jobs to do something like this but this
25 just happens to be their thing.

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1 The tourist business is decreasing. The
2 canoe rentals and other concession areas are showing a
3 loss in business. Now you can check this with the Park
4 Service, and their research shows this. The tourism
5 business will never be the industry that we need. I am
6 for proposition B. We need the mining. Thank you.

7 MR. VOST: Thank you. The next speaker is
8 Michael Green, followed by Thomas Kruzen.

9 **34C** MR. MICHAEL GREEN: Thank you. I'm speaking
10 tonight as superintendent of the Winona district, and
11 I realize that there are broad perspectives on this
12 issue and there are narrow perspectives. I'm repre-
13 senting the local jobs, economy, and local life-style
14 issue.

15 We know that the economy, the standards of the
16 economy, and the quality of education go hand in hand.
17 Our district includes portions of Shannon, Oregon, and
18 Carter Counties, the proposed mining area. It's already
19 been mentioned that you only have to look at this
20 gymnasium tonight to see what kind of school facilities
21 and what conditions that we have in our educational
22 programs.

23 You have all been in immediate danger of losing
24 your life tonight, because this building has been con-
25 demned as unsound and unsafe by federal, state,

1 and local people.

2 Winona in 1986 was declared the neediest
3 district in United States in regard to the need for
4 educational facilities. On that basis, we received an
5 impact aid grant to build a new high school. And how
6 did we receive that distinction? Through poverty,
7 abject poverty. Over 80 percent of our children are
8 eligible for free or reduced lunches. Many don't take
9 them because of pride, or it would be much higher.

10 The average family income, as it has been
11 mentioned, in the district is under \$7,000.

12 We have a large number of elderly and retired
13 people on fixed incomes. We have a disproportionate
14 number of elderly and retired people when you consider
15 state averages. Current unemployment figures for the
16 district have been as high as 22 percent in the last 18
17 months. This month it stands at 14 percent. The state
18 level is 5.5 percent. The drop-out rate among our students
19 in the years K through 12 is 40 percent. Only 40 percent,
20 approximately of the people in our district over 25 years
21 of age have completed 12 years of education. This com-
22 pares to roughly 70 percent at the state level. Those
23 who graduate have limited opportunities for educational
24 or vocational training and must leave the area, and when
25 they are trained for a profession or trade, they cannot

1 return because there aren't enough jobs.

2 Our school struggles to offer an adequate and
3 equitable education in spite of an extremely low tax
4 base due to the economically-depressed conditions.
5 Last year we received \$36,000 in local taxes, enough
6 to run a school for about three days. We have an in-
7 ability to attract and maintain quality teachers due to
8 the incompetitiveness of the salary, benefits, and
9 teaching environment.

10 Seventy percent of the land in our district
11 is exempt from taxation. Out of 137,360.23 acres,
12 64,757.17 are owned by the federal government, and
13 28,947 acres are owned by the state. These lands are
14 exempt from taxes.

15 In January of 1986 the Harvard University School
16 of Public Health and Physicians' Task Force on Hunger
17 identified eight Ozark counties as hunger counties.
18 That study takes in the Winona district. Average weekly
19 wages for those employed in the district were under
20 \$150, and many of these people work on a seasonal or
21 part-time basis. At the time of the publication of the
22 report, the statistics compiled by the Employment
23 Security Division of the Missouri Department of Labor
24 and Industrial Relations showed an unemployment rate of
25 18.9 percent in Shannon County.

1 The county courts and county governments of
2 Shannon, Oregon, and Carter face an economic crisis
3 and have had to cut back on all government and local
4 service levels in the past one to three years. Some
5 suspended operations entirely. We are underserved
6 proportionately in the areas of health, law, and education.

7 The only hope, economically speaking, on the
8 horizon for the local community is in utilizing the
9 remaining natural resource, which is the mineral deposits
10 that we are discussing tonight. It's all the community
11 and surrounding communities have to sell or trade or
12 barter. It is easy, perhaps, for many people here tonight
13 to come from Springfield, St. Louis, Kansas City, farther
14 away, even locally, who have a secure economic status,
15 comfortable home, good medical and health insurance,
16 a dependable automobile, and some hope for progress,
17 and wishing to make a strong stand to keep this beautiful
18 pristine-like country just as it is, to want to conserve
19 and preserve the natural beauty and relative purity of
20 the soil, air, and water in this Ozark region. It is
21 commendable, but do not make the assumption that our
22 local citizenry does not share the same appreciation
23 for this country in as great or greater proportion than
24 the rest of you.

25 Most of these are fifth and sixth generation

1	descendents of the original settlers who moved here during
2	the westward expansion of the nation. Their roots have
3	held in the soil in the worst of times.
4	Like you, however, they would like to rise
5	above the poverty cycle. Many who now don't have it
6	would like to have running water in their homes. Many
7	would like to have electricity in their homes. Many
8	would like to be able to have adequate health care for
9	the families. Many would like to be able to have dental
10	service for their children before their teeth decay and
11	fall out. Many would like to be able to keep ten-year
12	old vehicles running to be able to afford the needed
13	tires, gas, and insurance. Many would like to see their
14	children receive standard education and be able to go
15	to college if they possess the potential. Many would
16	like to know that their children can grow up and not
17	have to leave home permanently in order to get a decent
18	job.
19	The Winona community desperately needs the
20	economic boost that the proposed mineral mining would
21	provide for the next 20 or 30 years. The community also
22	wants assurances that the mining activities will not
23	destroy or pollute the area, and that the several hundred
24	jobs that would be created will indeed be open to
25	persons in the local community.

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1	There is a difference in the mine that is
2	being proposed here. I would like to point out, and I
3	hope the legislators are still here, there's a difference
4	in this mine, if it is ever put into production, and
5	the mines, for example, near Buckner and Ellington.
6	That is, they are built on private land, and they go
7	under assessed valuation in the county as new con-
8	struction and raise the assessed valuation tremendously
9	to benefit the schools.
10	This mine would be built on federal property.
11	There would be no increase in assessed valuation due
12	to the facility, and we would need our legislators to
13	make sure that some monetary compensation to the school
14	district was provided.
15	I would like to clear up a point that I may
16	be partially responsible for. I made a comment in an
17	informal discussion regarding the fact that someone
18	from the state department had mentioned that Potosi had
19	a mental retardation rate of three times that of the
20	state average, and that they suspected it was due
21	to lead toxicity. However, when this comment was taken
22	to the forum in St. Louis, I called the state department
23	and talked to the person who had given me that infor-
24	mation and found that this was simply conjecture.
25	There's been no longitudinal study on it, and there has

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1	been no investigation by any health service, and it is
2	strictly projections.
3	To conclude, those who oppose all mining in
4	the area want to enjoy what the local citizenry does have,
5	access to the beauty and recreation that the area offers.
6	But they should also be concerned about the cultural
7	isolation, the poverty, illiteracy, and the lack of
8	hope that you perpetuate on the local community in your
9	efforts to block mining proposals.
10	As an educator, and from a local perspective,
11	I must speak on behalf of what is indisputably our most
12	precious natural resource, our children.
13	MR. VOGT: We'll take a little break while
14	they unplug the system here. The next speaker will be
15	Thomas Kruzen, followed by Kitty Cone.
16	(A short break was taken.)
17	(Back on the record.)
18	35C MR. THOMAS KRUZEN: My name is Thomas Kruzen,
19	and I live near Mountain View. I can't help but be
20	affected by the statements made tonight on both sides,
21	because I live here. I live in a three-room shack. I
22	don't have electricity and I don't have running water.
23	I also do seasonal work, and I've gone as far as Iowa
24	or Alabama to make my living to stay here, because it
25	is beautiful.

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1	And so I would like to see something come from
2	this, not a separation between environmentalists and
3	local people, because I think everybody who lives here
4	is an environmentalist, who goes to Greer Spring, goes
5	to the Eleven Point to fish, goes to Rock Falls,
6	something I just discovered recently, Gem's Jewels,
7	little pockets of beauty that are not found anywhere
8	else in the midwestern part of this country. You have
9	to go many a mile before finding something comparable
10	to the Eleven Point River.
11	I have two prepared statements, one I'm going
12	to give for the Greenwood Forest Association, which I
13	am representing, and one for my personal statement.
14	This is for Greenwood Forest Association.
15	Seven years ago 43 families bought nearly one-thousand
16	acres bordering the Jacks Fork River in Southwest Shannon
17	County. Some bought the land for permanent residences;
18	others were vacationers. We all bought for the beauty,
19	the air quality, and the incredibly clean water.
20	The Greenwood Forest Association is a Missouri
21	not-for-profit corporation that maintains over half of
22	its acres as a wildlife refuge. We also co-manage with
23	the Missouri Department of Conservation one of this
24	area's geobiological wonders, the Old Mill Pond, an
25	upland sinkhole pond that contains several endangered

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1 plants, and is home for a host of more common organisms.

2 We are private individuals from all over the
3 United States, many from Missouri, who have built homes
4 using local material purchased from local sources..
5 Whether permanent residents or vacationers, we buy
6 locally and support local industries and businesses. We
7 all pay taxes on our unimproved land and unimproved property
8 and some of us vote here.

9 Several members have started local businesses
10 and have hired local help. More of our members are
11 planning to move here or retire here. This is a non-
12 polluting source of income for this area. It, or ideas
13 like it, could be repeated in other areas. The mining
14 of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest will degrade
15 the land, water, and air quality here, three of the most
16 important factors that attracted residents who are
17 retirees.

18 Places like Greenwood Forest help support the
19 local economy in many subtle ways. We increase the state
20 land values because we help create a more desirable place
21 to live. It is a sustainable source of income. People
22 usually build homes for the long haul. Their investment
23 may be extended for several generations.

24 If lead mining were to be introduced here,
25 the small increases of a few residents' net income

1 would be grossly overshadowed by the long-term disruption
2 and destruction caused by the mining operation. Most of
3 the profits from the mining operation would end up in
4 the hands of a few companies and stockholders who would
5 not have to drink our future poisoned waters or live
6 with the other scars of lead mining. They don't live
7 here. They live in New York or other major cities.

8 Once the lead is gone so will the companies be
9 gone, and the jobs, and the quality of life will go
10 as well. A short visit to Southern Illinois, Kentucky,
11 Southwest Ohio and West Virginia will show any reasonable
12 being what mining does for an area. Those areas are
13 physically and economically dissipated and devastated.
14 The land is virtually unusable, and the lives of the people
15 are often wrought with disease directly resulting from
16 mining.

17 For these reasons and more, the Greenwood Forest
18 Association and its board of directors oppose lead mining
19 at Winona.

20 My personal statement. When the explorers
21 Marquette and Jolliet floated down the Mississippi River,
22 they wrote in their diary that they drank freely from the
23 river's clear water. Today if you drank from the
24 Mississippi in that way it would be suicidal. It now
25 carries sewage, radioactive waste, factory effluent,

1 insecticides, herbicides, and tons of Midwestern topsoil.

2 As a boy running along the shores of Lake Erie,
3 I watched companies like U. S. Steel, Hooker Chemical,
4 and Mobile Oil Company destroy the once-clean waters
5 from the Lake along with the once-clean air.

6 In the 1970's the Lake was declared biologically
7 dead. By that time, so was the fishing and tourist industry,
8 basically dead.

9 Last summer my family and I visited our former
10 home of 12 years in Eastern Iowa. We were surprised to
11 find everyone we knew drinking bottled, distilled, or
12 filtered water. Virtually all major aquifers in the
13 state are now contaminated with fertilizer and farm
14 chemicals. Many grocery stores now filter or distill
15 water for their customers. This is happening in many other
16 areas of the country as well.

17 One cannot help but ask, are we really free
18 in this land of the free if we can't drink the water
19 or breathe the air without harm? Why is it the federal
20 government, which removed lead from our paint and our
21 gasoline for our protection, is now asking us to permit
22 the potential lead poisoning from some of the last clean
23 water in the country? Will those who own the lead
24 companies and those who decide that the lead mining in
25 Winona should be here help us drink the lead wastewater?

1 What if the tailings pond collapses or their super
2 technology leaks?

3 We have only to look at the Challenger ex-
4 plosion or Chernobyl to see how infallible technology
5 is, and how protected life was in those instances.

6 With not much invention or creativity, our
7 existing politicians and community leaders could invite
8 several non-polluting industries to provide us with
9 one hundred to three hundred new jobs that lead mining
10 would offer. If we here set some fires under our leaders'
11 seats, the same alternatives could be realities here,
12 and I'm thinking specifically of alternative forms of
13 agriculture, many of which were just discussed in a
14 meeting--and I should have got the information with me,
15 I didn't bring it, it's in tonight's newsletter, it was
16 in Kansas City last night--alternative forms of agricul-
17 ture, alternative crops we should grow on our very poor
18 soil, but they are in demand and bringing very good
19 prices. We don't have to just sell our trees or our lead.
20 There are many other things to grow here.

21 Also, if we pooled our collective wells of
22 creativity we could offer this area sustainable, meaningful
23 work instead of dull, dangerous, and undependable work
24 of mining. One last thought from Ben Franklin, "Wealth
25 and contentment are not always bedfellows. Wise men

1 learn by others' harms. Fools learn by their own."
 2 I just wish that you gentlemen and ladies would consider
 3 everything you hear tonight, but consider it as a whole
 4 picture, because I think there's something here that
 5 represents what's happening in the country at large.
 6 We need to think about the quality of life
 7 for our people. If there is no quality of life for our
 8 people, there is no freedom for our people. There's no
 9 freedom if there's poverty, but also there's no freedom
 10 if there's poisoned wells, poisoned bodies, and poisoned
 11 minds. Thank you.
 12 MR. VOGT: Kitty Cone will be the next speaker,
 13 followed by Bill Cone.
 14 **36C** MS. KITTY CONE: My name is Kitty Cone. I
 15 was born and raised in Howell County. I now live in
 16 Oregon County on the banks of the Eleven Point River.
 17 I'm very touched by the speakers tonight, the
 18 comments by Michael Green, and I wish there was some way
 19 I could give him support, and yet I feel inadequate with
 20 my statement, which is against the mining, to say what
 21 we are trying to say tonight.
 22 I am representing a group, a committee, repre-
 23 senting Greenwood Forest, Ozark Area Community Conference,
 24 and other interested local individuals. We are a special
 25 interest group. We live here, and we are a special interest

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1 According to a study on groundwater problems in
 2 an issue of Science, June 20, 1986, a journal published
 3 by the American Association for the Advancement of the
 4 Science, the contamination of groundwater is a particularly
 5 troublesome problem because unlike the pollution of air
 6 or lakes, groundwater is inaccessible, making cleanup
 7 virtually impossible.
 8 To deliberately invoke the possibility of ground-
 9 water contamination is inconceivable, even if the
 10 activity takes place on private land. To invite disaster
 11 by mining lead in the Mark Twain National Forest would
 12 be even more foolhardy.
 13 We here locally depend heavily if not com-
 14 pletely on groundwater for drinking, and increasingly,
 15 for irrigation. The detailed enumeration in the EIS
 16 of the mitigation measures and effects after the miti-
 17 gation does not relieve our minds concerning the effect
 18 of mining operations on groundwater.
 19 To quote again from the EIS on mill waste
 20 tailings, the successful application of mitigation
 21 measures would reduce the risk of tailings escape. How-
 22 ever, if an impoundment failed the effects described above
 23 may occur. The history of lagoons and impoundments
 24 breaking through in this area is well known.
 25 Our committee wishes to remind everyone that

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1 group. A fair analysis of the October 1987 draft
 2 Environmental Impact Statement leads us to strongly endorse
 3 Alternative A for quality reasons. The damage to the
 4 entire area will greatly outweigh any benefits that
 5 have been promoted by those in favor of mining in the
 6 Mark Twain National Forest. To take the risk leasing
 7 proposes is a great violation of the public trust given
 8 by the people to the National Forest Bureau of Land
 9 Management for the protection of the Mark Twain National
 10 Forest, the Eleven Point National Scenic River, Ozark
 11 National Scenic Riverways, the Irish Wilderness.
 12 Why threaten perhaps our greatest asset or
 13 resource in this part of the country, particularly in
 14 light of the Environmental Impact Statement on page 24,
 15 I quote, Alternative A will not result in a significant
 16 threat to the security of lead supply to the United
 17 States. Reason two, even the lowest possible development
 18 scenario risks far too much in potential adverse effects
 19 from mining activity on water resources. These risks
 20 include, to quote from the EIS, quote, Contamination of
 21 surface water and groundwater by drilling effluent,
 22 sedimentation, sanitary sewage, tailings, heavy metals,
 23 milling reagents, petroleum products, and herbicides,
 24 impoundment failures, altering of surface water, ground-
 25 water flows, and lowering groundwater levels, end quote.

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1 topography of the Mark Twain National Forest is karst
 2 which is defined as an area of limestone formations
 3 characterized by sinks, ravines, and underground streams.
 4 That means groundwater leaks cannot be absolutely con-
 5 tained or totally predicted. In effect, all of us in
 6 this area are living downstream.
 7 Our third reason for endorsing Alternative A
 8 reflects our feelings that the economic benefits and
 9 employment opportunities of lead mining is overblown,
 10 that in actuality the risk to alternative agricultural
 11 projects and the disruption and destruction of the
 12 high quality recreational experience many seek here
 13 will cause far greater economic hardship locally than
 14 the loss of mining revenue.
 15 The EIS itself seems to indicate that most
 16 jobs would be filled by imported workers. Common sense
 17 tells us the same story.
 18 MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Bill Cone,
 19 followed by Sam Ledgerwood.
 20 **37C** DR. BILL CONE: I want to start by commending
 21 the Forest Service for the material they have provided
 22 for us. For those of us who live in the area, it showed
 23 us some things maybe we didn't know in terms of statistics.
 24 I am a physician, a psychiatrist, the first
 25 psychiatrist to move into this area, and the only one

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1 practicing throughout the Ozarks. In addition, I'm
2 a blueberry grower. My wife and I own the largest organic
3 blueberry farm in the State of Missouri, which is just
4 south of the study area. We live on the banks of the
5 Eleven Point River.

6 I'm speaking primarily as a representative of
7 the Ozark Organic Growers Association. I am a member
8 of the board of directors of that group. We are on the
9 threshold of an agricultural revolution in this area.
10 I am aware, most of you don't understand or know what
11 happening, but I need to tell you that we just received
12 \$50,000 from the Levi Strauss Foundation, we received
13 another similar sum from the Rockefeller Foundation,
14 and we're in negotiation for about a million and a half
15 over the next five years to set up a program for sus-
16 tainable organic agriculture in the Ozarks.

17 This region is particularly important and
18 desirable for that kind of activity, partly because of
19 its central location, but mostly because of three things,
20 clean water, cheap land, and good farmers. And that
21 means that there is a possibility for developing a way
22 to make money here that we've never had before.

23 When I listen to the people who oppose lead
24 mining, I think they've had the best of it tonight, at
25 least in human terms.

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1 neighbor running a thousand acres of conventional farming,
2 and in our program, we're setting up marketing programs,
3 techniques for picking up food from local growers,
4 financial institutions to support the development of
5 alternative agriculture, and an organic extension service
6 to train people in this area and other areas of the
7 Ozarks to produce food that the country is crying for.

8 You all know it, that the issue of contaminated
9 food is a good one. You see it in every magazine, you
10 see it on television. You see it all over. I agree with
11 people who say recreation alone can't do it down here.
12 I understand we've got to have jobs, but I'm saying to
13 you that there is an alternative that can develop from
14 local control and local initiative, and I too wish our
15 representatives were here. They made a hell of a speech,
16 every one of them, but I wish they'd help us get this
17 kind of group together. If we can get together like this
18 to fuss at each other, by God, we ought to get together
19 to do something for ourselves.

20 So I think we ought to do a lot of hard work,
21 and I hope this panel does a lot of hard work, and I
22 hope they come back and tell us the truth about what our
23 liabilities are. I don't think any one of us here can
24 say for sure at this stage in the game what we know about
25 what's going to happen to us.

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1 I can't help but think, listen to what the
2 preacher said, listen to what the superintendent said,
3 listen to what the other people said about the human
4 need in this area, and I have to add my own voice, because
5 as a physician and as a psychiatrist, I have served the
6 people who have fallen through the safety net, and I
7 know what it does to them, and I know that more than any-
8 thing else we need jobs in this area.

9 What concerns me, and I would gladly give up--
10 not gladly, I would sadly give up every tree and deer
11 and bird and fish, but I won't give up the clean water
12 because without the clean water, we're not going to have
13 anything growing. Unless the Forest Service can tell us
14 absolutely we can mine this area, for sure no problems at
15 all, without contaminating the groundwater, then it
16 scares me to death, frankly, because I think, and I know,
17 our projections in terms of alternative agriculture in
18 this area over the same period of time as planned for
19 lead mining will produce as much money for the Ozarks as
20 you'll get from the lead mine.

21 Now it's true that the lead mine is concentrated
22 in one area, but when we're talking about alternative
23 agriculture, we're talking about the whole Ozark region.
24 A man on 10 acres of an organic farm, certified, that
25 knows what he's doing, can make as much money as his

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1 Of the people who stood up when the parson asked
2 them to, I don't think they were standing for lead mining,
3 I think they were standing for a chance for a decent
4 life in this area. That's what I think they want. They
5 want some money for that, and who can blame them? I mean
6 certainly you can't say that just an aesthetic point of
7 view is more important than the human beings down here,
8 but let's make sure that we get the real information
9 from the experts so we know what we're doing when we
10 make this decision. And let's remember, we've got some
11 alternatives. We don't have to depend fully on the big
12 business form of welfare. We can do something ourselves
13 if it turns out that it's too dangerous to touch.
14 Thank you very much.

15 MR. VOGT: Sam Ledgerwood is next, followed
16 by Becky Horten.

17 **38C** MR. SAM LEDGERWOOD: I appreciate this opportunity
18 to review a few facts. I have studied up on this, and
19 also listened to all of other people talk. If you take
20 the facts and figures, which maybe some of you have already
21 looked at, I'm sure you have, the federal government now
22 owns in the State of Missouri, 1,456,845 acres. Of this,
23 over 83,000 acres are in Shannon County, another 89,000
24 in Carter County, and 97,000 in Oregon County. Now this
25 does not include the approximate acreage that's in the

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1 National Park Service along the Jacks Fork and Current
2 Rivers or the 88,000 that the Department of Conservation
3 for the State of Missouri owns.

4 Now based on these figures, is it too much for
5 the local people here to ask for use of 4,000 acres for
6 mining so they can have a few jobs? People have said
7 well, the mining will be distracting. It will be a blot
8 on the landscape. Well, unless you drive up to it, you
9 probably won't ever see it because most of it will be
10 underground anyway.

11 As far as the land along rivers is concerned,
12 which form the Scenic River Riverways for the environ-
13 mentalists and whatever you want to call them, families
14 were raised on this land, taxes was paid on it. Now,
15 to enforce this or develop this wild riverway, these
16 people were forced to sell their land to the government
17 to create this wild area for these people to come down
18 and float on. Is this the American way? I mean, I don't
19 believe so. I don't believe this is what it was meant for
20 that we can take and force people that lived on a farm
21 for generations, might be their family's homestead,
22 off of it so that people from St. Louis can come down and
23 float. Another thing was, why did they have to take so
24 much? I mean half a mile back from the river you can't
25 see the land there, but they took it all the way back.

1 Not too many years ago we lost another battle
2 in Oregon County. We lost 16,500 acres of the Irish
3 Wilderness to friends of the forest, because of the
4 Ciera Club environmentalists. We can't even go in there
5 and cut a tree off of it. Trees are allowed to rot, die,
6 and fall down on the ground. This is a waste of the
7 natural resources which could be used. This cuts back on
8 a job. If you can't cut trees, you can't work.

9 This year Anheuser-Busch wanted to buy Greer
10 Spring. A lot of noise was raised by the environmentalists,
11 they were going to destroy this spring. Have any of them
12 been in Busch Gardens or Grant's Farm in St. Louis? These
13 are very well-cared-for protected grounds.

14 I heard somebody mention well, we need to
15 encourage tourism. Well, who knows, maybe Busch would have
16 put in a Busch Gardens of the Ozarks, and had all the
17 natural beauty on that land, but it's gone now. The
18 people that's raising such a fuss about this, if they should
19 look around at themselves and what they've done to their
20 environment, I wonder why they're coming down here and
21 trying to tell us what we ought to be doing.

22 The point to all of this is, as far as I'm con-
23 cerned, based on a study that you people have made, and
24 knowing the state regulations that the mining would have
25 to be operated under, I feel that there would be a minimum

1 amount of damage to the local environment. The mine
2 would be very beneficial, a great asset to this depressed
3 area, which would more than offset the damages.

4 All the people around here want is a chance to
5 make a decent living for their family. If the environ-
6 mentalists are so deadset against the mining, and I'm
7 sure some of them that are so deadset against it are
8 managers of corporations, let them move some of their
9 plants to our area. The work force is here. All they
10 got to do is come down here.

11 As far as the lady awhile ago that said that
12 she wanted Plan A because under Plan A in your study
13 there would be no endangerment to endangered species,
14 well this is quite true. I agree with that. But there's
15 one thing she missed out on. The endangered species
16 under Plan A may be the working man, because they won't
17 have a job.

18 MR. VOLT. Thank you. The next speaker is
19 Becky Horton, followed by Don Horton..

20 **39C** MS. BECKY HORTON: My name is Becky Horton.
21 I live six miles south of the study area, downstream,
22 downwind. I'm also one of the poor of this area. I
23 have no plumbing, I have no electricity, I have no color
24 T.V., and yet I would not see lead mining kill the river
25 for a job for myself.

1 I have statements to make on behalf of myself,
2 and on behalf of future generations. My first comments
3 have to do with water quality. The National Academy of
4 Sciences in an article titled Mineral Resources and
5 Land Use states the following, Of all the ecological
6 changes brought about by lead mining, none are more
7 damaging or affect a wider area than water pollution.
8 Through the release of millions of chemicals into streams
9 and the entrance of toxic elements in the groundwater,
10 the life associated with those water sources are poisoned
11 by increasingly lethal concentrations of lead, zinc,
12 and copper.

13 In reading Chapter 4 in the EIS, on environmental
14 consequences, I was appalled at the potential effect of
15 mining on water resources. You state that contamination
16 of surface water and groundwater will be caused by
17 drilling effluents, and you admit that the toxicity of
18 this whole formula is not known.

19 You state contamination could be caused by
20 heavy metals through mill waste tailings and milling
21 reagents. Those metals you talk about are lead, copper,
22 and zinc. In the report on the human environment, experts
23 warn this lead, copper, and zinc is toxic and lethal.
24 Webster's Collegiate Dictionary defines lethal as
25 related to or causing death, grave damage, destruction,

1 and toxic means poison. Your study states that water
2 quality degradation would occur if articles escaped from
3 impoundments, and that discharge of metals would occur
4 along with those tailings.

5 You tell us in the Environmental Impact Statement
6 that if animals or humans are exposed to heavy metals,
7 acute toxicity could occur. In other words, there is
8 poisoning. You report that the greatest possibility for
9 the escape of heavy metals and mining chemicals is im-
10 poundment collapse, and and the flushing of tailings with
11 toxic metals into the groundwater.

12 Your mitigating measures are not reassuring,
13 and you plainly state that there is no guarantee that
14 collapse would not happen during the life of the mine.
15 Given the karst topography of the study area and the
16 description of the impoundment, you're talking about two
17 to three hundred acre impoundment with 15,000,000 tons.
18 Collapse seems highly likely.

19 Your own study admits that chronic effects of
20 heavy metal contamination could result in genetic
21 destruction. In other words, birth defects, and eventually
22 heavy metal poisoning in the form of nervous disorders.

23 MR. VOGT: Excuse me. I just want to ask the
24 people over here on the second floor to be quiet. We
25 can't hear Becky's talk, and we would like to hear what

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1 she has to say.

2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How about the five-minute
3 time limit?

4 MS. BECKY HORTON: Another gentleman stood up
5 here for 10 minutes.

6 MR. VOGT: She's only actually gone three-and-
7 a-half minutes so far.

8 MS. BECKY HORTON: You state that mining
9 chemicals are highly toxic to humans, animals, and other
10 organisms. In the scenario that you provide on dam
11 failure, you say that the consequences of such a failure
12 ranges from the filling of streams with tailings and the
13 uncontrolled release of heavy metals into groundwater,
14 to possibly property damage, and even loss of life.

15 Other sources of possible contamination that
16 you mentioned are from sewage, petroleum products, and
17 herbicides, and you state that these could have a
18 devastating effect on the Eleven Point and Current River
19 water levels.

20 You talk of monitoring flood waters and spill-
21 ways to prevent the rushing of water downstream all at once,
22 and rather than end up having them gradually drain.
23 The bottom line sounds to me like it's kill the river
24 and poison the water quickly, or slow accumulation of
25 poison over time.

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1 What about the question of acceptable limits
2 of contaminants? They are measured in parts per billion
3 and parts per million. Given what we know about concen-
4 tration and the tendency for toxic metals to magnify and
5 change, any type of acceptable limits are meaningless.
6 How much heavy metal is too much? Who sets the limits,
7 what are they based on? We all know that when it rains
8 water washes over the surface, picking up whatever is
9 there, and washing it into streams that empty into rivers,
10 or through the soil into groundwater.

11 Allowing lead mining on any level is a ludicrous
12 proposition. The only possible conclusion and the only
13 reasonable decision is Alternative A, no mining.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did you ever see Adam
15 and Eve?

16 MS. BECKY HORTON: I let proponents for your
17 side speak without booing them. I would appreciate
18 the same consideration.

19 Now I would like to talk about this on behalf
20 of the future generation, one of which I have right now,
21 two of which are at home at my house. This regards land
22 use purpose.

23 The Forest Service must determine whether leasing
24 is consistent with the purposes for which the lands were
25 acquired and are being administered. This booklet on

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1 the Eleven Point River was put out some years ago by
2 the Mark Twain National Forest and the United States
3 Department of Agriculture. It espouses the value of
4 the river and the need to protect it. It tells us of
5 the diversity of the life, the plants, and animals unique
6 to the area, and of its unspoiled history. It tells us
7 of the clear, clean, and uncompromised quality of the river.
8 It tells us about the karst topography of the region,
9 of the beautiful delicacy of the environment, and that the
10 water here is pure, and especially susceptible to pollution.

11 This says, and I quote, This is the Eleven Point,
12 free and vigorous, and so it shall remain for generations
13 to come, and will be protected by the U.S. Forest Service.

14 The concept for the future that you have here
15 is best summed up by reading directly from the booklet,
16 Management therefore will be geared specifically for the
17 benefit of the environment, maintaining its scenic
18 beauty, and encouraging the continuing health and vigor
19 of the natural community which thrives there.

20 Water is the first priority and the formation
21 upon which other management alternatives will depend.
22 This booklet's parting comment says, and I quote, This
23 then is the Eleven Point, and so it shall continue
24 through wise and compassionate management into the future.

25 My appeal to the Forest Service on behalf of

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1 the future generations is to live up to the words you
2 wrote in this. Be consistent with your stated objectives.
3 Don't be swayed by corporate dollar signs. Don't be fooled
4 by unworkable, untried mitigation measures, and don't
5 be compromised by political pressures. Don't let lead
6 mining take our river. Maintain your integrity, and
7 say no to Doe Run.

8 MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is Don
9 Horton, to be followed by Cindy Biggerstaff.

10 **40C** MR. DON HORTON: Just say no. This sign
11 didn't come from Times Beach, it didn't come from St. Louis,
12 it came from Alton, Missouri. This sign came from Alton,
13 Missouri.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Bullshit.

15 MR. DON HORTON: It came from Alton, Missouri.

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Where at?

17 MR. DON HORTON: Everybody from Alton knows
18 where it came from. They're right in the back row. My
19 friends were dismayed with the mitigation measures
20 described in the Environmental Impact Statement. First
21 let's be clear about what mitigation is. According to
22 Webster's, mitigation is defined as an action that
23 softens, causes to be less harsh or hostile, so mitigate
24 means not to eliminate, just to make less severe.

25 When you're talking about metals that are deadly

1 to plant and animal life, including man, it doesn't seem
2 much to mitigate matters. You are in effect saying
3 that rather than to poison us a lot, you will just
4 poison us a little. Given what we are hearing tonight
5 about the food chain, the accumulation of toxic metals,
6 any amount is too much. Mitigation is meaningless.

7 Some of your mitigation measures include the
8 alternative tailings disposal methods. Each one has its
9 own problems, ranging from being too expensive, too
10 impractical, to being inept, to being as potentially
11 destructive as the conditions you are trying to mitigate.

12 You plainly state even with mitigation measures
13 there will be many unavoidable, irreversible, and adverse
14 effects.

15 One of the premises you use to assume mitigation
16 throughout your report is the idea of assuming compliance.
17 It goes like this, assuming that the requirements and
18 the regulations are complied with, there will be no
19 contamination of water resources. Assuming compliance?
20 The quality of life of uncouneted people rests on the
21 assumption that the lead industry will comply. Not much
22 comfort when regulations and restrictions are already in-
23 adequate and not in force. What assurance do we have
24 of compliance? What is their previous record? Not good
25 from the evidence of the Old Lead Belt in Viburnum.

1 Who will police them? What about after-hours dumping and
2 human error? The premise that compliance can be enforced
3 would be laughable if it were not so potentially harmful.
4 The more of your so-called litigation measures I read,
5 the more disgusted I become with your apparent lack of
6 regard for the people who live here. You must think
7 we're all idiots. Your selection beginning on page 59
8 all but says so. According to you, we are all poor,
9 uneducated, and unemployed.

10 Well, it ain't necessarily so. The poor, un-
11 educated, and unemployed are concerned about their
12 environment. We don't buy what you're saying about this
13 Environmental Impact Statement, and you can't pull the
14 wool over our eyes. This lead mining proposal is a
15 threat to our lives. We say no to the mining in the
16 Mark Twain National Forest. You know here tonight I've
17 had people threaten me. I have had people say they
18 were going to stick this. This came right from Alton,
19 Missouri. Is it going to be in your back yard next?

20 I live 600 yards away from the river, 600
21 yards. How far away from it do you people live?

22 MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Cindy Biggerstaff,
23 followed by Francis Stein. Is Cindy here?

24 (No response.)

25 Okay. Francis Stein is next up then.

1 He will be followed by Kim Heise.

2 MR. GEORGE ROLLINS: I would like to say that
3 a group of us went up to St. Louis and to Jefferson City
4 to give our views of what we thought about this problem,
5 and while we were up, they were polite enough to be
6 quiet and listen to us in a mannerly manner. And it
7 would seem that the least that we could do would be give
8 them the same consideration.

9 **41C** MR. FRANCIS STEIN: I will have to agree with
10 him in the statement he just made. I attended both
11 meetings in St. Louis and Jefferson City both.

12 Good evening, my name is Francis Stein. I am
13 a purebred and proud to be hillbilly from Shannon County.
14 After listening to many of the comments and statements
15 regarding the mines, I once again feel compelled to
16 speak in favor of mining in the study area.

17 The opposition continuously states that the
18 mine is only a temporary fix. They say that tourism
19 is a solution to our problem, but I have not heard even one
20 of them offer to come to our area and invest the money
21 to build motels, campgrounds, and stores that go along
22 with the tourism trade. If this is our salvation why
23 are they not here building these things and getting rich
24 from the tourism which is to be our salvation?

25 There has been a lot of opposition to mining

1 because of the possible degradation of our beautiful
2 streams and rivers and fresh water. Is it not also
3 possible that mining will improve our streams and rivers?
4 Again, we are told of tourism; The mines will benefit
5 all the towns and counties around the impact study, not
6 only Winona, not only Alton, but all of the towns around,
7 Freemont, the whole community of Greenwood Forest, because
8 some of the people that live there would be able to go
9 out and get jobs with the mines to help support their
10 community.

11 I would like to take this opportunity to clarify
12 a point that was made last night when asking for an ex-
13 tension on public comment. The point was regarding the
14 illiteracy in our area. This was also referred to by our
15 superintendent of schools. It is not because of poor
16 schools or poor education and not having an opportunity
17 to get this education, but because who needs a high
18 school education to run a chain saw or wash dishes? And
19 that's all there is to it.

20 I, and I believe I can speak for a great
21 majority of the people here, and who have been here and
22 left because of the extended length of this meeting,
23 get the feeling that the opposition wants us to move
24 out of our homes, off our rivers, and when I say ours,
25 I mean yours and mine, and everybody's, out of our forest,

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1 I know everybody's tired and a lot of people have a lot
2 of really important things to say tonight, and I know
3 there's probably a long list after me, and I appreciate
4 the fact that you're still here.

5 My name is Kim Heise, and I'm a veterinarian.
6 I live in Van Buren and I operate River Hills Veterinary
7 Clinic, which includes a full service animal hospital in
8 Van Buren, and a staffed clinic here in Winona.

9 Tonight, however, I am speaking not for myself,
10 but for the Van Buren Chamber of Commerce. The Van
11 Buren area Chamber of Commerce consists of 54 members at
12 present, most of these people being area businessmen,
13 businesspeople I should say, and about half a dozen
14 individuals. A few of our members are as far away from
15 Van Buren as Poplar Bluff, Doniphan, and we even have a
16 member in Mountain View.

17 Our group recognizes that there is a great
18 need for economic development in the Eastern Ozarks,
19 and we generally favor anything that will bring outside
20 money into the area. We also appreciate our area is
21 unique in Missouri and yes, unique in this country for
22 its clear, free-flowing streams, its rugged hills and
23 bluffs, its caves, its birds and wildlife, and its
24 plant life.

25 At our regular meeting on Tuesday of this week

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1 so they can enjoy it, but not for us to enjoy.

2 You know, I now know how the American Indian
3 must have felt when he was forced from his homeland,
4 because this is my homeland, my father's, my grandfather's,
5 and my great grandfather's before me.

6 We are willing to share what we have. Why are
7 they not willing to compromise so that we may continue
8 to live and exist on this land in the future? Is it
9 because they want it to become a national park extending
10 from Interstate 44 to the north, from Interstate 40 to
11 the south, from Interstate 35 to the east, and to the
12 Kansas/Missouri border on the west? So that they may
13 see it as what it used to be instead of what it is?

14 And Ladies and Gentlemen, I for one wish to
15 say thank you for the outstanding work that you the panel
16 have done the draft EIS. I hope and pray that your work
17 is outstanding on the final Impact Statement. I am
18 in support of the mines. I would also like to extend an
19 invitation to all of you, as we may in Shannon County,
20 come stay a day or lifetime, and enjoy our time with us.
21 Thank you.

22 MR. VOGT: Kim Heise is the next speaker,
23 followed by James Blanton.

24 **42C** DR. KIM HEISE: First of all, I would like to
25 thank everybody who's still here for bearing with us.

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1 the issue of the proposed mining in the Mark Twain
2 National Forest was discussed. I must say that a wide
3 variety of opinions were expressed by individual chamber
4 members, much as we've heard here tonight, all the way
5 from the complete ban of mining to unrestricted mining.

6 As a group, however, we all agree on certain
7 points. We are concerned about the effects mining would
8 have on water quality, scenic beauty, and the peace and
9 quiet that people come here to enjoy. Two-thirds of the
10 chamber members over in Van Buren or near Van Buren make
11 the majority of their income from tourist-related
12 businesses. And as a matter of fact the economy of
13 the entire area is closely dependent on tourism, even
14 for those of us like myself who are not directly tied
15 to the tourism industry.

16 So we are concerned, when I say we I mean
17 Chamber of Commerce, we are concerned when the Environmental
18 Impact Statement says that the water quality would be
19 adversely affected, and there are certain quote unavoidable
20 adverse effects. We are aware that dye tracing has
21 been done in the study area, and that the dye tracing
22 indicates that all the drainage from the study area re-
23 surfaces one or two places, and that's Big Spring and
24 Eleven Point River.

25 Now I want to be sure you understand that the

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	1	Van Buren Chamber of Commerce is in favor of growth and
	2	prosperity in the area. However, before any mining
	3	permits are issued, we would like to feel safe that
	4	mining will not harm the beaches that set this area apart
	5	and make it special, the things that draw tourists back
	6	year after year, even from other countries--we had
	7	people there from Australia last summer--the things that
	8	we enjoy daily because we are lucky enough to live here,
	9	the things that many people's lives are already dependent
	10	on. The Van Buren Chamber of Commerce favors mining,
	11	as long as the proper safeguards will be taken.
	12	Thank you.
	13	MR. VOGT: Than you. The next speaker is
	14	James Blanton, following by Shane Webb.
	15	43C MR. JAMES BLANTON: Good evening. My name is
	16	James Blanton. I'm from Springfield, Missouri. I
	17	represent the Ozark Environmental Coalition, Ozark
	18	Society, National Audobon Society, and the Sierra Club.
	19	I have a prepared statement which I will submit to you
	20	upon reading it.
	21	The draft Environmental Impact Statement
	22	hardrock mineral leasing of Mark Twain National Forest
8	23	recommends Alternative D as the most appropriate.
	24	That decision should be reconsidered. First, Alternative
8	25	A, no leasing, may not have been seriously considered.

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	1	Alternative C, the forest plan, seems to have
	2	been rejected because the mining interests contend this
	3	alternative would be economically infeasible. Such a
8	4	claim should be reconsidered. Economists frequently point
	5	out that raw materials such as lead are mined according
	6	to supply and demand. If the demand exists, prices will
	7	rise, making mining operations economically viable.
	8	If these lead deposits are needed, the price of lead will
	9	climb to meet the higher costs inflicted by giving
	10	maximum environmental protection as provided for in the
	11	current Forest Plan.
	12	If the price does not rise because the lead
	13	resources are available, the only benefit is to those
	14	who would profit from development. National interest
	15	would not be served.
	16	The selection of Alternative D means to be
	17	reexamined. This document claims that existing agencies
	18	can protect natural resources through the existing laws.
	19	The test of that claim would seem to be the Viburnum
	20	model. That area has a long history of mining. Conse-
	21	quently, some ecological comparisons can be made to the
	22	area covered in the EIS. In fact, this EIS frequently
4	23	refers to Viburnum in its discussion of mining operations
	24	which are likely to occur, but nowhere does this document
	25	discuss the environmental impact of mining in the

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4	1	Viburnum area. Without that analysis, this document is
	2	incomplete, and if those studies have been done and not
	3	included, this report is biased. Such comparisons should
	4	be made before the EIS is finalized.
	5	Finally, this document does not address the
	6	question of lead mining in a larger context. How many
	7	workers from Viburnum would end up in these mines?
	8	In relationship to that, how many new jobs would actually
	9	be created? What would the health impact be on the
	10	miners and their families? Do the Viburnum miners suffer
	11	any ill effects from exposure to lead? Is there even
	12	a future market for lead since many federal agencies
	13	are trying to remove lead from gasoline, paints, and
	14	most consumer products?
	15	At this point, the study is inadequate for
	16	the Forest Service to take any position except for
	17	recommending no leasing. The natural resources are
	18	much too valuable to gamble on inadequate leasing.
	19	In conclusion, I would like to say on behalf
	20	of the Ozark Environmental Coalition as also as Chairman
14	21	of the Ozark Society, that we would formally like to
	22	request a sixty-day extension for the purpose of
	23	public inquiry and comments. Thank you very much.
	24	MR. VOGT: Thank you. After Shane Webb, we'll
	25	have Greg Iffrig.

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	1	44C MR. SHANE WEBB: Good evening. My name is
	2	Shane Webb. I'm the conservation committee chairman for
	3	the Ozark Mountain Baptists. We're a community organi-
	4	zation with members throughout Southwest Missouri.
	5	We have great concern for the water quality of our streams,
	6	and the threat of hardrock mineral exploration and
27	7	mining no doubt will have adverse effects on the natural
	8	resources of the National Forest. We base this decision
	9	on the facts stated in the Environmental Impact Statement.
	10	Areas of concern are the threat to public
	11	health, impact on wildlife, and air quality. We feel
	12	there has been inadequate time to familiarize ourselves
	13	with the issue at hand and request a reasonable ex-
	14	tension, 60 days, to respond. We intend to follow up
	15	on this hearing with an official response from our
	16	organization, and that's why we're asking for this
	17	extension.
	18	MR. VOGT: The next speaker is Greg Iffrig,
	19	followed by Linda Rigger.
	20	45C MR. GREG IFFRIG: My name is Greg Iffrig,
	21	and I'm here representing the membership of the Sierra
	22	Club which has its membership in the southwestern quarter
	23	of Missouri. I wish to thank the Forest Service for
	24	allowing the public to comment on this document. We
	25	have held a long interest in forest planning in Missouri

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over a good number of years. We have closely followed activities that have led to the Irish Wilderness designation and protection of the Eleven Point River.

The issue here tonight goes far beyond any discussion of specific areas, whether it be Greer Spring, the Irish Wilderness, or the Eleven Point. I think the Sierra Club, and in my mind personally, there's several basic very fundamental issues that are critical and seem to be at stake here from our review of this plan.

As citizens of Missouri and citizens of the country, everybody in this room, all the people that left, have to depend on state and federal agencies to provide them with much more than jobs, with much more than scenic resources, places to recreate. All that is irrelevant if we don't have clean air to breathe and clean water to drink.

I think that the Forest Service in their summary of the Environmental Impact Statement, which in itself was a little intimidating, covers 125 pages of what appears to be good, solid information. The Forest Service abstract, which is an attempt to summarize the document, approximately one-third of the summary the Forest Service indicates that any implementation of acts towards mining would result in

an unavoidable and adverse effect to water resources, and I think we're very concerned about that.

We have expressed our opinions, both in St. Louis and Jefferson City, and here tonight, and I won't take up any more of your time or the people's time here. I have written comments which I'll deliver to you and the chapter in Missouri intends to follow this up with a fuller review and fuller written comments to the Forest Service. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: The next speaker will be Linda Rigger, followed by Sue Skidmore.

46C MS. LINDA RIGGER: My name is Linda Rigger, and I live in Dixon now. I was born and raised in DeSoto. I'm with the environmental group of Southwest Missouri State University. I'm here to ask you to extend your comment period today. We need more time to look over the report. The issues are very important and we would like to comment on them. This has been real interesting tonight. This is the first time I've been to one of these and I've learned a lot. I think that there's has got to be a compromise. I don't think mining is the answer to the problem. There is a problem, I realize that, but I don't think mining is the answer. I think the people here are capable of finding another way to deal with the problem in the county, but I am here

to ask for an extension of the comment period. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. Sue Skidmore will be next, followed by Ricky Martin.

47C MS. SUE SKIDMORE: Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I'm Sue Skidmore of Springfield, and I'm representing Earth First! of Springfield.

Earth First! of Springfield supports Alternative A for complete protection of the wilderness as the only alternative presented in the draft EIS prepared by the Forest Service and the BLM which is compatible with Mother Earth and her inhabitants, and that is no mineral leasing on a 119,000 acre study area in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties in Missouri.

There are many concerns and considerations involved. The water pollution would be a real threat to the health and well-being of the people of the surrounding area as well as the wildlife and fish. The water pollution is a definite cause for alarm here, not just due to the groundwater runoff, and possible tailings dam breakages, also due to the karst topography and sink-hole phenomenon. For example, north of West Plains in Howell County, the Missouri Conservation Commission scouted carefully for a spot to put a lake. They found a good site and built a dam, but it will not hold water. It is known as the Dear-Davis Lake.

Another example is of a sewage lagoon in West Plains leaking through to underground waterflows and consequently polluting Mammoth Springs and waterwells south of West Plains for miles. Once the water is polluted, it cannot ever be completely purified again. There is a health advisory incurred in 1980 at Big River from Leadville to Mammoth Access which is a 40-mile stretch that bottom-feeding fish not be consumed. This was from a tailing dam rupture.

From all this pollution and from working directly with lead there is danger to people's health and well-being. The continued intake of small levels of lead for long periods may result in a type of poisoning similar to that which follows the injection of a large amount at one time. This is because lead is stored in the body in the bones and may be released into circulation.

Children are especially susceptible to lead that is injected. For adults and children all solid particles of lead that are inhaled are trapped in the lungs and the lead is absorbed in the bloodstream. Lead may damage the kidneys, liver, reproductive system, blood creation, and basic cellular functions.

In the face of all of that, the question arises, do we really need lead? We are removing it from paint and gasoline, and now batteries are being developed that

don't require lead. Why don't we just recycle what we have. Is the Bureau of Mines protecting special interests when they say lead mining is safe here? I say yes. Lead mining is hazardous to our health and to the environment. There is sadly no guarantee that the jobs the local people seek will be theirs. Why not look seriously into safer jobs, both for the people and the environment, jobs such as pride in the beauty and clean environment.

I would like to share a quote with you by Joseph Woodkrutch, Wilderness and the idea of wilderness is one of the permanent homes of the healing spirit. Without spirit and without health and well-being, what else does one have?

We feel that this is inadequate time allowed to become familiar with the ramifications of this issue. Please extend the comment period 60 days to allow time beyond the holidays for public review. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Ricky Martin will be next, followed by Dale Johnson. Is Ricky Martin still here?

(No response.)

MR. VOGT: Dale Johnson will be next, followed by Wayne Griffith.

48C MR. DALE JOHNSON: I'm Dale Johnson, and I'm from down at Alton. I would like to commend the

Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for the time they have spent in making this study and preparing this Impact Statement for public consideration.

By this late hour, I'm thoroughly confused. I think back several months ago when the discussion was about seventeen-thousand acres down here. At that time there was a person who spoke and said that if we would just make that area designated the Irish Wilderness the tourist dollars would come flowing in.

Well, I'm president of the chamber of commerce of Alton, and we haven't seen it. Yet tonight that same speaker comes back here to this meeting and says, if you will just ban this mining the bird-watchers' dollars will come flowing in. Well, I question whether that may happen.

Also, there's been several speakers here tonight that have spoken their concern about clean water, yet many of those same people oppose bottling a small percentage of the water in Greer Spring in order that some of our fellow mankind might have some good drinking water.

Now, would they rather see some of that water bottled, or that water flow into the Gulf? Also, it's been pointed out that this is a tourist area. If we could import enough tourists in that area to generate

the income that 800 jobs would provide, and pile those people all up and down the Eleven Point River, we would see what pollution in the Eleven Point, Current, and Jacks Fork Rivers would be like. Maybe we could scoop up the human feces and use it for that organic farming.

I'm not here representing any organized group or club that can boast about their hundreds or thousands of members that they might have, and they seem to be the ones to oppose everything that might create some economic benefit for this Ozark area. Just last week I was visiting with a young gentleman from Alaska, and he told me that he had offered to pay membership to one of these environmental groups. He was actually seeking membership. They told him, we'll accept your membership but you'll not have any input in what we stand for. That will all be set by the higher echelon.

Just last evening visiting with a local resident here in Alton I mentioned about one of the speakers at the meeting in St. Louis Tuesday night, and what organization he said he was representing, and what they stood for, and that resident's answer to me was, if that's what they stand for, my membership will cease.

However, I am part of some of the finest people on God's earth, and that's these people here in

Oregon, Shannon, and Carter Counties. We don't claim to have all the answers, but I would just like to point out that you have not heard these local people criticize this draft tonight. This is not to say that we agree with all your policies and decisions, but we do feel that if the mining were to come in this area, that the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have the expertise to supervise the proper protection and handling of the area.

It's been pointed out by several people here earlier in the evening that we local people have been accused of saying that Mark Twain National Forest belongs to us. This is false and foolish, as many of you realize.

I was hoping some of the news media would still be here. I wanted to challenge some of the articles they have been publishing in the paper. For example, in Tuesday's paper of this week--Wednesday's paper rather, the article says, The tract, speaking of the study area, says the tract is bordered by the Irish Wilderness area and includes Greer Spring. To my knowledge, Greer Spring is still privately owned. I challenge the paper. However, I will admit that this is an Associated Press release, but this is the kind of false propaganda that we receive from our news media

trying to promote their cause.

A lot of us may not be as well educated as some of these environmental speakers who have indicated they are economists, engineers, et cetera, but we're proud of this Ozark area. We helped to preserve it for many years, and we will continue to do so, but at the same time we do not believe that it is wise to set aside these thousands of acres just for a playground for the urban environmentalists.

We've heard much concern expressed about the protection of our wildlife and the fish in our streams, and we all share this concern, but I read in my Bible in the Book of Genesis where God created the heaven and the earth, and after the creation of all living creatures, God blessed them with instructions to be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it.

The same God that created this universe put the minerals in the Mark Twain National Forest, and also gave man the ability to utilize these valuable resources. Also when you turn on your T.V., read your daily newspaper, the concern is over the huge national deficit. Not only would mining in this area help the local economy by providing much-needed jobs, generating some much-needed revenue for our local government and public school system, it can also be helpful

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down here with him because I love this country. Now we live in a mobile home camper, a camper like you would drive to go on vacation somewhere. There's three of us in there and we find it very difficult to make ends meet, and we have no way of income besides what my father makes on union dues where he went to St. Louis to work to make this union dues. He's retired, he draws social security, and I draw social security. That's the only income that both of us have. It amounts to right around \$900 a month, plus we have to pay rent, utilities, and so forth, and all of that.

I want to stay in this area, but there is no job future here, so I signed on for four years in the Army, because when I did this, I went in on the late entry, there was no hope of jobs in this area, and now that there's hope coming in, these ladies and gentlemen which oppose this are trying to shut us out of these jobs, and without these there is very little hope of very many of our graduating class staying here.

These ladies and gentlemen sit in their plush offices, these middle-range taxpayers, they're all griping about paying on welfare. Now we have a chance to go out and earn our own living and get off of welfare. Why don't they let us take it?

MR. VOGT. Thank you. The next speaker is

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in reducing this national deficit.

I would like to strongly recommend that this panel consider Alternative B. Thank you.

MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is Wayne Griffeth, followed by David Hild.

49C MR. WAYNE GRIFFETH: Tonight Ladies and Gentlemen I would like to make a point to the gentleman who was so bold with his sign. I believe that it is the right of every individual in America to voice his opinion, but this gentleman's sign seem to be a anti-drug commercial. As you know, it said just say no, which is the slogan they use on anti-drug commercials, and it also said Times Beach, and Love Canal, which are both contaminated by dioxin which is a pesticide used to treat these organic blueberries and so forth, these alternatives to the mining that we were supposed to do to make our money. I believe it is very hard to pull dioxin out of a lead mine, myself.

Also, I'm a senior here at Winona High School. I came here my freshman year. My mother went to business college in Springfield for one year so we could move up there and she would have a job to support us. At the end of her college we went up there, for two years we lived there, and my mother and father split up because he could not stand the city life, and I came

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David Hild, followed by Otis Farris.

50C MR. DAVID HILD: My name is David Hild. I live near Springfield, Missouri, Box 43, Willard, Missouri.

First I want to say I moved here from Kentucky. I consider myself a Kentucky hillbilly. I've got a high school education and I'm proud of that. I never had the opportunity to go further. I'm not a corporate executive, and I don't have a corporation. I'm not a bank president or anything like that. I'm a past and presently an officer in the White River Group Cierra Club based in Springfield. As I say, I'm not a corporate executive. I pick up after animals. I've done that for 13 years.

One of the things that burns me here, and really one of the reasons I joined the Cierra Club a few years ago was my concern for the environment. I grew up in Kentucky in a moderate-sized city with big pollution and things. I used to spend the summers and spring break with my grandpa, and talk about animals and woods and learned to appreciate it, and one of the miseries that I experienced was living in a city in suburbia.

For seven years I made a lot of money as a public employee. I hated it because this was a state that had nothing left, virtually nothing left at least in that area, those natural areas. It was a monoculture

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1 of corn. I didn't like living there, so I took a big
2 cut in pay when I saw a job available in the Ozarks to
3 come and live closer to a community like this.
4 MR. VOGT: Thank you. The next speaker is
5 Otis Farris, followed by Millie Osborne.
6 **51C** MR. OTIS FARRIS: I would like to let you know
7 that my great great grandfather was the first of my family
8 to come to this area. Since then every generation has
9 been born here. I myself have a young son and another on the
10 way. I heard about this lead mining so I went to look
11 at the lead mining. I looked at the lead mining in
12 Ellington. As long as the federal government is checking
13 on the safety precautions, why should we have to worry?
14 As long as we trust our government, what's to worry about?
15 They're going to make sure it's safe for us.
16 They always have. We haven't died yet of nothing, so
17 why should we start worrying now? I wouldn't take a
18 chance with my children, and I'm not worried about the
19 mines coming here. I'm in favor of it, because we need
20 the jobs, not me personally, I'm ready to retire, but
21 there's people up here starving. The environmentalists
22 don't live here. They don't understand that. Let them
23 go hungry for a week. Let them see their child crying
24 because they're hungry, and then let them tell us not to
25 have jobs, not to let the mines come in. You try it.

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1 Just try going 24 hours without anything to eat.
2 There's people here that do it every day. That's all I
3 have to say.
4 MR. VOGT: Millie Osborne is next, followed
5 by Gary Price.
6 **52C** MS. MILLIE OSBORNE: I'm a resident of Shannon
7 County. I too am concerned with quality of life as well
8 as the water in this area. For that reason, it disturbs
9 me greatly that the biggest concern expressed by the
10 environmentalists is protecting the water so it will
11 continue to appeal to the tourists.
12 I agree that tourism has been a boost to the
13 economy of a selected few, namely the hotel and motel
14 owners, canoe rentalists, and liquor and convenience
15 store owners, and grocery stores. I will tell you, one
16 dollar of tourism has put a loaf of bread on my supper
17 table. How many of you environmentalists would be willing
18 to drink from the Jacks Fork River at the end of August
19 when it is contaminated by beer cans, urine, et cetera?
20 And the Times Beach sign back there with the skull and
21 crossbones, to us it represents not the environment being
22 damaged, to us it represents that we die of starvation, and
23 lack of medical and health facilities. So to most
24 of the tourists that come down here for their wildlife
25 adventure I suggest, and I suggest it strongly, if they

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1 want a wildlife adventure, let them go look up Marlon
2 Perkins, and he will be glad to accommodate them.
3 Thank you.
4 MR. VOGT: Our last speaker is Gary Price.
5 **53C** MR. GARY PRICE: As everyone else must
6 realize, extremely few of the so-called environmentalists
7 actually reside here. Almost all of the real pull
8 for the mining opposition comes from the groups that
9 live and lobby with the legislature of our state and
10 nation. These groups, the Sierra Club, the Audobon
11 Society, and others, are the ones with the real voice
12 of opposition, but they don't live here.
13 Many representatives of these groups try to
14 supposedly inform us of the danger that we are trying
15 to invoke on ourselves. They keep trying to tell us
16 that we are incapable of understanding we're hurting
17 ourselves. I'm here to tell you we're not. Personally
18 I do have my doubts about the safety of lead mining,
19 but I am capable of gathering the facts at meetings
20 like these and others and making and forming opinions
21 relevant to this decision, as is everyone else in this
22 room and everyone involved in the document.
23 Everybody is capable of taking into account
24 and deciding whether it is going to be right for them or
25 not.

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1 I have one favor to ask. I ask them to quit
2 trying to protect us from ourselves, because that's
3 what we are here to do.
4 MR. VOGT: Thank you. That was the last of
5 our registered speakers. We would like to open the
6 floor for people who didn't register. I would like to
7 make sure the people have not already spoken. Does
8 anybody wish to make a statement?
9 **54C** MR. EARL BERNELL: My name is Earl Bernell.
10 I'm a farmer. I have lived near Cabool, Missouri on a
11 farm in the northwest corner of the Mark Twain National
12 Forest. I was born and raised here. I lived here my
13 entire life, and over the years I've had associations
14 with the Forest Service and am pretty well acquainted
15 with the Mark Twain National Forest.
16 During those years I've harvested in the
17 Mark Twain National Forest, and I currently lease a
18 farm from the U.S. Forest Service, I have heard that
19 the Forest Service has done a remarkable job as far
20 as restoring these forests, restocking, and returning
21 it back to his native habitat. They've done a good
22 job.
23 But at the same time, I must say that I have
24 apprehension of the way that I feel they are handling
25 mining issues here in this area in the Mark Twain

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1 National Forest. For instance, in running livestock the
2 U.S. Forest Service is very particular that these cattle
3 do not pollute the water, and as I read the Environmental
4 Impact Statement, the first one and the last one, I
5 feel that they are running roughshod over me, and that
6 they are not making a specific decision at this time as
7 to some of the ways we're going to handle this waste
8 and protect the underground water supply from this waste.

9 The waste is a big drawback of mining. I
10 run a dairy herd, and there's waste that goes along
11 with it, and you have to take care of that waste. You
12 have to do as it occurs, and mining is the same thing.
13 There's a lot of waste and it's toxic waste. It's
14 dangerous. Any mine in that area is susceptible to
15 collapse, and if there's a pond collapses or a natural
16 catastrophe, then your underground water supply could
17 be polluted.

18 Now, I'd like to mention the magnitude of this
19 waste that's going to be generated from this lead
20 mining, and I would to quote Harold Meyer, a geologist
21 with the Doe Run Mining Company. He mentions in the
22 St. Louis Post-Dispatch that with each 5,000 tons of
23 ore mined per day, out of this 5,000 tons of ore, they
24 will receive or they will perhaps get 250 to 500 pounds
25 of lead. The rest of it would be waste. Each day

1 it would accumulate 4,500 tons, not pounds, but tons from
2 one mine. He goes ahead and mentions that in a 30-acre
3 area they plan to have a complex of nine mines, so you
4 calculate the waste that comes from the complex of nine
5 mines, and you're generating ten million tons of toxic
6 waste per year. If they're active for 15 years, you're
7 generating 150,000,000 tons of toxic waste.

8 And I'm not sure from what I see in the
9 environmental analysis that you people know where you're
10 going to put that. I know there's four or five different
11 alternatives. One, they're going to build a pond.
12 That's one alternative, a 300-acre pond that's going
13 to hold 115 billion pounds of toxic waste. Well, I
14 can take you to a pond on my farm that's 20 years old.
15 It's never held a drop of water. It doesn't hold it
16 today and it will never hold it. I can refer you to
17 Don Brown over by Summersville. He and his son were
18 fishing one Sunday and suddenly there in the middle of
19 the pond was a little whirl, just like he had pulled a
20 stopper from a bathtub, and the pond drained.

21 And I don't see no guarantee, I don't see no
22 assurances where this is not going to happen with one
23 of these tailings ponds. You're not dealing with back
24 water and you're not dealing with--pardon the expression--
25 cow manure, you're dealing with toxic wastes that can

1 pollute your underground water.

2 Then you have another alternative. If this
3 looks too risky they're going to pump it back into the
4 earth. This tremendous volume of material comes from
5 the earth. You've got to pile it and stack it out there
6 on a fragile rock formation for storage. Then simultaneous-
7 ly as you pull it out of the earth you create a void in
8 there, a chamber. It makes your rock formation more
9 susceptible to failure. But if that doesn't happen,
10 then there is a second alternative, it's going to be
11 pumped back in, toxic material down in the base rock
12 between two aquifers. Of course it's safe there if you
13 don't drill a municipal well through it, or if the
14 New Madrid quake doesn't strike.

15 They had an experience last summer over by
16 Pacific. It only measured 4.-something on the Richter
17 scale, but that is a possibility and you're dealing
18 with lead poisoning, and I think it should be considered.
19 We have had them, we've always had them, and we'll
20 continue to have them. We don't know where, but they're
21 there. We're on a fault line. We'd better take that into
22 consideration when we pump toxic material back into
23 the earth. It's a hazard, maybe not in our generation,
24 but for the next one.

25 Then there's another alternative I noticed

1 that we might export it. That's a pile of garbage,
2 that's all it is. It is toxic waste. It's a pile of
3 garbage. Who's going to want it? Who's going to
4 want a pile of toxic garbage in their back yard?
5 Do you recall the barge that drifted up and down the
6 East Coast last year with garbage on it? I think if
7 we mine here we're going to have the garbage, we're
8 going to have the toxic waste. It's going to be here,
9 and it's going to be here for an eternity, and we
10 had better be sure that we have a system for it so that
11 our water is safe.

12 It doesn't just affect this area, it affects
13 the adjacent areas. It doesn't just affect these
14 people here. It affects others. That's an important
15 aspect.

16 Another important aspect of it is Mark Twain
17 National Forest public land. It belongs to all the
18 people. It's not to be polluted or mutilated for any
19 specific group. It's here for the enjoyment and enter-
20 tainment of everybody. It should be supervised and
21 maintained. Sure enough, you could come up with the
22 technology and the data that you can mine in this area,
23 and mine as safely as they do over in Viburnum. But
24 I think you're dealing with a different type of rock
25 formation here than they are in Viburnum, and I think

1 you need to take that into serious consideration when
2 you consider a lagoon at West Plains failed and con-
3 taminated wells. A few miles up the road the Conservation
4 Commission went to a great deal of expense and engineering
5 expertise. They built a lake up there and it didn't
6 work. You're dealing with a question mark if you
7 depend on tailings ponds. If you put it back into the
8 ground you're dealing with a question mark. You're
9 dealing with toxic wastes, and it's dangerous and
10 hazardous.

11 This will create an economic high for a
12 certain length of time, and that will be good, but
13 then it will be gone, and you've got these toxics left
14 continuing.

15 But that would be my primary charge to you,
16 the Forest Service, and this distinguished panel, to look
17 beyond emotion, look beyond the pleas of the public
18 officials that were here today, and made their comments.
19 I mean I'm a Christian, I admire their foresight, they
20 got a lot of votes down there, but also they could
21 pass on a debt to the future generation of a stockpile
22 of toxic materials.

23 These gentlemen here represent the State
24 of Missouri, they're not accountable for the federal
25 debt. And you better beware, it sounds good, the

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1 politician does, but you'd better beware, because he may
2 not have read this environmental analysis. I would
3 encourage everybody to read 119 through 122, and see
4 if you can say in your heart and your mind that this
5 mining thing is a safe adventure, because we're dealing
6 with a different area. We're dealing with a different
7 set of problems here within this section of Missouri
8 than they are like in Joplin or like in Viburnum.

9 The Forest Service is the security. They're
10 the army of the people. This is public land. You're
11 the people that are to protect, preserve, restore, and
12 keep it intact as we inherited it. It's a birthright
13 that we inherited; it's a birthright that we should
14 pass on. The bottomline is in your lap. Thank you.

15 MR. VOGT: Thank you. Does anybody want
16 to talk?

17 **55C** MR. PHIL McDANIEL: My name is Phil McDaniel.
18 I am from Southwest Missouri State University, and
19 I guess I am a member of the environmentalists that
20 were talked about tonight. I think we all agree that
21 there are no easy alternatives. But I think there are
22 some misconceptions. I'm not like the environmentalists
23 these people were talking about. I'm not working in
24 a plush office, I don't have money to burn. Times are
25 hard for me also. I think times are hard for a lot

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1 of people. We'll all admit to that.

2 I get the feeling like we're looked upon as
3 trying to keep these people having their jobs, and I
4 think we're trying to offer alternatives. We don't
5 have the answer. I think an answer is something we
6 all have to work at finding, it's not for us to give
7 to them. I hear a lot of people who lived here for
8 a long time, generations, and I think of toxic waste
9 that will be a byproduct of this mining is going to
10 be lasting much longer than the generations that have
11 lived here.

12 And also, one more point is, I hear them
13 talking about the cans and garbage in the rivers. I
14 don't believe the environmentalists who are truly con-
15 cerned, who call themselves environmentalists could
16 really be blamed for the trash that's going down the
17 river. I think that's a concern of all of ours, not
18 to be putting the blame on just one group. I think this
19 is an issue we all have to look at instead of these
20 two groups that are separated.

21 I think things have got to be looked at a
22 little more carefully. It seems like an issue of who's
23 right and who's wrong, and I think it goes beyond that.
24 We have to look at the effects. I lived in counties
25 like this, and so I'm not totally ignorant to the whole

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1 situation. One more point is, the people in St. Louis,
2 Missouri come down here and stop us from mining, and
3 then go back. I didn't quite get the point of that,
4 but I think what they're saying is let's try to keep
5 this area from becoming the same thing as the front
6 porch of the people in St. Louis.

7 I guess that's all kind of vague, but I just
8 think it's interesting that the environmentalists are
9 being viewed as the ones in plush offices instead of
10 the owners of the mines. I think they're the ones who
11 would be in the plush offices, and not the environmentalists.
12 Thank you.

13 MR. VOGT: Anyone else?

14 **56C** UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm from Alton. I
15 was born and raised here. I've been in this gymnasium
16 many times. I am one of the lucky ones from Alton,
17 my father owns a funeral home. I was able to go home.

18 I won't touch on the economic side that has
19 been touched on but even though I could go on and on
20 of stories of hardship. I won't get into that.

21 One point I would like to touch on is as far
22 as the impact, I can go back as long as I can remember
23 and tell stories of what the government has done for us,
24 whether it was damming the Eleven Point, the Irish
25 Wilderness, up to Greer Spring, everything in-between.

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1 Every time something like this comes up, you hire
2 experts and do studies. Almost always before the
3 people wanted one thing, or the people of Oregon, Shannon
4 and Carter Counties wanted one thing, and the impact--
5 the people of the government, wanted something else.

6 For once in our lives we're on the same side.
7 You all are experts. You hire experts saying it's safe.
8 Finally we agree on something. Let's go with that.
9 Thank you.

10 MR. VOGT: Anybody else? Okay. This is only
11 a draft statement and we're going to take all the oral
12 comments we have, and the written comments, and
13 analyze them and change the draft as need be to a final
14 document, and a final decision will be made by the
15 regional forester of the Forest Service and the state
16 director of the Bureau of Land Management, and we hope
17 to have the final out in the spring.

18 We want to thank you all for coming here and
19 telling us your views. We want to thank you for your
20 participation. Have a safe trip home.

21 ooo
22
23
24
25

C E R T I F I C A T E

1
2 STATE OF MISSOURI)
3) ss.
4 COUNTY OF OSAGE)

5 I, Lori A. Knollmeyer, Certified Shorthand
6 Reporter of the firm of Bredeman & Associates, Inc.,
7 and a Notary Public within and for the State of Missouri,
8 do hereby certify that I was employed by the United States
9 Department of Agriculture, Mark Twain National Forest,
10 to record by machine shorthand the proceedings herein,
11 and thereby became the official reporter for the
12 Department in this matter; and that I was personally
13 present at said proceedings and reported said proceedings,
14 and the machine shorthand notes so made at the time and
15 place mentioned on the title page hereof were transcribed
16 under my supervision; and that the foregoing 141 pages
17 constitute a true, complete, and accurate transcript of
18 my said shorthand note to the best of my skills and ability.
19 WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 14th
20 day of January, 1988.

21 My commission expires April 27, 1990.

22
23 Lori A. Knollmeyer
24 Lori A. Knollmeyer, CSR
25 Notary Public, State of Missouri
Commissioned in Osage County

7/18/87

Dear Mr. Moraa,

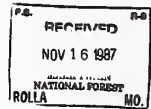
I wish to be put on the mailing list for any add all information pertaining to the proposed hard rock mineral leasing in the National Forest south of Winona.

This letter is also to inform you that I am completely against any drilling in the above mentioned forest. If there is anything that should be self-evident in this day and age it is that NOBODY can guarantee that there will not be environmental damage resulting from mining, regardless of how advanced the technology is. I find it incredible that the Forest Service would consider giving a permit to mine in such fragile and porous structure of Missourian geology. Six years ago I could get four dollars for a scrap car battery. Today I can get thirty cents for the same battery. So much for the need for another lead mine! As for the economic reasons that have been advanced, the people of southcentral Missouri can live without a lead mine (they have been doing so for decades now); what they cannot live without is clean water. I can only conclude that either USX has nothing better to do than waste time and fossil fuel energy on this fiasco, or they are taking the Forest Service for a ride while they dig for something other than lead. The idea of a mining permit next to the Eleven Point river is a pitiful farce.

Sincerely,

Bill Stratz
Bill Stratz
Shannon County Lendowner
Mailing address: 8356 S. County Line Road
Hubbardsville, Michigan 48845

Jackie Waldrep
Rt2 Box 6846
Ozark, Mo 65721



To you,

Please, Please, Please.
Do not let them mine in the Winona area.

You mentioned it would help the unemployed, I'm unemployed, now, no, I don't like it, but I wouldn't risk the beauty of Missouri, in mining, for a job.

That's just my opinion, but from the depths of my heart, Please don't let them mine in Mark Twain. Sincerely, Jackie Waldrep

November 13, 1987



Eric Morse, Supervisor
United States Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I would like to express my concern about the proposed mining of the Mark Twain National Forest, apparently near the Greer Spring area. I don't suppose I need to go into all the reasons why I am opposed to this, as I'm sure that you have heard all the arguments many times.

I just wanted to go on record, as an ordinary citizen who has time for about one float trip and one camping trip per year, as opposed to any mining in this area. I think this is the most beautiful part of Missouri and I would hate to see it's naturalness spoiled in any way.

Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,

Karl Kruse
Karl Kruse

1505 Windsor St.
Columbia, MO 65201

G. G. ROLLINS, President & Chairman
SAMUEL D. LEDGERWOOD, Executive Vice Pres.

MEMBER OF F. D. I. C.

RICK MARSH, Asst. Vice Pres.
DANIE GARDNER, Cashier

WINONA SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$320,000.00

WINONA, MISSOURI 65588

November 14th, 1987



Mr. B. Eric Morse,
Forest Supervisor,
Mark Twain National Forest,
401 Fairgrounds Road,
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:-

This letter is to acknowledge receipt of the two copies of your draft Environmental Studies which I received in the mail yesterday. Last night I read a portion of the study and I will give it quite a study as I am very much interested in promoting the future growth of our area.

I would appreciate it very much if it would be possible for me to make a few comments at the meeting here in Winona the night of December 3rd.

For your information I am eighty-five years old, have been in Banking here in Winona for sixty-two years and am still active at the Bank for a few hours in the morning, meeting the customers, etc. although I am not a computer expert.

I get along real well with all your Forest Service Personnel and every few years they ask permission to run some lines down at the farm East of Winona and I always tell them they are at liberty to go and come as they wish. I am looking forward to meeting you and other people at this very important meeting and you will hear from me further after I have studied the plan, further.

Sincerely,

G. G. Rollins

P.S. Enclosing our bank statement of June 30th, 1987 of which we are justly proud.

November 16, 1987.

Mr. B. Eric Morse,
Forest Supervisor,
Mark Twain National Forest,
401 Fairgrounds Road,
Rolla, Missouri 65401.



Dear Mr. Morse:

I would like to express my opposition to any mining of any kind on the Mark Twain National Forest.

I have known the mining area around Joplin - - Galena, Kansas, Oronogo, Missouri, Miami, Oklahoma, Duenweg, Missouri, Picher, Oklahoma, etc., and I definitely don't think what happened after mining ceased in those (and other) areas should have any part of the operation of the Mark Twain. The scars and polluted waters in these areas, after many years, are still visible today.

One additional thing. I have noticed in the news media (Springfield and others) statements saying that the Mark Twain National Forest has taken in so many acres (thousands in some cases) of land in certain Missouri counties "which used to be tax-paying lands and which does not pay anything to these counties now since the government owns it". I believe the Mark Twain should provide a news release to the media explaining that "these" counties do receive payment from the government for the land taken in by the Mark Twain, from sales of timber, etc. In some cases I am certain that these counties receive more today in this manner than they did when the land was tax-paying. That probably is one reason for it now being in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

L. B. Cook

Southern Outdoors

Published By B.A.S.S. Inc.
The Magazine For Southern Sportsmen

WADE BOURNE:
Southeastern Hunting

Nov. 13, 1987

Mr. B. Eric Morse
U.S. Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I would like to register my unalterable opposition to any hardrock mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. I do so both with an intimate familiarity with the Ranger Districts where leasing is proposed, and also with the potential for environmental damage in these districts should mining proceed.

My overriding concern here is the threat to water quality of the Current, Eleven Point and other rivers and streams in this region. These are among the most pristine waterways in the country. Also, they are immensely valuable to the Ozark economy because of the tourist revenues they generate. To allow them to be threatened by mine runoff is not in the regional or national interest. I'm aware that safeguards for these streams' protection are proposed. But past history shows that such safeguards routinely fail, and streams and groundwater supplies are spoiled despite all good intentions and plans.

I urge you to deny the application for hardrock leasing in any degree or form. The Mark Twain National Forest should remain unspoiled and its waters unspoiled. In my opinion, not maintaining the forest's environmental integrity will be a failure on the U.S. Forest Service's part, and it will represent a sad loss for the American public at large.

Thank you for the opportunity for allowing me to make these comments. Also, my comments represent my personal views on this matter, not those of SOUTHERN OUTDOORS Magazine.

Sincerely,

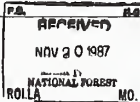
Wade L. Bourne

Wade L. Bourne, BENTON RD., CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE 37040 • (615) 647-7519



CEDAR CREEK LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION

Box 311



Ashland, Mo. 65010

Dear Mr. Morse,

The purpose of this letter is to offer comment on the Hardrock Leasing DLS.

Our membership is generally supportive of USFS management. Over the past decade the management in the Cedar Creek Unit has been quite responsible. Our membership includes a number of professional forestry, fisheries and wild-life people. Our membership in general is knowledgeable about both the outdoor and conservation issues. As a consequence, I suspect that the perspective of our Association is closer to that of the general population in Mo. than to that of most rural landowner groups.

And we are uniformly amazed by the current proposal. If I didn't know better, I'd suspect that some enemy of the Forest Service slipped this plan in to make the Service look bad. It is hard to imagine a way to shoot yourselves more squarely in the feet.

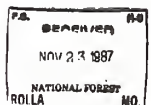
I am not knowledgeable enough to address the technical data presented in the draft to address specifics. However, simple common sense and basic knowledge of karst geology and the world lead market are enough to indicate that the proposal to mine in the heart of the Scenic River/big spring area is both environmentally risky and hard to justify by need for the mineral. The only position which appears to be rationally aided by this proposal is that of the industry. At a time when there is a growing public perception that Federal agency resource management is pro-industry to a fault, the Mark Twain has provided considerable fuel to feed that perception with this proposal. Even among other resource agency personnel in the State there seems to be surprise and opposition to this proposal.

In short, we oppose the consideration of any leasing of this nature without a clear demonstration of need for the mineral. We further oppose the leasing without a consensus among the various resource agencies that there will be no risk at all to the ground and surface water resources in the area. They have far more value than the lead.

Yours truly,
Carl E. Freiling

HUNTING MISSOURI

Whitetail



US Forestry Service
Winona, Missouri

November 17, 1987

In regard to mining in the National Forest, let's not do it. I'm sure there's a lot more than lead in the Forest that could be taken out for profit, and if we let industry get a foot in the door I'm afraid there will be no stopping it.

Sincerely,
Roy Jordan
Ron Jordan

5/109

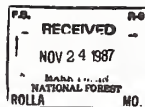
The Complete, Condensed Handbook For All Missouri Deer Hunters.

WHITETAIL

P.O. Box 207 • Republic, MO 65738

Nov. 16, 1987
 P.O. Box 188
 Duke, Mo. 65461

Mr. B. Eric Morse
 Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, Missouri, 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

I would like to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary for Hard-rock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest.

I am concerned about the direct effect of the section of the ground water flow by the below surface mining operations. I found one thing in the D.E. summary on this subject.

I have been told by residents of the Viburnum area that the flow of many of the springs of that area has diminished or ceased since mining activities began. The flow of the Centerville's main discharge stream has greatly decreased, and a small tributary stream now has a larger flow than the main stream as the result of receiving the water pumped from the mines.

I am especially concerned that the flow of Greer Springs will be adversely affected.

Is there any assurance that this will not occur?

Thank you.

Sincerely,
 Lloyd Rainbolt

County Court Of
 SHANNON COUNTY

Camden, Missouri 63446

DEAN COX
 NORTHERN COMMISSIONER
 EMINENCE, MISSOURI

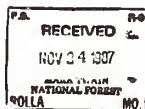
REGULAR TERMS:
 FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, MAY,
 AUGUST, NOVEMBER

MAE RUTH MEADE
 COUNTY CLERK

LOYD RAINBOLT
 PRESIDING JUDGE
 EMINENCE, MISSOURI

FERN O'DELL
 DEPUTY CLERK

JERRY DAILEY
 SOUTHERN COMMISSIONER
 WINONA, MISSOURI



United States Forest Service
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir,

We, the Shannon County Commission, wish to let you know that we are in favor of the Hardrock Mineral Leasing in our area.

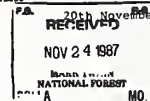
We feel this would be a great benefit to Shannon County.

Lloyd Rainbolt
 Lloyd Rainbolt, Presiding Commissioner

Dean Cox
 Dean Cox, Northern Commissioner

Jerry Dailey
 Jerry Dailey, Southern Commissioner

REGAN KEMMER
 1001 WASHINGTON ST.
 CANTON, MO. 64612



Eric Morse
 United States Forest Service
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Re. Lead mining in Mark Twain Forest.

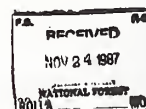
The very thought of a FOREST service even considering mining of lead in regards to the National Forest is an outrage.

6 This area is the heart of the Ozarks with the watershed of many wonderful streams involved. This exploitation by the very FEW for their own profit at the expense of the MANY has to stop.

May I remind you Mr. Morse, that the word SERVICE appears in your title, think on that a bit, and act against the mining.

Truly yours,

Regan Kemmer



Hi:

My name is Michael Stein. I am a 73 yr old Widow, ~~low~~ pure bred and proud of it "Shannon County Whiskey". All but 14 of those years have been spent in Winona and vicinity. I have weathered the depression of 29 and recession of 50's and 60's, struggled to stay on the land. My forefather homesteaded but I made it. I am like many others at the mines will not benefit us, they will surely help the style of our lives to survive. This area's younger generation is in grave danger. Employment is almost zero. Unemployment is extremely high and inaccurately counted. When a Worker collects his Workman's benefits and is dropped from the rolls he is same as dead. Most of our nation split on some form of Welfare. Some fathers have and more are considering divorce and abandonment of families so wives can get A.D.C. Checks and feed children. Some social security recipients go as far as to help feed their own unemployed.

Our industries are leaving and what remains are restructing. Considering a move. Due to the ~~many~~ unemployment caused problems. business are on the verge of bankruptcy and failing. Homes are being sold on the courthouse steps. others facing foreclosure. It is only because of a understanding banker that they remain. However he cannot continue his business because of sympathy and risk failure.

Our children are forced upon finishing school to go else for employment and we are an endangered human species. should be put on the ephinst list.

6 If the mines are to be safe, will not disturb nature's balance as destroy our area beauty then why the fees and to do

In God's plan one species needs a portion of another species to survive. I believe God placed these minerals here to ensure this area's survival.

6 There are enough unemployed natives in the three Counties in which the mining survey lies to live all

6 the required jobs in the mines and surely the natives will not destroy their own paradise.

If God did not place these minerals here for use. Then why did He send men with knowledge, equipment and means to get them out using our help.

Thanker for your time and effort

There are not the dumb, ignorant, gues and uneducated hillbillies the environmentalists claim, otherwise these lands would not be here. We would have destroyed them years ago instead we let them grow around us and willing share with others who have not.

Mildred Stein
PO Box 335
Winona, Missouri 65588

DAVIS BIGGS
CHARLES E. KOPMAN
FRANCIS A. GARDNER
WARD FICKE
PAUL F. JONES
J. PETER SCHMITZ
DAVID RIGGS, JR.
PHILIP HEADNEY
MICHAEL A. FORST

BIGGS & HENSLEY, P. C.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
310 NORTH FOURTH STREET
ST LOUIS, MISSOURI 63102
314 231-6000
TELEX 500550

November 24, 1987

ROBERT T. HENSLEY
(805-1071)
OF COUNSEL
DANIEL HEADNEY
CLAYTON OFFICE
11 SOUTH WERNANCE

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have received a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary with respect to the Hardrock Mineral Leasing proposal.

6 For whatever it is worth, I have a few comments. Some years ago I attended a meeting that was addressed by a hydrologist and I think he may have been an employee of the Mark Twain National Forest. I don't remember his name but in any event I do remember that he said they had put dyes in several creeks that drained into the Eleven Point above Greer Spring and that the dyes had surfaced in Big Spring at Van Buren. We all know that the Ozarks are a honeycomb and so I think there is a real danger of contamination of the ground water. Alternative C as proposed in the statement indicates that it would protect the water quality. I don't know how they do that but it seems to me that this could be a very serious problem if there is any mining activity in the proposed area.

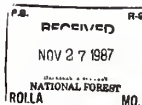
8 I also have some question about the location map, which indicates that the area under study is south of Winona and as located on the map it would seem that Highway 19 would run right through the center of it. The description of the area says that it is bordered on the southeast by the Irish Wilderness. I don't know the exact boundaries of the Irish Wilderness, if they have ever been established, but I have camped out in the Irish Wilderness, and it seemed to me that it actually bordered on the east side of Highway 19. At least once you turned off 19 in that area, you immediately run into what is commonly known as the Irish Wilderness. That is a unique area and I don't think there is any other uninhabited area in Missouri like the one which extends along Highway 19, and it would be very unfortunate to allow any development in that area.

6 As to the rest of the study, it seems to me that you have done a good job.

Sincerely yours,

Davis Biggs
Davis Biggs

DB:lt



8104 Stratford Drive
Clayton, Missouri 63105

November 25, 1987

National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Re: Lead mining in the Mark Twain Forest

Gentlemen:

I can't believe that the U. S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management would recommend any mining of any type in a national forest -- let alone an increase in the amount of mining that might be permitted.

If the ordinary citizen -- I consider myself to be one -- cannot rely on the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to protect our public lands against such incursions, we, as a nation, are in bad trouble. What it means is that the handful of people that are active in the environmental organizations must once again be burdened with the job of trying to preserve the public's lands for the benefit of not only this generation, but of all future generations as well. This is not as it should be. The government itself generally, and your departments, particularly, should carry this burden.

This letter is based on the facts as reported in the press (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, November 23, 1987). I have no reason to believe the facts of the matter are not as stated in the paper. Some specific comments:

6 1. Is the national need so great with respect to the production of lead that we should allow our public lands to be spoiled by exploration followed by exploitation (30 acres) if lead is found? Do all the automobile batteries in the world have enough importance to justify even the smallest amount of damage to our national lands? If the need for lead is so vital, it will be mined on private lands at nice profits to the mining companies. Of that, you can be sure. And, incidentally, that has not

National Forest
Rolla, Missouri 65401

November 25, 1987
Page Two

been the case. St. Joe Lead has gone out of business and the lead-mining towns of Missouri are hopelessly depressed communities. Isn't this so? You must surely know that it is.

6 | 2. Jobs. Everyone feels sorry for the unemployed that want to work. That having been said, must this and future generations be compelled to provide employment for a few people (50, according to the article) by sacrificing treasured national lands? Have these 50 people done everything they could reasonably be expected to do before suggesting, or urging that mining be permitted in one of our national forests so they can have jobs? Did they get all of the free public schooling that was offered them so that they might maximize their employability? Have they sought training or re-training in fields where the likelihood of employment is better than what, if anything, they are now trained for? If they cannot obtain employment in the communities in which they now live, why haven't they moved to other communities where the prospects of employment are better, as so many other Americans have had to do?

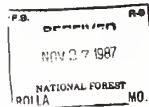
Is it right to ask us, for ourselves and for future generations, to give up some of our national treasures in order that these 50 people can be allowed to live where they want to, as they want to, and have jobs brought to them?

As an ordinary citizen, speaking for himself, but probably representing the views of most thinking, concerned Americans, I want your two departments to protect our public lands. I want you to have your heads on straight. I want you to regard yourselves as protectors of the public land and to oppose any use that would interfere with our right to pass our national land on to the next generation in as good condition as we, ourselves, received it.

Sincerely yours,

Harold B. Bamberg
Harold B. Bamberg

HBB/jh



It is very alarming to me, as a taxpayer, to think that you must change the Plan to accommodate utilization of a nationally significant resource opportunity. Either you had no expert advice when you prepared the Plan or such advice was ignored.

By copy of this letter, I am asking the Chief of Forest Service to personally look into this matter. It could be that the Mark Twain Plan is not the only one to compromise the mineral resource opportunities guaranteed by public laws.

Sincerely,
RB

cc

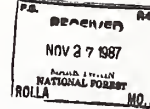
Chief, Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Wash DC 20013-6090



J. B. JAMES
210 N 21ST STREET CT.
ROLLA, MO 65401

11-24-87

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain N.F.
401 Fairground Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

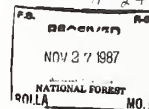
I have read the DEIS Summary for Mineral Leasing (Oct. 1987) and have the following comments:

8 | I support Alt. E. Alt. D (Preferred) is too restrictive and fails to adequately consider the national significance of the potential lead deposits. Local reclassification of 6.2 Management Area seems very reasonable in this case. You would certainly do this type of reclassification if you suddenly discovered other nationally significant resource opportunities and determined they needed reclassification for adequate management.

Minerals represent more of a "national treasure" than any other natural resource on the Mark Twain N.F. Lead production there measurably affects G.N.P. and measurably affects the welfare of nearly every family in USA. Your Plan appears to overlook this important point.

8 | The Summary states that you can ignore this nationally significant mineral opportunity (Alt. A - No Lease) and not have to change the Plan. However, you must change the Plan in order to take advantage of it. This tells me that your Plan is biased against mineral resources and is inadequate to provide for reasonable multiple use.

U.S. Forest Service
Box 937
Rolla, Mo 65401



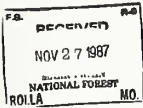
To Whom It May Concern:

According to a Mon., Nov. 23, 1987 Front page article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch the U.S. Forest Service is proposing to allow lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri.

After recently visiting Green Spring and the Eleven Point River National Scenic Riverway Area, Hwy. 19 is its entirety, we would strongly oppose any mining or commercial development in this area.

Sincerely,

Bob Letcher



312 Lancewood
Flat River, MO 63601
November 23, 1987

Forest Superintendent
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that interested citizens may forward a comment to your office regarding the consideration of mining in the Mark Twain Forest.

My comments are in the form of questions:

1. Why would the report acknowledge significant environmental risks, yet ignore these environmental concerns in your recommendation?
2. Why would the U.S. Forest Service ignore the recommendations of the Mark Twain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan? It seems to me, the formulation of that plan cost taxpayers money and yet your recommendations ignore their study.
3. Why would you place a priority on the economic impact of 100 jobs when there would be an environmental impact on thousands of acres? There are numerous industries sitting on less than five acres of ground employing hundreds of people.
4. Why would you recommend allowing a mining company to blight yet another area in Missouri such as they have left in the Flat River area?
5. Why would you ignore the recent "public comment" regarding Greer Spring being made a somewhat commercial area by Anheuser-Busch? This would not have impacted the area anywhere near the impact of a mining operation.

I would hope the above questions indicate my earnest opposition to the ill-advised recommendations of the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

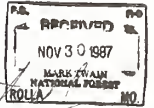
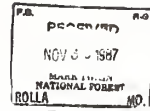
Sincerely,

R. G. Dickenson

R. G. Dickenson

cc: All state and federal legislators
Missouri Conservation Commission

11-24-87



Dear Sirs,

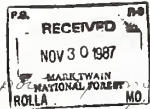
I am in Support of

Mining of Lead minerals
in Mark Twain Nat. Forest.
It will be a big boost to
the Ozark region.

Donna McNew
311 N. Ash
W.S. MO.
65793

-24-87

Dear Sirs:



I am in support of mining
of lead and other minerals in
the Mark Twain National Forest.
I believe this will increase
and improve the economy of the
Ozark area and the State of Missouri.
Furthermore, I believe the National
Forests will not suffer from this
action.

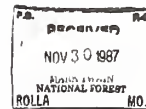
Sincerely,
Nanda Johnson
P.O. Box 55
Wellen Springs, Mo.
65793

Nov 24-87

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter to show my support
of the proposed mining in the Mark Twain
National Forest. I believe the economic
impact out ~~weigh~~ weigh any risk involved
to National Forest.

Frederick R. Rhea
Rte 2 Box 22
Wellen Springs, Mo.
65793



2 -- Plants listed in ...

- EIS** → **Glade**
 * Death camas; *EIS* appendix
 Soapweed, *Yucca glauca* var. *mollis* Engelm.; *EIS*, app 5
 Umbrella Plant, *Silene spaldingii* Nutt. -- Mo; 0
 "One of the rarest plants in Missouri"
 American Currant, *Ribes canadense* Mill. -- Mo; 0
 Golden Currant, *Ribes odoratum* Wendland f. -- undetermined; 0
 Northern Bedstraw, *Galium boreale* L. var. *hirsutum*
 (Hoffm.) -- Mo; (relic); 1-0
 (Daisy Fleabane, *Erigeron philadelphicus* Nutt. -- Mo; -- Ripley only)

Wet Lowland

- Blue-eyed Grass, *Sisyrinchium atlanticum* Richm. -- Mo; 0
 (relic); Howell & others
 Purple Princess Orchid, *Habenaria peramoena* Gray
 -- FT; Mo; 0
 (Pale Green Orchid, *Habenaria flava* var. *herbiola* (R.Br.)
 Ames and Correll -- FT; Howell & others)
 Pale Green Orchid, *Habenaria flava* (L.) R.Br. var. *flava*
 -- FT; Mo; 0

- EIS** → (Yellow-fringed orchid, *Habenaria ciliaris*; *EIS*, app 5)
 Showy Lady-slipper, *Cypripedium reginae* Walt. -- Mo; 0
 (Corkwood, *Leitneria floridana* Champ. -- Mo; 0; Ripley & others)
 Smartweed, *Polypogon monspeliensis* Moench -- Mo; 0
 (Sunderry, *Andropogon scoparius* (Mill.) Blume -- FT; Mo; 0
 Ripley & 1 other)
 Smooth White Violet, *Viola pallens* (Banks) Brainerd --
 Mo; (relic); 1-0

- EIS** → * False Loosestrife, *Ludwigia microcarpa* Michx. -- *EIS*, app 5
 (Ox-eye-daisy, *Aster sp.* Nutt. -- Mo; 0; Howell & C)
EIS → Heartleaf Plantain, *Plantago cordata*; *EIS*, pg 6-2 FT
 Arrow-wood, *Viburnum acerifolium*; *EIS*, app 5
 (Wild aster, *Aster dumosus* var. *condrei* Fern. -- Mo; Howell only)

Aquatic

- (Sagittaria, *Potamogeton amplifolius* L. -- Mo; Ripley & 1 other)
 Maid, *Sagittaria arifolia* (L.) R. Br. -- Mo; 1-0
 (Bur-reed, *Sparganium angustifolium* (Michx.) Schreb. var. *parvulus*
 (L.) Schreb. -- Mo; Howell & 1-0)
EIS → St. r. Duckweed, *Lemna trisulca*; *EIS*, app 5
EIS → * Least Duckweed, *Lemna minima* Philippi -- Mo; also Howell
 Hedrae Hyssop, *Gratiola micradula* Pennell; *EIS*, app 5
 (Clustered Bluets, *Cladium mariscus* (L.) Champ. -- Mo; Ripley only)

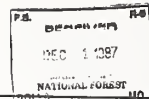
Prairie

- White Camas, *Lilium alatum* Pursh. -- Mo; (relic); 0
 * March Bellflower, *Campanula parryi* E. --
 Mo; (relic); 1-0
 * Button Unskroot, *Adiantum sp.* (L.) Willd. -- Mo; 0

Paul Williams



ARK GATEWAY AUDUBON SOCIETY



Joplin, Missouri
November 28, 1987

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir:

These comments are to be part of the public record dealing with Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest, your file 2820.

First of all it should be noted the relatively short response period (December 24) for all written comments. This, no doubt, will place undue burdens on many people interested in this case.

- 27 My primary concern is water quality, since it is becoming quite apparent that much of our underground water supply is being poisoned from several sources. All of these sources are the direct and indirect results of human activity. Once this water supply is contaminated, there appears to be no technical way to restore it to its original composition.

- 4 On page 69 of the EIS, you deal with water resources and the possible contamination by drilling effluent, while you provide the chemical formula for agents used in the drilling process, you conclude that the toxicity of these combined agents is not known. You do reveal the tolerances on the first two ingredients for bluegills as provided by Roeder & Gamble in 1979. It does not seem prudent to accept the manufacturer's test results in this matter. Furthermore, the entire formulation has never been analyzed for toxicity. I have observed that many times we do not find any evidence of certain chemicals simply because we do not test for them.

- 6 You have pointed out all of the strict regulations that will accompany this lease agreement and that these mining methods will be rigorously enforced by State and Federal regulatory agencies. All of the strict regulations in the world will be absolutely worthless if there is no enforcement. In view of what has transpired during the past 5 or 6 years with regard to regulations, I cannot feel confident that the body politic will allow strict enforcement. Our entire regulatory process is gradually being dismantled.

politicians, at any time, could decide to reduce the inspection task force because of budgetary constraints and there simply would not be enough personnel to see that the regulations are being followed. Oversight will not exist.



ARK GATEWAY AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mark Twain National Forest, page 2

Efforts to reduce the budget will make enforcement impossible.

We live in an area which was formerly the site of large lead and zinc mines, people now living in this area have been told by the EPA their drinking water is contaminated. The heavy metals from the abandoned mines have leaked into their water wells and they are forced to find other water sources. It is worth noting here that the cancer rate in this area is substantially higher than the national average.

- 6 On page 72, you state that the measures set forth in the lease agreement would reduce, but not eliminate the possibility of heavy metal entering the water system. Knowing what has happened to the water supply in the Joplin area, I find this totally unacceptable.
- 6 No where in this report do I find any assurance that, once the mines have been abandoned, there will be no contamination of ground water supplies. I strongly urge you to accept alternate A, NO LEASE.

Sincerely,
 Peter Marsh
 5285 Ivy Lane



COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

6387 DELMAR BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63136
(314) 737-0800

180 MITT ST.
COLUMBIA, MO 65201

INTERSTATE BLDG.
108 LOCUST ST.
KANSAS CITY, MO 64106
(816) 471-4400

December 1, 1987

INITIAL COMMENTS ON THE HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING DEIS, MARK TWAIN NF

The Coalition for the Environment appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management respecting the proposed mineral leasing on the Private Unit of the Mark Twain National Forest. The Coalition has previously commented on the "Environmental Assessment" on June 30, 1986, and the EIS "scoping process" on December 22, 1986, on this USX (now Doe Run Corporation) preference right lease proposal.

Since receiving the DEIS on November 12, we have undertaken to look at the various resources of the expanded study area and its surrounding environs. This has proven to be no small undertaking - it is still ongoing. So, tonight's comments should be considered preliminary in nature. We expect to submit more detailed comments before the deadline for public review, which I understand has already been extended until January 8, 1988. The original deadline of Christmas Eve was no longer practical as the DEIS was mailed almost one month later than planned. We respectfully submit that the deadline should be extended even further until the end of January, as many folks have only recently received the DEIS, and given the hectic nature of the holiday season, more time would seem only appropriate.

- 6 The Coalition remains skeptical of the DEIS findings and recommendations. We remain concerned that a region of outstanding natural amenities might be sacrificed to extract commodities of unproven need or value. And we are alarmed that the DEIS process has been convoluted in such a way as to defeat the Forest Service's detailed resource management plan for the Mark Twain National Forest.

The following points are made in no particular order:

- 6 1) The environmental quality of the study area is clearly at peril, especially water quality. No more sensitive groundwater area could be found in Missouri. The dye-testing experiments reported in the DEIS show that the threat to groundwater is paramount. While surface water generally flows into the Eleven Point River, much of it not more - of the water flows underground into the Current River. The largest springs of the Missouri Drarks - Rig and Greer - may be affected.

2) Whether the nation needs the minerals that might underlie this study area is uncertain at best, but the importance of the area's natural qualities and recreational demands are all too evident. Congress has acted to preserve the outstanding scenic, environmental and recreational resources of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (in 1964) and the Eleven Point National Scenic River (in 1968). Congress has also established the 16,500-acre Irish Wilderness. The Forest Service, cooperating with other federal and state agencies and private interests, is routing the Ozark Trail right through this study area and very close to the actual lease area. These and many other resources have been dedicated for the enjoyment of future generations.

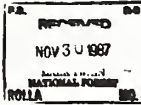
- more -

11-24-87

Dear Sir:

I'm writing this letter in support of mining in Mark Twain National Forest. I believe it will better Missouri and the Country as a whole by maintaining road service and employment.

Cathy Pilcher
R# 30 Box 325
Hill Springs, Mo.
65943



22

November 27, 1987

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir:



After having requested a full Environmental Impact Study earlier this year, and now after having studied your Draft EIS, I am shocked that the Forest Service is recommending mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

I read through the entire Draft EIS, but concentrated my studies on Chapter 4 (Environmental Consequences). This is the largest chapter in your survey, filling nearly one half of the entire book. That is a lot of consequences! I believe Chapter 4 is the most important chapter of the summary when we are talking about such an important and environmentally sensitive area as the study area. Well, I believe these possible consequences add up to an unacceptable risk of long term damage to the study area and neighboring areas.

Studying your "Effects after Mitigation" headings in Chapter 4, I see too many "Ifs", such as "If the sites are reclaimed properly" and "if adequate landscape planning occurred". Also, it appears to me that too much assuming is being done, such as "...Assuming mineral activities would be conducted in compliance with the Forest Plan Standards and State Water Quality criteria" and "Assuming EPA requirements, and State laws and regulations were complied with" and on and on. Also, too many mitigating measures result in only reducing, not eliminating, risks of consequences such as "...Reduce the risk of tailings escape" and "These measures would reduce, but not eliminate, the possibility of heavy metals entering the water system". I could go on and on quoting areas in your summary, but surely you know the contents of the book and can realize the consequences outweigh the benefits.

Also, I can't help mention a few ludicrous suggestions in the EIS. When discussing the effects on the CMS, the statement is made "probably the most acceptable and effective measure would be to advertise recreation opportunities which are available elsewhere". Don't tell us to go somewhere else, you can take your mines somewhere else. And when speaking of approximately 2200 acres that could probably not be returned to their pre-mining conditions, it is suggested that maybe these areas could be used for off-road recreation vehicles or as a sanitary landfill; prime use of our National Forest!

23

- 8 The Mark Twain National Forest is as much mine as it is any mining company, and my vote is for no mining in this area!
- 6 It saddens me that the U.S. Forest Service has changed under the Reagan administration from managers of our National Forest Lands for multiple use, to developers, loggers, road builders and miners of our National Forests. Our forests are in trouble.

Sincerely,

Scott D. Ball

Scott D. Ball
Salem, Mo.
PO Box 170



B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Winding Hill Farm
Box 225
Grandin, Missouri 63943

26 November 1987

Dear Sir,

I am writing you concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties.

8 I support Alternative A for the following reasons:

- 7 I - The lead market is very depressed now, and several mines in the Viburnum Trend are already closed causing a severe depression in that area. This is especially grim since property reappraisal took place during the boom years when the lead mines were going full blast.
- 7 II - There is currently and for the foreseeable future a glut of lead on the market, keeping lead prices depressed.
- 7 III - There is a policy among mining and oil companies to exert pressure on land that excludes and restricts their mining, exploration and drilling so they will have a foot in the ground, so to speak, and therefore cannot be excluded in the future because communities lured by the promise of economic gain will exert political pressure to keep these lands available for exploitation in the future regardless of whether or not there is need or profit.
- 7 IV - The people of this area have lived without lead mining for generations, therefore, they will never miss what they have never had.
- V - That you, the Forest Service, a responsible governmental agency, entrusted with the care of some of the wildest, most beautiful land remaining in the Eastern Ozarks, should even consider any agreement with any other governmental agency or private group or company that would in any way threaten this national and state treasure, is disgraceful. Private companies mostly look for company profit, and the Bureau of Land Management is notorious for its mismanagement of land.
- 27 VI - It is a known fact that pure uncontaminated water not lead - will be the worldwide shortage of the future, and just because we here in the Ozarks are supplied with such a wonderful abundance is not a reason to threaten any of our watersheds. That you could even consider any drilling or mining

27

anywhere in the watershed of Greer Springs, Eleven Point or Current River, that would in any way threaten to pollute the water with heavy metal tailings, is beyond comprehension. For instance, what would a major earthquake in the New Madrid Fault do to your dams? You can give no guarantees to insure non-pollution of these waters as a result of mining, except that certainty obtained by never allowing the threat to materialize.

- VII- Mr. Leo Drey has been negotiating an agreement with the Denning family to purchase Greer Springs and the surrounding land to give to the National Forest so it may be preserved as a national asset. How can you, the Forest Service even think of doing something that could even threaten it? Better to have Anheuser Bush bottling the water than to have US Steel and St. Joe Minerals dumping mine tailings anywhere in the watershed.

I have one suggestion to offer. Why don't you and the Bureau of Land Management create a National Lead Reserve of the area involved, to be developed only in times of national emergency or dire need?

18

I should also like to know just when Section 402 of the Reorganization Plan No. 3 took effect, and why the National Forest Service gave up the right to control mining and mineral leasing on Forest Service Land to the Bureau of Land Management which is notorious for mismanagement. I hope that the Secretary of Agriculture has his veto ready.

I should also like to comment at this time that it seems to me the National Park Service and the Forest Service are using Draft Environmental Impact Statements to circumnavigate their own Management Plans.

Once again, I support Alternative A of the DEIS

Sincerely,

Virginia Blanche Hutchison
(Mrs) Virginia Blanche Hutchison



2707 Missouri Blvd

Jefferson City, MO 65101

314/893-4004



Hello

I'm writing to express my displeasure over the environmental impact statement that would allow mining in the Nat. Forest along the Eleven Point River.

No amount of money paid by the Doe Run Co for mining rights could ever compensate for marring the natural beauty of this area. The real money maker for this region is Tourism. Has anyone calculated the loss of tourist dollars.

Let's keep our National Forests - Forest

Thank You Virginia Blanche Hutchison

25

26

6526 Deerwood Dr.

Route 1, Box 592-A • Cedar Hill, Missouri 63016

November 23, 1987

U.S. Forest Service
Rolla, Missouri

Gentlemen:

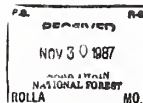
I am 71 years old and am ashamed to say this is the first time I have ever protested the destruction of our environment.

8

Please do not allow lead mining in the beautiful Mark Twain Forest area.

Sincerely,

Theresa Barber



John W. Williamson
122 Wildlife Place
St. Louis, Missouri 63141

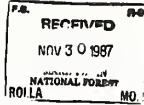
11/25/87

Supervisor,

I presume it is not necessary for me to inflame my opposition to allowing any mining in the Mark Twain Nat. Forest. It blows my mind to think any such action would be given consideration for one second. The possible advantages to our State are a pittance compared to our very real and substantial losses. We don't need to be raped to satisfy someones greed. Stop this ridiculous folly now, and return your energies to your real responsibility of protecting our resources. No mining in the Mark Twain.

John W. Williamson

GIL GRIFFIS
14329 Windcreek Drive
Chesterfield, MO 63017
November 23, 1987



Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service
Rolla, MO

Good morning,

The purpose of this letter is to oppose the development of lead mining by the Doe Run Company in the Mark Twain National Forest. Not only will mine buildings and tailings be unsightly to travellers on Route K, to hikers in the Irish Wilderness and canoeers on the Eleven Point River, there is every possibility that mine tailings will pollute the river. This is contrary to the interests of those that canoe on the river and to the maintenance of its status as a part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

I would oppose the granting of a mining permit even if Doe Run offered so-called guarantees that there would be no pollution from its tailings. However, when the company's chief geologist, Mr. Harold Myers, admits that "We don't know yet how to deal with that," especially on the porous limestone that underlies much of the forest, I believe that they should not be allowed to initiate any operations in the area. Considering the many years of lead mining in the area, if the industry doesn't have that knowledge now, I doubt that they will gain it.

My concern is further increased by additional statements from Mr. Myers who is reported to say that environmental protection measures may be too expensive if low-grade ore is found. Does this mean that no efforts will be made to contain tailings and, therefore, we can fully expect the river to be polluted? Even if high-grade ore is found, what guarantees does the public have that pollution will not occur? As suggested in Mr. Myers above noted statement, we have none.

In summary, I strongly oppose the granting of any mining licenses to the Doe Run Company or any other firm for lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Sincerely,

Gil Griffis

MARJORIE H. WILLIAMS
430 RUNNINGWELL DRIVE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63119

November 27

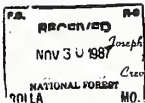
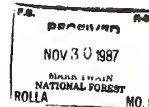
U. S. Forest Service
Gentlemen:

The Mark Twain National Forest belongs to the people, not to some mining company. It would be wicked to turn over large areas for destruction just so some few people can make a few bucks.

Please reconsider.

Yours truly,

Marjorie H. Williams



Joseph J. and Nina M. Knoerle
1656 Pontana Drive
Creve Coeur, Missouri 63146

Nov. 25, 1987

U.S. Forest Service
Rolla, Missouri

Gentlemen:

The Bureau of Land Management in this deal to lease out the resources and land to the Doe Run Co. is to me like the Federal Gov't taking away from the Indians their land and then putting them on Indian land. You to me will be doing the same thing to them as when I the United States. It seems to me to be a deal permits to the politicians who may give something to the politicians. The politicians and the capitalist gain but the citizenry is left sucking wind as usual.

Who knows what the price of lead will be ten years from now?

Joseph J. and Nina M. Knoerle
1656 Pontana Drive
Creve Coeur, Missouri 63146

Conservation of our national resources should be the major concern of your Bureau. Let's not interfere with the Doe Run Company. You try to say the mining will employ 100 people whom, for how long? It seems to me that the people (input data) I think Peterson Steel had a very expensive lease for one year as stated and did not pay enough for the U.S. Gov't. I am firmly against leasing out a part of Mark Twain National Forest ground now or at anytime. It is ten to common sense for a change. Once the resources are gone it cannot be replaced.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph J. Knoerle



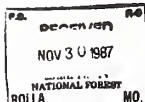
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

555 Vandiver Drive
Columbia, Missouri
65202

November 23, 1987

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Eric:

Thank you for your letter of November 2, 1987. The summary Draft Environmental Impact Statement entitled Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri is a well organized document. However, it is difficult to comment on the impacts of the proposed alternatives. Reference needs to be made to the availability of the detailed Environmental Impact Statement.

The detailed Environmental Impact Statement is very comprehensive and addresses most of my staff's concerns. The chief concern raised by my staff was the possible disruption of groundwater from underground mining and potential groundwater contamination from groundwater contacting fresh rock. A lingering question is: What are the lessons learned and technology acquired from existing development in the Viburnum trend and previous activities in the Old Lead Belt?

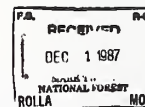
Sincerely,

Paul F. Larson ACTING
Paul F. Larson
State Conservationist

3001 Erie
North Kansas City, MO 64116-2937
11-28-87

PH (816) 471-5832

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

Thanks for sending me a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Oct. 1987. While not perfect, it is impressive in the amount of work, the large number of considerations, the thoroughness and expertise needed in numerous fields, and the obvious intent to fulfill your duties.

However, I think a mining lease is a policy of national poverty. If we are reduced to mining one of our finest natural treasures, we are a poor nation indeed.

I favor Alternative A, No Lease, and only Alternative A.

A few of my reasons are below. I'll send others, with a list of specific comments on the Draft EIS, in another letter. I have enclosed a list of plants from another report.

1) Mining in MNF goes against the Presidential Commission on the Outdoors report which recommends that more greenbelts and wilderness be protected.

2) The mining proposal is profit-oriented, not people-oriented, for public lands. With the expected influx of workers, current trends in unemployment in this area, and the small number of jobs to be created (even with high development), there would be more unemployment, not less, especially for the first three to six years (about 400 more people unemployed in that time). On the other hand some 500,000 visitors would be kept out of parts of the National Forest, and the beauty they might enjoy would be degraded by lowered standards (as set by your national agency) of visual beauty.

3) Habitat disturbance is too great a risk to the migrating bald eagle, our national symbol, and other animals and plants. An area of unusual variety might be degraded in water, air and ecological quality. Money spent examining the proposal might be better spent restoring the cougar and the black bear to the habitat.

I feel let down that I must take time and effort to protect this area from the forest service, which should be doing so. I think many people feel anguished about the need to do that, to try to watchdog federal agencies, I think most people do.

This proposal seems to me to amount to a request for welfare by a wealthy company for use of land that belongs to all. I'm unemployed, but receive no welfare, and can't get it. So I understand the lure of such a project, but cannot support it at the expense of living public resources.

Please recommend Alternative A and deny permission to make a lease.

Thank you for your time.

Paul Williams

Paul Williams

cc: plant list

Plants listed in Rare Plants of the Ozark Plateau ... a Field Identification Guide, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, USDA, 1973, that are found within or near the proposed mining area in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Mr. Morse, this survey is from a quick search of the book, and no doubt will contain errors. I find 30 plants found in the three counties, nine more listed in Howell or Ripley.

Perhaps this book has been superseded by the draft report listed on pg 9-18 of the EIS; you will know better than I do. I made this before I found the plant list in the EIS; I've tried to shorten it, by shortening the list of plants you have mentioned.

** Within the impact area
* Within the National Forest area
? Probably in the MNF, but not found on a road map
? May be within the MNF

() Found in Howell or Ripley

FT -- Federally threatened list, according to Rare Plants ...
NEB -- Listed by Missouri as endangered
MoR -- Missouri list, rare
0 -- found in other counties besides the impact area
1-0 -- found in one other location besides the impact area

Woodland

Ozark Wake Robin, *Fritillaria pusillum*, Michx. var. *osarkana* (Palmer & Steyermark). Steyermark. -- FT; MoR; 0

Loesel's Twayblade; see EIS
Green Adder's Mouth, *Rhynchospora unifolia*, Michx. -- MoR; 0
False Barbarea, *Trachytrochis carolinensis* (Walt.) Vail -- MoR; "one of the rarest wildflowers in Missouri"

Tall Larkspur, *Delphinium exaltatum* Ait. -- Mo R
Eastern Witchhazel, *Hamamelis virginiana* L. -- uncommon; 0
(Black Snake Root, *Sanicula smillii* Michx. -- Undetermined; Ripley only)

Low-bush blueberry, *Vaccinium vacillans* var. *missouriense* Ashe -- FT; 0

Climbing milkweed, *Matelea obliqua* (Jacq.) Woodson -- MoR; 0

Carolina Phlox, *Phlox carolina* L. -- undetermined
Harebell or Bluebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* L. -- MoR; (relic)

EIS

ations. Should they now be despoiled for short-term profiteering.

3) The national forests in Missouri were acquired in the 1930's under the authority of the Weeks Act to protect watersheds and restore forest resources. Much of the area in question was originally designated a game refuge, and it is from this reserve that much of the deer and wild turkey were re-established throughout the state. The mineral leasing proposal is not in keeping with the reason the federal lands were acquired, nor is it compatible with the conservation history of the area.

4) It is interesting to note that Alternative C, which closely approximates the prescriptions of the Forest Plan, would not allow mineral exploitation over most of the study area (and none of the proposed lease area). To our knowledge, no one (from the mineral industry or the environmental organizations) challenged the Forest Plan in respect to mineral activity. Yet, here is the Forest Service (and BLM) retreating from that plan at the first opportunity. The preferred Alternative D is nothing more than resource gettymandering. By redrawing the lines - whether for haul roads, power lines, tailings or mine facilities - along parameters not consistent with the Forest Plan, the DEIS recommends opening at least 50% of the study area to mining activity. This is a political decision, not a cogent resource decision.

5) More specific information on the resource base should be presented for public review. For example, the DEIS reports that the Forest Service has prepared a cave inventory for the Mark Twain, but the number and location of the caves in the study area is not presented in any usable way as to help the public's assessment. We can assume that most of the known caves are located in the Gasconade formation where it is exposed along the Eleven Point and its tributary streams. But can the general public assume anything from the information given?

Based on what we have seen so far, the Coalition for the Environment has no choice but to support Alternative A with no mineral leasing. We will send additional comments later.

For your information, the Coalition for the Environment is a statewide environmental organization founded in 1969. With offices in St. Louis and Kansas City, the Coalition has more than 30,000 members.

For further information, contact:

R. Roger Fryer
Program Director/St. Louis
(314) 727-0600

My name is Nancy Bland. I was raised in Maplewood of St. Louis County. I moved to Van Buren in 1979 and am now a five year resident of Winona, MO. I am at this time an unemployed school teacher and a partner with my husband in our business of gunsmithing and related retail sales.

The main reason most people in our area including myself are in favor of Hardrock Mineral Leasing is because of the economical boost it offers our area. We realize that there is a lot of opposition due to the possibility of detrimental effects on our natural resources.

As a newer resident of the area I can honestly say that I truly appreciate the beauty of our area. I would be the first to complain if I couldn't catch a fish or enjoy the beauty of the Current or Eleven Point Rivers because of mineral contamination to the water. As a U. S. and Missouri citizen I place my confidence and trust in the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management. I believe that they will do their jobs in monitoring the tailings impoundments and thus prevent leakage to these and any other surrounding water sources. I consider this risk in comparison with the decision of a person to have surgery. There is always a risk in surgery but you take it in order that your body may function better and thus trust your surgeon. In this case the mines are the patient. Going forward with them will enable our area and our country function better. The environment is the risk but place your faith in the surgeon or in this case the legislative organizations previously mentioned.

It has also been argued that the Forest Service and the Bureau will not exercise their authority to protect the resources. The very thought of this makes me laugh out loud. Why the state authority that is already down there does such a good job that my husband was checked three times over deer season. When we fish we are frequently checked for registration of our boat, fishing permit, and legal catch. I am sure if a State Bureau had the authority they would do their job to spare embarrassment upon themselves.

As for the destruction and/or alteration of some species there is no doubt in my mind that this will occur. The question to me then is how much and is it worth it. I again say that our state legislation is capable of keeping these changes to a minimum.

There is also no way of getting around a visual change but in the maximum usage plan we're only talking about 3,735 acres of the 119,000 nationally owned acres not to mention the privately and state owned acreage that is offered. Of the 3,300 acres most will not be changed on the surface will still leave an enormous amount of areas to enjoy, appreciate, and tell your children about. If visual detriment is really your concern maybe you thousands of canoeists should start returning each year to participate in the annual trash pickups that go on on our rivers. No that is locally sponsored and widely supported by the locals only. This indicates to me that your real concern is not with total beauty. Instead your visual interest only involves what you can see when you walk in not what you see when you turn your backs an head for home.

The most important issue to me is the economic boost the mines offer to our area. I remember my first class as many teachers do. One of the things that has always stuck out in my mind is that I had 29 students in my classroom, 26 of which were on the free lunch program, 2 of which were on the reduced and one that paid full price for their meal. At that time an elementary lunch at full price cost .60 cents per day and at reduced price cost .30 cents per day. Thus meaning that 26 of my students could not afford to pay \$3.00 per week to eat what in most cases was their only balanced meal for the day. I have many times witnessed long lines that went on all day long in order to receive commodities from the government consisting of cheese, powdered milk, butter, honey, rice and etc. I check out at the grocery store and see more people paying with food stamps than U. S. cash. I have known families with children that did not have water and/or electricity, that live in travel trailers or school buses on a permanent basis. I realize that no company can offer jobs to everyone. I also realize that there will always be those people who don't want to work no matter what. Although, I am confident that there are many people in our area that are willing to work in a mine or on a construction crew in order to enjoy the pride of feeding his family out of his own pocket. Hardrock Mineral Leasing can help provide a better economy in our area where the main but unreliable economy of lumber is becoming a thing of the past.

I am confident that the people in our area do appreciate the area we live in and understand the paradise of natural resources we have surrounding us. All we ask is a better economy to enjoy them by. I believe that the mines and nature can have a positive working relationship together.

DAVID S KALL
2473 SHANNONVIEW
ST. LOUIS, MO 63136
NOV 23, 1977

I read the headline this morning: REPORT FAVORS LEAD MINING IN MARK TWAIN FOREST.

This is a joke! I endorse Roger Fryer's statement that this is "a betrayal of the public trust." What happened to the Forest Service's plan? Paper industry simply have the right to change the rules when an environmental issue gets in the way?

This is a disgrace to our state's natural environment. Missouri is one of the most beautiful states in the country, but it's not going to be in the future if this is the way its environment is going to be abused. The fact that such meaningless destruction would be allowed in this state makes me want to leave here for good!

David S. Kall

DECEMBER 2, 1987

FOREST SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
ROLLA, MO 65401
(AND)
DISTRICT RANGER
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
RURAL ROUTE #1, Box 182
WINONA, MO 65598

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I WOULD LIKE TO COMMENT IN A PRELIMINARY FASHION CONCERNING THE HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING EIS AND THE HEARING PROCESS ASSOCIATED WITH IT. IT WAS ONLY BY COINCIDENCE THAT I WAS INFORMED ABOUT TOMORROW'S PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING THE FINAL FORM OF THE EIS. I HAVE YET TO READ A COPY. NONETHELESS, THREE THINGS APPEAR CLEAR. FIRSTLY, THERE ARE MANY PEOPLE WHO FEEL AFFECTED BY THIS ISSUE, WHO ARE UNAWARE THAT A MEETING IS BEING HELD. WHILE IT IS TRUE THAT PROFOUND EFFECTS IN TERMS OF ECOLOGY AND ECONOMY EXIST FOR PEOPLE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED MINE, NONETHELESS, WE ARE DEALING WITH THE USAGE AND POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION OF A PUBLIC RESOURCE. ADDITIONALLY, THOSE PEOPLE WHO MAY POSSESS THE GREATEST ABILITY TO ANALYZE THE FINDINGS BY WAY OF OCCUPATION AND EXPERIENCE MAY, BY NON-PROXIMITY BE EXCLUDED BY THE PROCESS. IT IS DISTRESSING THAT I HAVE SEEN LITTLE MENTION OF THIS HEARING IN THE WAYNE-COUNTY JOURNAL BANNER (A DISTRESS SHARED BY PEOPLE IN BOLLINGER AND CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTIES WITH WHOM I AM ACQUAINTED). IT WOULD ALSO SEEM TO ME THAT THE PERIOD OF PUBLIC SCRUTINY IS DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE DOCUMENT PREPARATION TIME, WORKING TO THE DETRIMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC INPUT. I WOULD ASK FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD BEYOND THE JANUARY DEADLINE. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS WOULD DESIRE A COPY OF THE EIS AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE:

ALLEN C. KARCHER
STAR ROUTE 2 Box B
HIRAM, MO 63947

THE ZENGELS
2892 ROBINETTE DRIVE
ORANGE PARK, FL 32073

DAVID JAEGRS
2608H SOUTHFIELD CROSSING
ST. LOUIS, MO 63129

THE TRIMBLES
Box 243
BURFORDSVILLE, MO 63739

GARY HARBISON
1316 GOOD HOPE
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO 63701

THE MARTINS
ROUTE 2 Box 9
HIRAM, MO 63947

DESPITE THE DIVERSITY OF ADDRESSES, ALL ARE FREQUENT USERS OF THE AREA.

MY SECOND COMMENT CONCERNS THE PROPOSED UTILIZATION OF A RESOURCE - LEAD - WHICH IS CURRENTLY UNDER SCRUTINY AS A POTENTIALLY MORE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE THAN WAS ORIGINALLY THOUGHT. WITH FEDERAL ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE HEALTH HAZARDS POSED BY LEAD AND NEW GUIDELINES BEING ISSUED, IT FEELS DECIDEDLY PREMATURE TO BE CONSIDERING THE OPENING OF YET ANOTHER SOURCE OF THIS SUBSTANCE. THE DEPRESSED CONDITION OF THE MARKET IN RECYCLED/RECOVERABLE LEAD ALSO SUGGESTS THAT MARKET FORCES HAVE FAILED TO INDICATE THE NEED. WHILE I REALIZE PROJECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE MAY SUGGEST THIS NEED, SIMILAR PROJECTIONS LIKEWISE INDICATE AN EVER GREATER NEED TO LIMIT ITS PRESENCE IN THE ENVIRONMENT.

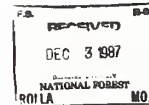
FINALLY, I FAIL TO SEE, AT THIS JUNCTURE, WHY OPENING FURTHER PUBLIC LANDS TO LEASING IS ADVISABLE. IT WOULD SEEM IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF COST EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT TO RETAIN PUBLIC CONTROL OF A PUBLIC RESOURCE UNTIL A MAXIMUM DOLLAR AMOUNT IS REALIZED. WHAT CAN POSSIBLY BE THE ADVANTAGE OF ALLOWING THIS LEASING WHEN PRIVATE HOLDINGS REMAIN UNDER UTILIZED? LET THE STRATEGICNESS OF THE RESOURCE COMPEL LEASING AFTER PRIVATE HOLDINGS ARE EXHAUSTED.

THESE COMMENTS ARE AT BEST PRELIMINARY. I LOOK FORWARD TO FURTHER OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT AFTER A THOROUGH PERUSAL OF THE EIS. THANK YOU FOR YOUR WORK AND PROMPT ATTENTION TO THIS MATTER.

SINCERELY,

Allen C. Karcher
ALLEN C. KARCHER

STAR ROUTE 2 Box 8
HIRAM, MO 63947



Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

I would like to send you my comments on the Draft EIS statement for the Big Springs County in Southern MO, as I was unable to attend the hearing in my city. I oppose allowing preference right leases to any mining company, and oppose the intention of the Forest Service to grant mining rights to U.S. Steel. Please preserve this area. Thank you, Beth Davies
2503 Oxford St. Louis MO 63105

November 30, 1987

Director
U.S. Forest Service
Rolla, MO

Dear Sir:

I was very upset to read in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that lead mining may be allowed in the Mark Twain National Forest. It would be a grave mistake to let this happen. This is a national forest and must be preserved as such.

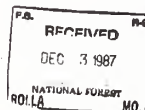
It would be so disheartening to be floating on the beautiful Eleven-Point River (after driving 200 miles to "get away from it all") and see ugly mill sites, roads, and buildings. It's bad enough seeing bear cane and litter.

We really must preserve what is left of our forest lands and wildlife. We cannot keep chipping away at it or there soon won't be anything left. The few jobs these mines will produce cannot be compared to the importance of preserving our national forests. Please do everything you can to prevent mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Janie Brandel
Janie Brandel

3539 Winnifred Drive
Eureka, Mo. 63025



1924 Drew Avenue, So.
Minneapolis, Mn. 55416
December 5, 1987

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest is remarkably well done and complete. After studying it, my earlier fears about the impact of hardrock mining in this fragile area have been intensified. I note the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to veto mining to protect National Forest lands. I trust this impact study will convince him a veto is necessary.

The lead market is declining, and we have good import sources, if needed. Opening up new mines would seem uneconomical. Less and less safe uses for lead are found, and it is extremely toxic. The DEIS points this out, and I quote: "Heavy metals might escape from the mine/mill site to the off-site water resources in several ways. Although good industrial practices can minimize these losses, they cannot eliminate them completely." In addition, oil, diesel fuel and gasoline would be used and could be released into water and soils.

No more dangerous terrain could be found for hardrock mining than this, with its sensitive aquifer and groundwater system, extensive springs, sink-holes, caves and creeks. The DEIS points out that dye tracings show how quickly ground waters move through the area, so the whole system could easily become polluted by mine shafts discharges, tailings impoundment leaks or spills. Three nationally famous rivers lace the area—Current, Jack's Fork and Eleven Point, and all could be seriously damaged by loss of water levels and/or poisonous releases from mining activities.

The jobs mining would bring in are not permanent — when the mines run out, they are lost. Recreational jobs would be fewer as the forest clearings, roads, noise, change of wildlife habitat and commercial altering of landscape patterns would drive away many of the thousands of annual visitors who only come to enjoy the Mark Twain's natural beauty and pristine waterways.

As a Shannon County taxpayer, I protest the issuing of leases for any mining in this section of the National Forest. Once mining is allowed here, its degrading effects would be everlasting.

Sincerely yours,

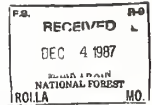
Frances S. Stollie
Frances S. Stollie



Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Route 2, Box 2064
Holts Summit, MO 65043
December 1, 1987

Re: 2820
Summary DEIS
Hardrock Mineral Leasing



Dear Mr. Morse:

Thank you for providing a summary of the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Hardrock Mineral Leasing. In view of the complexity of the subject and the resource consequences associated with this issue, I find the summary document inadequate for reaching an informed opinion.

There are two major areas that heighten my concern. The cover letter states that "this summary and the DEIS documents the decision reached by the Regional Forester—and the Director of the Eastern State Office..." My reading disclosed no conclusive decision. Even if it had, reaching a decision or even indicating that a decision on the action had been reached during the draft impact statement stage and prior to the public hearings flies in the face of the NEPA process and can only call to question the Forest Service's credibility. The semantics of this statement, I surmise, are unfortunately misleading. Secondly, the summary DEIS states on page 11 that there are two decisions to be made: (1) whether or not to issue leases for all federally owned minerals if leasing is consistent with the organic act pursuant to acquisition; and (2) if yes, under what conditions and terms. The administrative relationship between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior are briefly described in the Background section. However, the concerned citizen is not provided sufficient information about the Weeks Law and subsequent changes under the Reorganization Plan to reach an opinion or adequate background to understand any agency decision reached concerning the legality of a lease arrangement.

While I agree that the scoping process identified the proper issues, the summary draft statement does not provide sufficient information on these issues. Hopefully, this inadequacy is not embodied within the draft impact statement itself and only reflects editorial style. My reading begs more information on the Karst nature of the region, the knowledge of various vertical aquifers in relation to the ore bodies and the recharge areas associated with these aquifers; the juxtaposition of recharge areas to potential mining areas and the relationship of these three topics to endangered species residing within these affected groundwaters.

Most Missourians have been sensitized to the many environmental ills associated with the old lead area within the Big River drainage. A comparison of differences, if

Mr. B. Eric Morse
December 1, 1987
Page Two

ony, between the mined area and the one under review would have met that public perception head-on. The summary also notes that the new lead mining area was opened in 1955 and will be played out by the year 2000. Critics will logically point to the long-term alternatives of preserving the nature of the study area versus the relatively short term advantage of mineral exploitation. This argument is enhanced by the summary DEIS which is silent on any speculation of the longevity of these reserves under any of the scenarios. The advantages to the nation of long-term strategic reserves versus short-term exploitation are not explored.

Assuming that mining of these resources is indeed in the best public interest, the inadequacy of the summary provided will likely lead most unbiased concerned citizens to favor the more conservative course of action—Alternative A—simply because of the many questions raised by the document.

I appreciate the opportunity to review and comment.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Bohant
Joseph P. Bohant

Auxiliaries

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD
Southern Missouri District
528 West Battleground Road Springfield, Missouri 65807-4122
(417) 881-1316

November 23, 1987

Richard Thom
Missouri Conservation
Natural Areas Coordinator
Jefferson City, Mo.



Dear Mr. Thom:

My husband receives the Missouri Conservationist magazine which our whole family enjoys very much. I especially enjoy your articles on Wild Flowers as well as this last issue on Living Museums. After hearing the news lately on opening the Mark Twain forest open to lead mining, I can't help but wonder how effective your article is. Due to my job I travel alot thru the whole state of Missouri which takes me thru lots of the Mark Twain Forest areas. Each year that I go I enjoy each seasonal change as I seem to hit them all just at the right time and my heart just praises God for His wonderfully colored and beautiful created country that I have the privilege to travel thru and enjoy. I truly love the out of doors and I contribute that love to my Father who is an out of doors man, who taught me and my Son to love, protect and appreciate God's gift to man His creations.

So I am really disturbed that all of the beautiful trees, flowers, hills and the animals will be destroyed if lead mining is allowed in the Mark Twain Area. Is there any possible way to stop this? Where will the animals go for shelter, food and freedom, if man takes it all away from them. Can't we as humans have some respect for their freedom as so much is being taken from us by others who don't appreciate it and seemly doesn't want any one else to have it or enjoy it. We like them can no longer enjoy the woods because of destructive people. Oh how I wish others loved the forest, a nice quiet walk in the woods, listening to the breeze thru the trees, the birds singing, and the scurry of animals. What a welcome relief from the sound of cars on the highways, sirens and disgruntled people voices.

My purpose for writing was not the above in the beginning but suppose it needed to be said. I would like to receive a copy of "A Directory of Missouri Natural Areas" that was mentioned in your article.

If you feel my letter would be beneficial in saving the Mark Twain Forest from lead mining PLEASE pass it on.

Thank You!

Carrie Dross

P.S. Many of my lady leaders have received most helpful information from your magazine for Nature Badge work.

Carrie Dross
Woman's Minister - Ash Grove

December 2, 1987



Ms. Corine Gross
Auxiliaries
Assemblies of God
528 West Battlefield Road
Springfield, MO 65807-4122

Dear Ms. Gross:

Thank you for your letter and for your concern for our environment. As you requested, I am forwarding your letter to the appropriate person, Mr. Eric Morse. Mr. Morse is the Forest Supervisor of the Mark Twain National Forest, P.O. Box 937, Rolla, MO 65401. You may want to correspond directly with him on this subject.

We are sending you a copy of the Natural Areas Directory. Also, thanks for the kind remarks about my articles and the Conservationist.

Sincerely,

Richard B. Thom
Natural Areas Coordinator

RBT:bss

Eno.

cc: Mr. Eric Morse

6

8

Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Forest Supervisor,

Help! The scenic area of the Mark Twain National Forest is going to be RAPED, RAVAGED and PLUNDERED. Please do not let this happen.

The State desperately needs industry but NOT at the expense of our forests, wildlife and natural resources. The three counties Carter, Shannon and Barry have some very beautiful scenery. In the summertime all the roads in these counties have heavy tourist traffic. The roads are now winding and at times dangerous.

This area is a National Forest and belongs to all the people. We feel it is our right and duty to protect the use of our land mining.

Let the mining industry be what it is.

Sincerely, Lawrence O'Leary,
Little Rock, Arkansas
Robert D. Shelton



Forest no place to get the lead out

There's "gold" in them thar hills — lead ore. South of Winona, Mo., on public lands in the Mark Twain National Forest, untapped deposits of lead are buried beneath the forest floor.

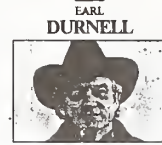
Some favor moving heavy industrial equipment into one of the few undisturbed natural garden habitats left in the world to remove this underground wealth.

The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are interested because it represents a transferring of fixed public assets into liquid revenues helping offset irresponsible government spending.

Public officials from the area favor mining because job opportunities buy votes. USX Steel (Doe Run Co.) is thrilled at the prospect of fattening the purses of remote stockholders from mining leases that do not encounter competitive bids.

There are those opposed to the greedy hand of man poised to penetrate this undisturbed refuge of nature. Local residents, environmentalists and the public that owns the Mark Twain National Forest are not all intrigued by the budding economic romance between the U.S. Forest Service and Doe Run.

The environmental and economic



damage to private and municipal drinking water, the wildlife population, to domestic farm animals and to the tourist industry would be astronomical should toxins accompanying the mining process penetrate underground water supplies.

The first environmental analysis warned water pollution was "inevitable." The draft released by the Bureau of Land Management last week offered little relief from such inevitability except to present a number of waste disposal alternatives with varying degrees of feasibility, cost acceptability and questionable deterrence to contamination of groundwater

supplies. The karst topography surrounding the Winona area complicates protecting groundwater quality compared to other lead mining sites in the state.

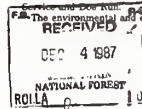
Caves, sinkholes and porous limestone deposits allow water to travel rapidly into underground veins that run more vertical than horizontal. The soil absorbs moisture or waste like a sponge, transporting fluid directly to underground reservoirs.

Furthermore, the area is notorious for collapse of water impoundment construction. Numerous farm ponds, a lagoon near West Plains and a lake constructed by the Conservation Commission testify to the hazards of impoundment failure.

Nevertheless, 200-acre ponds designed to withhold 15 million tons of toxic waste from underground water supplies would accompany each of eight mines. The alternative would be to pump poisons back into underground rock chambers near the New Madrid fault line.

From the milk parlor it appears that all that glitters is not gold. Earl Durnell lives on a dairy farm near Cabool. His column appears Friday in The News-Leader.

Pl. 4 Box 65
Arch. Dec. 12, 1987
Dec. 4, 1987



Dear Sir,

I am replying to your request for comments from the public about the proposed mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

I sympathize with those who need employment, but feel the long-range damage to this area would be economically, as well as environmentally, disastrous.

Mr. Durnell (see above) says it better than I can. Sincerely,
Dune Kart

Miss M. J. Thack, Box 1454
Highway, MO 65257
December 3, 1987

R.R. 2 Box 654
Boysville - Mo 65742
12-1-87

Forest Supervisor
401 Fairground Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

To Whom It May Concern,
It appears to me there are two special interest groups concerning the question of developing an operating lead mine near Winona, Missouri, namely:

1. People desiring jobs
2. environmentalists wanting to keep the forest isolated.

I have tried to look at both sides of the issue, and I have decided to voice my opinion on the side of developing the mine. My reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. Need jobs
2. The people love nature and

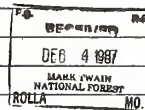
outdoor life any better than the people of Harlan County. If they have been informed correctly about the impact this mine will have on the environment, they would only choose it if the wildlife was preserved. That is the reason they are now living in one of the poorest counties in the state. If they were only interested in jobs they would move immediately to another area.

I do see many problems for the cities located in Harlan and Oregon Counties, if the mine becomes a reality. I would hope help would be made available through qualified personnel and resources to help with the planning of the growth of the schools, roads,

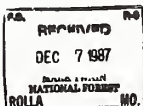
zoning, and ~~and~~ waste disposal. I can see three types of growth problems causing more damage to the environment than actual mining operations.

Sincerely,

Phyllis Davis Dison



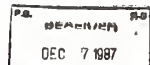
I am definitely opposed to allowing mining on the National Forest.



William L. Sewell
101 Aistrea
Rolla, MO 65401

1/1/87
CWS

Speaking from an educational standpoint.



What effect will lead mining have on the quality of local educational services? The important difference between the Winona location and ~~and~~ mining activities is that it would take place on public lands which are not subject to ad valorem taxes or real property taxes. Thus, we have the prospect of a number of jobs being created, families moving in from Viburnum, Bon Terre, Leadwood, etc.,--the skilled jobs will go to old lead mining hands--not the locale and yet the school will be required to educate the youngsters of these people with no concomitant increase in local resources. Don't talk to me about Federal Impact Aid. Sure there is a Section 2 of P.L. 874 that covers land bought by the federal government since 1938 but the feds actually pay very little, do so only on the basis of similar rough acreage--not the developed land value--and are in the legislative process of either abolishing Section 2 or creating so many administrative blocks as to make it worthless. First, they are proposing a \$30,000 minimum. If the school doesn't qualify for 30,000 or more they don't get any. Let's say that we had 10,000 acres at \$150 per acre and the assessed valuation was 12 percent of that, then we could have \$180,000 X the District's tax rate of .81 = \$1,458. BIG DEAL! The cost of educating a pupil is about \$3,000 and we're talking more than one pupil. The Impact Aid program is also employing stratagems to use after Rollback Prop "C" tax rates and offsets against state aid to further reduce Section 2 payments--result; we can forget any federal assistance particularly with Graham Rudman.

Next you might want to ask about federal forest money? There are lease payments made to the federal government. The federal government sends some to the state. The state government sends some to the county. The county keeps a portion for roads, bridges, and other county works and passes on some to the schools. By this time it's gone through so many hands it doesn't amount to much--2.3 percent of Winona school's annual budget.

So we have the influx of 45 pupils at a cost of \$2,993 = \$134,671. This is to say nothing of the additional classrooms to house them and the fact that Winona is already up to its bonding capacity because of a construction project to replace their run-down school. So far we have focused on Winona but the same can be said about other school districts in the area--a new burden being created but no increase in local tax revenue or in federal or state taxes in lieu of local taxes.

Finally, let's change the subject to the pupils themselves. How are they going to be affected by the mining? It is virtually impossible to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that these activities are harmful to human health. Look at the years and studies on smoking. The tobacco industry still says that a connection cannot be proven between smoking and lung cancer. They are probably right but inference and experience tells most of us otherwise. I would ask you to look at the percent of pupils in lead mining areas identified as educable mentally retarded. I believe you will find in the lead mining areas the second highest concentration in the state. I'm not saying causality--it might just be Ozark inbreeding as some wags have suggested--I doubt that. In any event, the social/cultural ways in the Winona area aren't that different from Bunker or Viburnum. Would you want to gamble the future of your children if there were any connection?

In summary, the Impact Statement fails to consider the impact on one of the most important local institutions, the public school and has not adequately looked into nor disclosed adverse health consequences to residents, workers, or children.

Jim Bliss
1115 Winston Drive
Rolla, MO 65401

Dec. 3, 1987

Dear Sirs,

I am writing in regards to the draft Service Proposal to permit the DOE Run uranium company to mine in the Irish Wilderness area of Missouri. I feel this is a blatant invasion of public trust by our National Forest Department. My hope is that you will think long and hard before committing to this plan. The area is probably one of the most beautiful areas in our state & one that I hope will remain so - that my children & theirs may enjoy for years to come. Please don't sell out - give them entrusted with something very precious - our national forests - keep them intact.

Sincerely,
PAT CHERL1137 Collingwood
St. Louis, Mo. 63132

I think its time to
reconsider this plan, please.

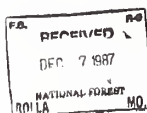
Thank you,

Carol &

Forrest
Schaeffer

PLEASE
remember
your slogan
"CARING FOR
THE LAND ..."

I'm also writing Senator
Danforth & Senator Bond

SS Route, Box 221
West Plains, Mo. 65775

Dec. 1, 1987

Dear Sirs:

I am against any
lead mining in the Ozarks area.
I understand that the Forest
Service is proposing to lead mine
near Winona. Considering the
geology of that area, I am
quite appalled that it is
even being considered. What,
while drilling the mine-neigh-
boring wells were to become
dry? What if those wells &
wells in neighboring counties
were to be polluted? What
about the streams & spring
in that area that would
be in danger of contamination?

Dec. 5, 1987

Dear Sirs,

I feel I have to speak out
against the proposed lead mining
in the Mark Twain National Forest.
This would create a tremendous
danger to our environment. It
will undoubtedly pollute the
Eleven-Point River which will in
turn set off a chain reaction whereby
fish and wildlife and vegetation will
be damaged and destroyed. The
damage is irreparable. Too often we
act without adequate consideration
of the consequences.

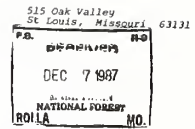
God has blessed our country
with beauty and bounty, which we
abuse and take for granted. There
is no other country in the world that
has so quickly and selfishly destroyed
its environment and resources. I
find it hard to believe that mankind
are the most intelligent creatures on
earth. By God's grace are we not
surviving in famine or pestilence in
some remote corner of the Earth. We

owe it to him and all future generations to maintain what we have so graciously been given.



Thank You,
Karen Connolly
2483 Ashland
Overland, Missouri 63114

Superior
Mark Twain National Forest



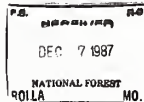
Dear Sir:

I would like to comment on the proposed lead mining on the Mark Twain National Forest. I have 8
concern that this proposal is not compatible with your recent management plan. Secondly I do not think that pollutants can be contained in an active lead mining operation which 6
will result in lower water quality in the Eleven Point River as well as the sub surface water that flows to the Current River. Degradation of these water resources would be a serious mistake due to the reduced tourist visits that would result.

Thirdly, I do not believe an economic case has been made for mining because 7
of:
• Other lead deposits are developed but unused
• Low demand for lead
• Mining is no longer a major industry
• Reduction in tourism would offset any benefit from the mining activity.

Thank you for your interest in public comment.
Michael Moriarty

December 3, 1987



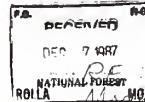
Forest Supervisor
USDA Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Missouri

Sir:

I have read your draft environmental impact statement on the proposed mineral 8
leasing of lands in Oregon county, Missouri. For the protection of this scenic area, I urge you to not grant a permit for prospecting and mining in 27
this area. As stated in your environmental impact statement this would result in pollution and destruction of the water quality of this area.

Furthermore, I seriously question the economic feasibility of this mining 6
venture. Results most probable would be destroyed environment without any real economic aid to the area.

Marion Moriarty
Marion H. Moriarty
515 Oak Valley
St. Louis, Mo 63131



12/5/87
Proposed LEAD-Mining OF
TWIN NAT FOREST

Dear Sir:

As a concerned citizen I ask you please, don't lend the rules 8
to allow DOE Run (or anyone else) to mine our forests, especially the area around Beer Spring & the Eleven Point River. This is one of the nicest areas of the state. I would hate to see it spoiled.

The need for the lead has not been proven and there are so many other sources for it.

(page 5), As your draft statement reports, 6
an accidental spill would have major effects on the water system. Besides clogging the underground flow and the river itself, the heavy metals would poison not only the fish but the entire food chain (including man!) for hundreds of miles along the river.

One last point, the area of proposed mining is close to the New Madrid Fault Line. Seismologists have agreed that a major earthquake could occur along that fault at any time. When it does, it could easily cause the waste ponds to develop leaks or even break causing the worst possible damage. Is this worth the risk? I don't think so. We trust you with our resources, to care for them, please don't let us down.

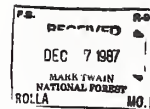
sincerely,
 Patrick J. Cunningham
 2438 Ashland
 Overland, Missouri 63114

December, 1987
 3001 Erie
 N. Kansas City, Mo.
 64116

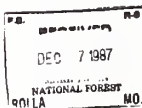
Dear Sir,

I am very much opposed to the mining of the Mark Twain National Forest. It destroys wild life and the natural environment. It's given it some consideration

sincerely,
 Nellie J. Williams



39 McFarland Drive
 Rolla, MO 65401-3828
 December 4, 1987
 (314) 364-1275



Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEIS on Hardrock Mineral Leasing - Mark Twain National Forest - Missouri.

For various reasons, this is an exceedingly bad time to permit extensive mineral exploration in the National Forest.

The price of lead, the principal non-ferrous metal mined in Missouri, is extremely low, and has been so for years. NOT adjusting for inflation, the price is less than 30 percent of its high of the past ten years. Extracting lead at a time of such low price means that the mining company cannot afford adequate mitigation.

The low price of lead is a direct indicator of the low demand for the metal at this time. That implies that any damage to the natural values in the National Forest would be for the recovery of a metal for which there now is little need.

Zinc contributes significantly to the viability of mining these ores in times of low lead prices. But, surely, the Nation's need for zinc will continue into the next era of high lead demand.

Missouri copper concentrates are relatively poor, and the quantity is such that the success of mining operations does not depend on the price of copper. Indeed, AMAX avoids producing copper concentrates.

Part of the reason for the heavy burden of heavy metals in the tailings is the need for the concentrators to reject, to the tails, not only as much as possible of the dolomite gangue, but also as much as possible of the contaminating elements, particularly iron. In rejecting these contaminants, a higher proportion of the desired heavy metals is also rejected. When metal prices are again higher, the mining companies may be able to afford to develop and apply improved technology for recovery of the now-rejected values.

At this time, the cobalt present in the ore is treated as such a contaminant. Given time, technology will be developed to recover the cobalt, for which there is a critical national need. Cobalt and other values, once rejected to tailings, will almost certainly never be recovered. The technique used to separate minerals is froth flotation, which depends substantially on surface phenomena associated with freshly-ground ore.

Even now, non-selective bulk flotation of heavy metals from the tailings is technically possible. This would greatly reduce the burden of toxic heavy metals in the tailings, and very significant values could be recovered from the flotation product. But the technology remains to be fully developed, and present low metal values hinder its development. One can readily envision benign tailings comprised of little other than dolomite, with separate disposition of iron wastes.

The timing of exploration and mining is important both to the Nation and to the mining companies. But ideal timing strongly differs between National interest and the 'bottom lines' of the mining companies. From the company standpoint, money spent for exploration must be recovered promptly; the laws of compound interest are inmutable. From the standpoint of the Nation, however, except for emergency situations, the best rule of thumb is "the later, the better."

A vast quantity of rich mineralization was abandoned when the Indian Creek mine was closed. The mine having been opened too early, the technology for recovery of the values was not available in time for use there before the more-usual minerals had been exhausted. Now, it will remain uneconomic to re-open the mine and rebuild a concentrator.

When the Pilot Knob Iron mine was closed, much ore was abandoned. This is a real loss to the Nation, for, again, it will not be economic to re-open the facility to recover the remaining values.

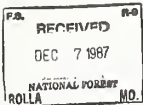
There is an atrocious smelter in operation at Glover. Unlike the competing Herculaneum and Buck smelters, the one at Glover has no facility for abating air pollution. Tons and tons of sulfur (as dioxide) are simply discharged into the air, leading to acid rain. Directly or indirectly, mining lead ore in the area in question would bear on the smelter at Glover, which continues to obtain exceptions to the air pollution laws. Delay would serve either to bring the lead concentrates to the smelter only after it is equipped with a scrubbing system or to speed the day of its well-deserved shut-down.

Therefore, I urge that Alternative A be the Preferred Alternative.

You'll no doubt be hearing some poor-mouthing from the mining companies, but let them be reminded of the installation of a costly shaft and headframe to mine a small, but rich, zone that could better have been mined by Comanco or AMAX, who already share the orebody, with no new shaft. Indeed, had Magmont mined and concentrated the ore, the haul road that was built could have been avoided. Perhaps there were economic incentives, but the Nation is the poorer for it.

Please do not ignore the real possibility that the company only wants to demonstrate its unshinderedness, that it can over-power those who seek to protect the National Forest.

Very truly yours,
 Robert M. Doerr



553 MAPLEVIEW DRIVE
UNIVERSITY CITY, MISSOURI 63130
DECEMBER 5, 1987

FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
ROLLA, MISSOURI

SIR:

AFTER THOROUGHLY READING YOUR DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON HARD ROCK MINING IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST, I DO NOT FEEL THE DATA JUSTIFIES ALLOWING ANY MINING IN THE FOREST; I DEFINITELY FAVOR ALTERNATIVE "A"---NO MINING.

IT IS INCONCEIVABLE TO ME HOW A MINE CAN BE OPERATED IN THE MIDDLE OF A NATIONAL FOREST WITHOUT DOING SOME DAMAGE SOMEWHERE, ALL OF YOUR STATISTICS AND MITIGATIONS NOT WITHSTANDING.

THE ISSUE OF MINING JOBS FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS IS A SMOKE SCREEN. THE NATIONAL FOREST BELONGS TO ALL USA CITIZENS, URBAN OR RURAL. LOCAL RESIDENTS SHOULD HAVE NO MORE INFLUENCE IN DECIDING WHETHER MINING SHOULD BE ALLOWED IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST THAN A RESIDENT, FOR EXAMPLE, OF HAWAII. MANY PERSONS HAVE MOVED THEIR RESIDENCE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN BETTER EMPLOYMENT. THE LOCAL RESIDENT CONCERNS SHOULD BE WHETHER MINING WILL HARM THEIR ENVIRONMENT, NOT WHETHER MINING JOBS WILL REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT.

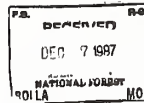
I ATTENDED THE DECEMBER 1, 1987 ST. LOUIS HEARING. AT THIS HEARING, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WENT ON RECORD AS OPPOSING ANY MINING IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST, DUE TO CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OF THE ADJACENT NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS. HOW IN THE WORLD CAN YOU CONVINCE ORDINARY CITIZENS OF YOUR POSITION WHEN A VERY CREDITABLE FELLOW GOVERNMENT AGENCY FINDS THE DEIS FAULTY?

IN MY OPINION ENOUGH TAXPAYER MONEY HAS BEEN WASTED ON THIS GOOFY PROJECT ALREADY, AND THE WHOLE IDEA SHOULD TRASHED.

SINCERELY,

Carl E. Darigo
CARL E. DARIGO

PS. I HAVE A SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE PUBLIC HEARINGS WHEN A CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT IS INVOLVED. SPEAKERS SHOULD BE REQUESTED TO RECORD THEIR POSITION WHEN REGISTERING. THEN, SPEAKERS COULD BE ALTERNATED, WITH YOUR CURRENT PROCEDURE OF SPEAKING IN REGISTRATION ORDER, ONE SIDE COULD ARRIVE EARLY AND COMPLETELY BLOCK OUT THE OPPOSITION.



553 MAPLEVIEW DRIVE
UNIVERSITY CITY, MISSOURI 63130
DECEMBER 5, 1987

SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
ROLLA, MISSOURI

SIR

I HAVE TRIED TO READ YOUR RECENT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT CONCERNING LEAD MINING IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST.

WHILE MUCH EFFORT APPARENTLY WENT INTO PREPARING THIS DOCUMENT, IT IS LARGELY REPETITIVE AND GIVES NO SOLID FACTS. I SUSPECT THAT THE ALTERNATIVE "D" MINING OPTION WAS DECIDED FIRST, THEN THE DEIS WRITTEN LATER TO JUSTIFY THE DECISION.

HOW ANYONE WOULD WANT TO TEAR UP A NATIONAL FOREST TO EXTRACT LEAD WHICH IS FACING DECLINING DEMAND, IS NOT A STRATEGIC MATERIAL AND MOST LIKELY WILL BE EXPORTED (SEE P.51 OF THE DEIS), IS BEYOND ME.

ENOUGH TAXPAYER MONEY HAS ALREADY BEEN WASTED ON THIS SILLY PROJECT. I FAVOR CANCELLING THE ENTIRE INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY AND ADOPTING ALTERNATIVE "A"---NO MINING.

SINCERELY,

Dolly V. Darigo
DOLLY V. DARIGO



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
POST OFFICE BOX 887
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72203-0887
November 25, 1987

Con-Ops Div
Permits Branch

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

This is in response to your Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary (DEIS) for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest and accompanying letter (2820) dated November 2, 1987. This project has been assigned number 5567; all future correspondence concerning this project should include this number.

By letters dated June 26, 1986, December 22, 1986 and March 6, 1987, responding to the USX DEIS, you were informed that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Based on the information available to this office, this project may involve such discharges (i.e., placement of dams, cofferdams, clay liners, access fills across streams or fills in wetlands, even those wetlands which may be isolated from tributary systems, etc.) and may require Department of the Army (DOA) permits prior to any fill activities into waters of the United States. If the applicant proposes to utilize or construct any of these fills or discharges, now would be an opportune time to include a Section 404(b)(1) evaluation in the DEIS.

The tailings impoundments themselves may be considered as the disposal of solid waste and may require a determination as to whether they will be regulated by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Section 402 (NPDES Program) of the CWA or by the Corps of Engineers pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. It appears EPA may regulate this particular portion of your activity, i.e., certain homogeneous solid wastes (mine tailings).

- 2 -

In accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement as published in the Federal Register on March 14, 1986, between the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency concerning the regulation of discharges of solid waste under the Clean Water Act, the Corps of Engineers hereby notifies you of the prohibition against such discharges into the navigable waters as provided in Section 301 of the Clean Water Act. Also, EPA has administrative procedures to control the discharge of solid waste (mine tailings), if necessary.

Furthermore, in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement, the Corps of Engineers cannot accept an application for the disposal of solid wastes for possible requirements under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act until an applicant has provided a determination signed by the State or appropriate interstate agency that the proposed discharge will comply with the applicable provisions of State law including applicable water quality standards, or evidence of waiver by the State or interstate agency.

When the applicant is ready to make application for a DOA permit, our Permits Branch will be available for a pre-application consultation, if needed. The applicant will need to submit an application with detailed drawings depicting plan and cross-sectional views of the project and their relationship to the ordinary high-water mark of the stream or adjacent or isolated wetlands for inclusion in a public notice. Also, under normal circumstances, our permit processing procedures average 60 days to complete unless a controversy arises in which case processing may take up to a year or more. We strongly advise any permit applicant with a potentially controversial project to allow sufficient lead time for completion of our procedures prior to any construction starting date.

Please feel free to address any questions you may have regarding this matter to our Permits Branch point of contact, Mr. Glen Justis, at telephone number (501) 378-5295 or PTS 740-5295.

Sincerely,

James R. Felt
James R. Felt, P.E.
Chief, Construction-Operations
Division

1 Cindy
Biggs (caused by presence of toxic waste)

27 The cost of Lead production is not entirely paid by those who lease and produce minerals, whose waste find away into streams, rivers, and groundwater. It is largely borne by the users of water downstream. It is paid ~~more~~ heavily by those whose wells are poisoned. The cost is borne by those who must live & work in areas effected by wind blown particles containing metals KNOWN to be lethal! The Environmental Impact Statement that you have prepared, is shamefully inadequate when an issue as important as Human Health is treated so lightly. You are talking about the possibility of poisoning the water, the air and even the food of over 105 thousand people for more than half a decade! I think an issue of such magnitude deserves more than the brief paragraphs you have given it.

2

While the Environmental Impact statement does mention in brief the fact that toxic material could make their way into the food chain - the implications of it are ignored.

HEAVY METALS WILL enter the food chain:
- they will travel thru the air, land on the soil, and wash into streams, rivers and groundwater.
- they will accumulate in the soil and water.
- they will cling to plant tissue

6 TOXIC metals and chemicals will be ingested by plant feeders:

- in the water, by fish
- in vegetation by grazing animals

6 These become food for humans. The poisons are concentrated as they pass thru each successive trophic level of the food chain. Each step in the chain ingests and concentrates a heavier dose than the previous one - with the top level carnivores receiving the greatest amount. HUMANS

5

6 You have neglected this highly important and complex aspect of mining impacts on the environment - the human cost of mining lead! WHERE IS YOUR DATA FOR THE HUMAN COSTS OF MINING LEAD?

The Washington DC Office of Science and Technology, The National Academy of Sciences and the Clearinghouse for Federal Science and Technological Information maintains: that these toxic metals and chemicals used in lead mining - are highly persistent, and resistant to biological degradation. That means - They don't break down or go away. They remain poisons in the environment for hundreds of years. Maybe forever

Therefore, the long term costs must be borne by later generations as well. Who will speak on behalf of future generations?

THE HUMAN COSTS OF LEAD MINING ARE INCALCULABLE! (perhaps that is why you omitted it?)

6

Mining exacts a heavy penalty on the people of the area - for the poisoning of the environment is passed on to the people as a HEALTH HAZARD - created by the presence of deadly wastes.

8 The only conceivable decision, in this regard is:

ALTERNATIVE A

NO MINING !!

3

For example:

The chickens in my poultry yard will feed on plants that are dusted with toxic metals, and eat insects that have eaten contaminated plants. The more vegetation and insects my chickens eat, the higher the concentration of poison in them. They lay eggs - poisoned eggs. Some become Sunday dinner on someone's table. Eggs or fried chicken? Either way they are food - human food.

- Who will buy my poisoned eggs and meat?
- How could I market them in good conscience?

Another example:

What of the cows on my neighbors ranch, who eats the grass dusted with heavy metals and drinks the water from a contaminated pond or stream?

- Will YOU drink that cows milk?

- Will You eat the hamburger of steaks?

Who will buy the fruit from my orchard, covered with poisonous residues - or the vegetables from my garden grown in contaminated soil? Will you eat them?

4

Your study says there will be fish still in the river - yes... poisoned fish.

How long before we have eaten enough contaminated fish to exceed "acceptable" levels of toxic metals?

How many contaminated food products (fruits, veggies, eggs, milk, meat) can we consume before accumulations of deadly poisons are high enough to cause the side-effects you mention like:

- "birth defects"
- and "nervouse disorders"

How much contaminated water can we drink before the poisons build up in our bodies, to levels that can kill us?

You tell us the implications of mining on all manner of threatened and endangered species. Where is the expert who can tell us EXACTLY what lead poisoning does to HUMANS?

Dec. 10, 1987
Rt. 4 Box 229
Farmington
Mo. 63640

Dear Mr. Mee,

As a concerned citizen, mother of young children, and an R.W. I would like to protest the proposed mining in the Mark Twain Forest. The very short term economic gain would be far outweighed by the environmental damage that would ensue.

I am very distressed that our national heritage of natural beauty could be ruined so that a very few people could have a questionable future in a lead mining job when the demand for that product is minimal or non-existent. Lead can be easily recycled; due to its toxic nature, it should be, rather than further polluting the environment by mining more. We must look at creating "environmentally secure" jobs for the people needing work.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Mary Hamburg

I. W. SEELYE

H. C. ROUTE 2, BOX 231 • BLUE EYE, MISSOURI 65611 (417) 775-4547

December 6, 1987

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

We have read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon counties. We appreciate receiving a copy of this publication from your office.

8 | We believe that it would not be in the best interests of the
27 | vast majority of Missouri residents to permit mining operations in
the area. We fear that mining would contaminate the ground water
and destroy valuable natural resources. This area is part of the
public domain. We are in favor of keeping it in the present state.

In reply to those who argue that local residents will be denied
employment should permission to mine not be granted, we suggest that
those people seek employment elsewhere.

Sincerely yours,

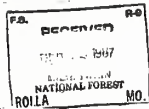
Isabella H. Seelye

(Mrs.) Isabella H. Seelye

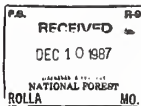
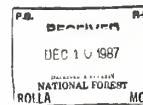
and

I. W. Seelye

I. W. Seelye



RR #1 Box 91
Summersville, Mo. 65571



Dec. 5, 1987
Winona MO 65588

In Response to the Environmental
Impact Statement And The local meeting
At Winona MO.

I worked in the Mining Industry
for fifteen years. During this time
I acted as Union Safety Officer and
Shop Steward.

As Shop Steward I once lost a grievance
and knew but could not prove my self in
the right. After this I CAsone might say
had an Obsession to Prove The Company AT
wrong Any way possible.

I took People in The Area of
Ozark Lead Company into Taking water
Samples From wells, Some Already Had,
we Found Nothing.

Once when we Had A Flash Flood
and lost excess water From the tailings
Pond I called E. M. Sha, F.P.H. Forest Service
and U.S. Corp of Engineers and Again Nothing.

Logan Creek Down stream of O.Z.L. Has
A Sink which Resurfaces in Blue Springs
and Powder mill Cave These were checked

And Again Nothing. NO PROBLEMS, NO PROBLEMS
And No Heavy Metals of Any Kind.

Deer And Many other Animals were
Found in And Around the mine compound
Turkey Ducks And many other Birds
Nested And Raised young Around the tailings
Pond.

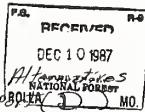
Fish were Always plentiful Below the
Pond And All Along Logan Creek, And When
When checked - NO head.

The Operators of Mining Companies
Don't want or need the Added expense
of cleaning up 5 Pills or of law suits.

According to MO. Geol. Survey There
are many other Metals other than lead
and Zinc in the area Gold Silver etc.

The Area in question is very delicate
and must Be Handled with great Care.

Generated Income would greatly
increase the Standard of Living for this
Area.



8 In your statement of *Alternatives*
I personally would support *Rolla, MO.*
The Restrictions Placed Would
Not give loopholes to get Around laws
governing Mining Hard Rock.

As I Stated For 15 years I worked
in the mine of OK. During this time
I worked with And Around All Aspects
of The Industry.

5 IF Proper test Drilling in The Area
of The Tailings Pond is accomplished to insure
no Sinks. Proper Cementing of test holes,
And Proper Dam works used only An
earthquake would cause Danger.

Thank you

James E. Brandy

SR Box 265

Winona Mo 65588

I have been a Resident Here 41 years



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY

College of Arts and Sciences

Department of English

Coker Hall
Kansas City, Missouri 64110-2499
Telephone: (816) 276-1225

Dec. 5, 1987

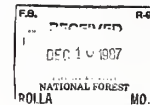
Dear Dr. Morse,

I write you with two concerns.

8 The most urgent regards the proposal to lease
protected lands for lead mining. I very much hope
you will not allow this desecration of the land.

The second is to urge that you consider an artist-
in-residence program for your facilities where possible
and appropriate. Several federal facilities such as
the Painted Desert and Grand Canyon areas have done
so. Writers have written about these beauties, and
painters have painted. All these artists need is time
and basic accommodations. You'd be doing a great service,
particularly for an area as culturally deprived as
Missouri, and I think the results would be far more
inspiring than those of lead mining.

Respectfully submitted,



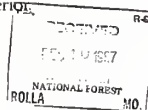
David Ray
Professor of English

24 HOUR TELEPHONE SERVICE



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF MINES

P. O. BOX 25086
BUILDING 20, DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
DENVER, COLORADO 80225
Intermountain Field Operations Center



December 7, 1987

Your reference:
2820

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road,
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Hardrock Mineral
Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri

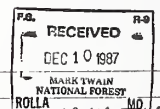
As requested by the Director, Office of Environmental Project Review, person-
nel of the Bureau of Mines reviewed the subject document to determine whether
mineral resources and mineral-production facilities would be adversely impacted
by the proposed project.

8 The National Forest involved is in an area that is one of the most productive
lead-producing regions in the United States. Byproducts of area lead mines
include copper, silver, and zinc. Because the area is on the southern exten-
sion of the Viburnum Trend, the potential for discovery of additional ore
deposits is enhanced. Also, exploration drilling has provided indications
that facies changes propitious to deposition are indeed present in the sub-
surface. This, along with geochemically determined trace elements found in
recovered drill core, indicates that the possibility of mineral discovery is
favorable. The DEIS recognizes the above factors and is practical in suggest-
ing that although no mines are presently proposed in this area the time will
arrive when such reserves, as might underlie the area, will be needed. The
study adequately discusses the situation with regard to minerals, and we have
no objections to the document as written.

Sincerely yours,

William Cochran, Chief
Intermountain Field Operations Center

Dec. 3, 1987



To Mr. B. Eric Morse,

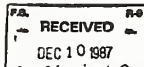
6 I first would like to thank
you for this opportunity to express my view on
the proposed Hardrock Leasing of the Mark Twain
National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon
counties.

I agree with the National Park Service that the
long term adverse effects lead mining would have
on the congressionally-designated Elkhorn Point
National Scenic Riverway, Ozark National Scenic
Riverway, and the Fisher Wilderness are totally
unacceptable.

You have taken the noble responsibility of
protecting the land under your stewardship. It is
a moral and legal obligation. I implore you
not to give in to pressures from Washington
or profiteers who would have you betray the
trust we have placed in you.

6 I'm confident that tourism will become
a firm economic base in this depressed area.
In the long run, revenue from tourism will be

2



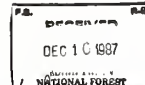
6 | more reliable and more evenly distributed than
revenue from lead mining. Now that the
people in this area are organized, perhaps
they will find ways to utilize the natural
resources around them without destroying
them.

I commend you on your fine work thus far.
If there are any mailing lists on which I can
be placed, please do so. If I can be of any
assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Steven F. Valdes

8 | Steven F. Valdes (alternate)
4750 Hamburg supports Proposition A
St. Louis, Mo. 63143
ph. 314-354-6063



Dec 8 - 1987

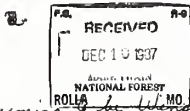
Winona No. 65588

Good Morning. I am writing this soon to be
seventy three year old Winona, hilly billy from
Shannon County. I don't know how many letters
a person is permitted to write nor do I know
how many will be read in full content. I
still support the leasing of the Mineral Rights
because of the reasons covered in my previous
letters. "The needs and welfare of my people here
in Winona and Shannon County."

Now comes the reason for this letter. Because
of age, ~~and~~ health, & related problems I was
unable to attend the public meetings. I
suppose because they are public anyone
can attend and can speak, still are always
those who somehow managed to stir up a
cauldron for no benefit to anyone except their
own personal momentary ego.

I was recently privileged to watch ^{by T.V.}
most of the proceedings pro and con at
the St. Louis and Winona meetings. I hope
the panel was well versed in human
behavior and could seat ~~out~~ the dedicated
persons of both sides.

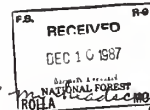
At the Winona Meeting a bus load of
supposed oppositionists from another County



had speakers claiming to be Winonians
in opposition. Maybe five or six however
I have been in a retail business here for
46 yrs and not one has entered my store.
Another claiming a 14 yr residence here was
from another County living on the river
and among the people with the residency problem.
These are not local but vacationers who
have built homes & cabins along the river
on private property. There is possibly a
residist Colony hidden there. We also have
a serious Marijuana problem in Mark
Forest. When a crop is destroyed another
crops up in a remote, hidden section of
the forest. Some of these are speculators
the sowers and reapers of this. There were
two drunks who tried to speak at the
Winona Meeting and two at St. Louis. At
least that was balanced and a poorly
chosen speaker for C.C.C. Corps stationed
here in the forest. Even though they
built the Carmick recreation area he
didn't know the location and that place
was several miles away from there.

To these truly dedicated people who
believe in their conviction and stand

3



by them, I take off ~~my~~ ^{my} hat. I do not
wear a hat.

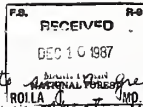
If some of these ~~for~~ fighting us could
would come into our area, visit us, view
our conditions and really know us instead
of taking the word of the few who choose to eat
our fish, our game, that too is a resource
meant for everyone. There is no money for
us to promote tourism. If we had that
kind of money we wouldn't need the
mines. Figures quoted while accurate
as not do not cover our part of
Missouri. We are hit a small portion of it.

There were people in the audience
in St. Louis from Shannon County who
have relatives and friends here. While
they did not speak they let their opposition
show knowing these people were existing
on the barest of necessities. The welfare
programs of Missouri and United States
Government. The poor people who rake up
piles of leaves in old deserted streets to
sleep on. We have our retarded and
handicapped that is Gods Work just
as the forests and mines.

So again I wish to ^{money} ~~get~~ a great deal of work and ~~be~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ to all this to go for nothing? Instead of using it to fight themselves the tax payers. Bring it here invest in these so called solutions we will benefit and if the answer is this then they can be richer. Well Welcome them and anything that they can do in our behalf instead of a few bellies filled with fish and game

Mildred Stein

PO Box 335
Winona, Mo. 65598

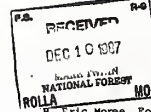


OZARK PERMACULTURE
"A Landcare Co."
327 South HWY
West Plains, MO 65775
417-256-0708



12/3/1987

John Mulligan



S. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla MO. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I have read with interest the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the hardrock mineral leasing being considered for the Mark Twain National Forest area south of Winona and near Greer Spring.

It is an interesting and thorough document. Although allighty slanted in tone towards favoring leasing, it remains truthful and apparently no fact has been omitted. I would like to amplify on some of the facts that struck me as I read.

First of all, there are concerns that the mining area will become contaminated by wastes, and that the water quality of a wide area will be adversely affected. In the DEIS this is an admitted possibility. We read that it is possible for contaminants to leak into the water supply and that it is "...usually impossible to predict with certainty whether or not any water well might be contaminated." (p.35)

Apparently, the biggest problem seems to be the possibility of groundwater contamination by poisonous heavy metals. We read that in similar mining projects near Donne Terre, Mo., "...erosion on the downstream face of tailings impoundments has been a significant source of

27

water contamination by tailings." (p.70) We also read, on the next page, that "heavy metals might escape from the mine-will site to the off-site water resource in several ways. Although good industrial practices can minimize these losses, they can not eliminate them completely." (p.71)

The effects of heavy metals on humans are explained also:

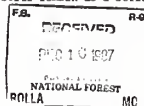
"If humans or animals are exposed to heavy metals, it is possible that acute toxicity could occur. It is more likely, however, that chronic effects would result in genetic disruptions, eventual heavy metals poisoning manifested in the form of nervous disorders, and contaminated flesh of game fish." (p.71)

Then there are recommended procedures for minimizing these effects, all of which sound very hopeful. These measures, according to the DEIS, "...would reduce but not eliminate the possibility of heavy metals entering the water system." (p.72)

Apparently the tailings dam would be built according to very strict existing Federal standards. Again, I quote the DEIS: "Dam design and construction specifications would have to be such that the structure could safely withstand destruction by the most severe floods, earthquakes and other natural forces that conceivably could occur.

"Operation and maintenance of the dam ...would have to be around the clock as long as it exists." And how long is that? According to the next paragraph "...in perpetuity..." That means forever. (p.75)

It is true that if the proposed mining could be carried out perfectly, and maintained perfectly, that the risk of contamination of a body of groundwater that covers a large and unpredictable area could be minimized, but would still remain as a serious possibility.



4

However, if anything is done imperfectly very serious consequences will follow, mainly long-term water contamination with long-term effects. Furthermore, this area has a history of sinkholes and unexpected phenomena such as the sudden draining, by natural causes, of the West Plains sewage lagoon about fifty miles from the study area. There are also many failed ponds around here, ponds that leak constantly.

6

It appears to be the case that accepting lead mining in the area means accepting some level of heavy metals poisoning in our water, with degrees of potential contamination ranging from light to very heavy. Neither level is acceptable.

27

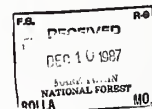
It is my considered opinion that no guarantees of water quality can be made due to a number of ungovernable factors existing in the situation, and that any lease application, whether for exploration, development, or operation of mining facilities, should be denied.

8

Sincerely,

John Mulligan

John Mulligan, Director



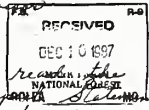
Satewood, Mo
December 7-87

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor

Dear Sir
I have read the Environmental Impact Statement. After many efforts to put into words the way I feel - I decided only facts, as I understand them, would affect a decision.

Lead is not in short supply, or is there a great demand for it. There would be no great increase in jobs for our area. The Doe Run Corp. would bring their own experienced workers & personnel. Removing minerals is a one time process and it leaves the area unfit for renewable resources.

We would be left with several hundred acres of tailing impoundments. Leakage from these impoundments could get into our water. This would be highly toxic to our fish, to wildlife that depend on fish for food.



And to the people who eat the fish.
Children have been poisoned from toys painted with paints containing lead, also farm animals, from paints containing lead used on farm buildings. Waterfowl were poisoned by lead pellets in shells - so we know there is no safe level of lead for anything thing.

Our Wildlife biologists agree that mining is one of the things that caused habitat destruction.

A lot of Missourians over the years have worked hard to take a man made desert (Missouri) and restore its worn out resources. In the past fifty or more years our Conservation Commission has made great strides in restoring eroded land, forest, and wildlife.

All renewable resources.
We already have plenty of toxic chemical dumps, sewer lagoons, fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides and gas spills. We do want lead mining in one of our most beautiful areas.

RAY E. SETTLE, JR.
St. 4 Box 215
Bonne Terre, Missouri 62628

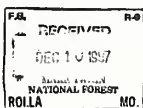
12/08/87

The location for lead mining is to close to the Echem Fork River, Brush Wilderness, Bear Spring and Cupola Pond.

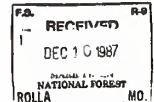
Conservation to me means renewable resources and I believe the People of Missouri want these conservation top used for that purpose.

Sincerely,
Razal Oggers
Rolla 6 Box 132
Satewood, Mo 63442

Will return the Draft Environmental Impact Statement



B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I was unable to attend the public hearings held recently, concerning the Environmental Impact Statement that has been prepared for Hardrock Mineral Leasing in Mark Twain National Forest, in Missouri.

After seeing what the "Environmentalists" did to the Meramec Lake Project, I feel that I must speak up on this matter.

I feel strongly that it is essential to let the mining companies lease rights to prospect and mine in the area affected by the Environmental Impact Statement. I also feel that the majority of the people in that area are supportive. I'm tired of so called Environmentalists dictating what we can and can't do. If it comes down to making a choice between a rare salamander, bat, etc., or my ability to provide for my loved ones, I'll do whatever is necessary for my family. The majority of people feel the same way. We've never bugged a bat.

I have also noticed how the "Environmentalists" cloud the issues with inaccurate statements and down right emotional lies. The lead industry in Missouri is making a profit. They are concerned about the environment - why else do they have environmental specialists on staff and put up with all the hassles of operating on government land. There are many new and exciting uses for lead metal being discovered and tested. The mining companies are producing at increased capacities. The end product is being sold. Metal prices are up and have been for some time. Employment is rising - which means more tax payers and fewer welfare recipient's. Does this sound like a dying, no longer needed industry.

Another point I would like to make, before getting away from my irrational thoughts, is that the Current River in the summer time is like a zoo. It is no longer a place to take your family to enjoy an outdoor experience. The drinking, language, and abusive behavior of its occupants would earn it a "B" rating if it were a movie. All it's good for now is to get drunk and pick up or observe members of the opposite sex. The people "enjoying" the rivers are going to ruin them long before any industry.

-2-

To be more subjective, let's look at what industry, in this case lead mining, has to offer. It is my understanding that Missouri, in particular the Viburnum Trend, produces 90% of the primary lead in the United States. This industry pours millions of dollars annually into the local, State, and Federal economies. This is hardly the sign of a dying business as the Environmentalists would have us believe. The tax base and employment alone should justify the industry's existence.

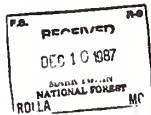
It is a given that when the ore runs out, the mining companies either fade away or continue business in another area. They can't just wait and shut down one day and move their operations the next. It takes years of planning and prospecting to find new ore bodies.

39 | Probably the majority of the prospecting is futile - all it does is
39 | establish the fact that another area has been found that is not econom-
ically feasible to mine. The various companies have been prospecting
all over the mid-west for years now, spending considerable money. It
would seem that if they had already found a better area to prospect/
mine, they would have already gone to it. If the area in question
holds the most promise, then we have to allow them to prospect it.

According to the papers, the current Viburnum Trend will run out in about 20 years, and it takes close to 10 years to develop a new mine. Any company worth being in business has at least a 10 year plan, so it looks like now, not tomorrow, is the time to act.

As for all the environmental concerns, there are probably over a dozen each, State and Federal laws concerning mining on Government (as in public) property, dozens or hundreds (maybe thousands) regulating mining and industry in general, plus a dozen or more government agencies to monitor and enforce all the regulations. Add all this to an industry that has proven itself to be an outstanding and environment-ally concerned citizen, and we have a formula for success. If this industry can spend what it takes to comply with all these regulations, and still make a profit (which they are doing), then give them a chance to continue the good work.

Along the same lines, it is my understanding that a typical mining operation would only occupy about 300 surface acres. At the conclusion of operations the surface site would be reclaimed in a regulated manner. What harm can there be in this? At least one of the current companies has operated in Missouri for over 100 years. This is hardly a fly-by-night operation that can't be counted on to live up to its obligations! If they say the site will be reclaimed, then I'm sure it will be.

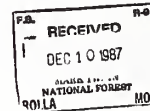


-3-

When looking at the companies environmental records, don't go back twenty-five to fifty years. No one, industry, public, or government was seriously concerned with the environment back then. Instead, look at what is being done today. Are regulations being met? Do the companies have all the necessary permits? Do current operations have less impact on the environment than their predecessors? If the answer is yes, and I'm sure it is, let them plan now for the future!

In summary, we are dealing with modern, competent, well regulated, and conscientious organizations. The employees, Local/State/Federal Governments, vendors and tax supported agencies need the mining industry. The mining industry needs to be able to plan, prospect, and operate. We can't afford to lose another industry. We don't want a small, remote, well organized, narrow minded group of environmentalists dictating and destroying our future. Let the companies prospect - let them mine - and let us all prosper from their endeavor.

Sincerely,

Ray Jettie, Jr.


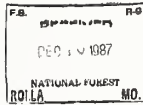
December 5, 1987

Dear Mr. Morse -

I'm writing to let you know my views on the proposed lead mine in Winona. I own an 80-acre farm between Ava + West Plains, close enough to the area to be affected by anything that gets into our ground water. I'm a member of the Ozark Organic Growers Association and as such can not sell produce I grow if it is contaminated. I don't believe the mine would be safe on a Karst plain such as we have around here. Too many people have been told that various operations are "perfectly safe" + then you have things like Love Canal + Times Beach happen. There's much talk of how

this mine would bolster the local economy. I don't think the small short-term gains it might bring would begin to outweigh the hazards to our good water. And it certainly would adversely affect my livelihood to try to make a living selling organic produce irrigated with tainted water. In your considerations please try to remember how precious pure water is on this planet -- and how rare it is becoming. Thank you.

Linda Weston
Rt. 5 Box 934
Ava, Mo. 65608



12/8/87

Dear Sir;

I am writing this letter to voice my opposition to the plan to allow lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest in Oregon, Shannon, and Carter Counties.

The demand for lead has decreased dramatically as lead has been taken out of paint and is being phased out of gasoline. Ninety percent of the lead produced in this country is used in the making of automobile batteries. Fifty percent of this demand is met by re-cycling used batteries. Within ten to twenty years it is probable that lead in batteries will be replaced by polymers. There are currently five mines in the Viburnum Trend capable of producing lead. Three of them are shut down due to the lack of demand for lead.

The porous limestone that underlies the study area causes that seepage from tailing ponds will contaminate ground water with lead, zinc, and copper. Eng tests show it is highly likely this contaminated ground water will pollute Big Spring and the Current River. Runoff from the mining area and tailing pond overflow will pollute the Eleven Point River. Dust and fumes from milline operations will significantly damage

the forest itself. Scenic areas will be destroyed, wildlife populations will decline, and hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, and tourism will suffer.

Harold Myer, Chief geologist for Doe Run Mining Co. admits the company does not know how to deal with the problems of tailing storage. He also said that unless the mine produces high-grade ore the company might not be able to afford environmental protection measures. The *St. Louis Post Dispatch* reported that Myer estimates this project would create only about 100 jobs. Consider that the maximum life-span of a lead mine is forty years and take into account that technology is going to further reduce demand for lead and you realize these jobs are only temporary. Unfortunately much of the environmental damage will be permanent.

There seems to be some question as to just how many jobs will be created. I suggest that in the final E.I.S. a study will be done concluding how many jobs will be created, what they will pay, and how long they will last. This should be compared to the loss of economic development due to



United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Water Resources Division
1400 Independence Road
Mail Stop 200
Rolla, Missouri 65401

December 7, 1987

the loss of tourism caused by environmental degradation. In conclusion I would like to point out that the Forest Service carries the responsibility of managing the forest for the benefit of all citizens. It is not a welfare agency for the Doe Run Mining Co. It is not a Chamber of Commerce for Oregon, Shannon, and Carter Counties. The truth is that the United States does not need a new lead mine. The truth is that the project will significantly damage the forest and two streams that Congress saw fit to designate as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Sincerely,
Michael Muehn
9159 Overton Dr.
St Louis, Missouri 63123

Eric Morse
USDI, Mark Twain National Forest
P. O. Box 937
Rolla, Missouri 65401

ATTN: Leon E. Kridelbaugh
Dear Mr. Kridelbaugh:

We appreciate the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, "Hardrock Mineral Leasing Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri". Leo Emmett reviewed the document with assistance from Wayne Berkas of the Missouri District staff. Because they were not familiar with the style necessary for an EIS, they only made comments and corrections on the technical quality of the report. Our agency's primary area of expertise is hydrology and, therefore, we paid particular interest to topics related to hydrology.

We would like to delete the citing of our agency in the report as a cooperating agency. Our involvement to the present time has only been review on various drafts and we do not see that as denoting a cooperating agency. Cooperation to us implies being actively involved in a project such as helping write the report.

Our office does have a large concern over the selection of the preferred alternative at the present time. As noted in previous letter to you dated 2/13/87 covering "Affected Environment" we strongly noted a need for additional ground-water and surface-water data to be collected in the study area. At present time very little data exists for the area and it appears that none is readily planned in the future. In a mining situation three time horizons of data are needed, namely: premining baseline data, data collected during the actual mine operation, and post mining data. It is our strong perception that without adequate premining baseline data, it would be impossible to ascertain any impacts during the mining or post mining conditions. We would be happy to assist you in designing and acquiring this vitally needed hydrologic information. Please contact myself or Jim Barks if you have any comments or questions.

The review comments are enclosed. Each comment has a page number, paragraph number, or sentence number where appropriate to locate what the comment refers to.

Sincerely,

James H. Barks
for Daniel P. Bauer
District Chief

Enclosure

Comments concerning the USFS Draft EIS, October 1987, "Hardrock Leasing,
Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri"

Page 28 and elsewhere throughout the report the following changes should be made:

Jefferson City Formation should be Jefferson City Dolomite
Gasconade Formation should be Gasconade Dolomite
Eminence Formation should be Eminence Dolomite
Potosi Formation should be Potosi Dolomite
Derby-Doerun should be Derby-Doerun Dolomite
Lamotte sandstone should be Lamotte Sandstone

Page 29, Karst Terrain -- add the word "springs" to the first sentence.

3 Page 32, second column, para. 2, second sentence -- I suggest you rewrite
" . . . the top of the saturated zone rises above the ground surface
 . . .". This sounds as though the saturated zone is levitating.
Wouldn't this also result in a ground-water flood?

3 Page 34 -- Porosity and permeability are not the same. Porosity refers to
the presence of pores or openings in a rock. Primary porosity comprises
the original openings created when a rock or soil formed. Secondary
porosity are openings formed by fractures, bedding planes, or solution
of carbonate rocks.

Permeability is a measure of the ability of a rock or soil to transmit
a fluid under a hydraulic gradient. It is a measure of the inter-
connection of the pore space in a rock.

For example, rocks may be porous, such as clay, but need not be permeable.

3 I suggest you delete the paragraphs concerning porosity and permeability.
If you decide to retain them, then rewrite so that they are correct.

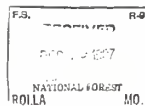
3 Page 34, second column, para. 2, third sentence -- Shouldn't the word "discharge"
read "recharge". In any event, this sentence cannot be taken as a hard and
fast general "law".

4 There are instances cited in the geohydrologic literature on karst where
ground water does spread out in all directions. I suggest that you
qualify this sentence and the one that follows it in the text.

I suggest you delete the third and fourth paragraphs.

10 Page 37 -- Tables 9 and 10 should have the time frame cited for the dates of
collection of the water samples.

References are mentioned in the text that are not listed in the "Reference"
section.



1605 Seifert Drive
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
December 9, 1987

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am deeply concerned about the prospective mining operations by
St. Joe Mining Company being considered by the U.S. Forest Service
in the Ozark Foothills.

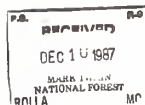
6 The Current River Valley is one of the most, if not the most,
valuable natural assets in this state. Any threat, however minute,
to this area's natural beauty, particularly the river system, is
too great. Possible short term economic gain will surely be off
set in the long run many fold.

8 Please register my strong opposition to this plan as a resident of
the area, a landowner bordering Forest Service property in Carter
county, and a U.S. taxpayer.

Sincerely,

Del Luedemann
Del Luedemann

cc: Bill Emerson
Jack Danforth
Kit Bond



December 8, 1987

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

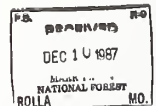
Dear Mr. Morse,

8 I am opposed to the mining proposal filed by Doe
Run Company. I strongly feel that any mining in Carter,
8 Shannon, and Oregon counties could affect our Missouri
streams and ground water and woodland habitat, and must
6 therefore be prohibited.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Ann Summers
Mrs. Ann Summers
Route 6, Box 145-A
Poplar Bluff, Missouri 65201

December 8, 1987

*B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401*



Dear Sir,

8 *This is to inform you that we are in
favor of Hardrock Leasing.*

*This area has a very high unemployment
rate, and feel this would bring back
jobs in our area and therefore help
the economy.*

*Sincerely,
Mr. & Mrs. Jordan O'Dell
P.O. Box 224
Cameron, Mo. 65466*

1924 Drew Avenue, So.
Minneapolis, Mn. 55416
December 5, 1987

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest is remarkably well done and complete. After studying it, my earlier fears about the impact of hardrock mining in this fragile area have been intensified. I note the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to veto mining to protect National Forest lands. I trust this impact study will convince him a veto is necessary.

- 7| The lead market is declining, and we have good import sources, if needed.
9| Opening up new mines would seem uneconomical. Less and less safe uses for lead are found, and it is extremely toxic. The DEIS points this out, and I quote: "Heavy metals might escape from the mine/mill site to the off-site water resources in several ways. Although good industrial practices can minimize these losses, they cannot eliminate them completely." In addition, oil, diesel fuel and gasoline would be used and could be released into water and soils.

- 6| No more dangerous terrain could be found for hardrock mining than this, with its sensitive aquifer and groundwater system, extensive springs, sink-holes, caves and creeks. The DEIS points out that dye tracings show how quickly ground waters move through the area, so the whole system could easily become polluted by mine shaft discharges, tailings impoundment leaks or spills. Three nationally famous rivers lace the area. Current, Jack's Fork and Eleven Point, and all could be seriously damaged by loss of water levels and/or poisonous releases from mining activities.

- 6| The jobs mining would bring in are not permanent - when the mines run out, they are lost. Recreational jobs would be fewer as the forest clearings, roads, noise, change of wildlife habitat and commercial altering of landscape patterns would drive away many of the thousands of annual visitors who only come to enjoy the Mark Twain's natural beauty and pristine waterways.

- 8| As a Shannon County taxpayer, I protest the issuing of leases for any mining in this section of the National Forest. Once mining is allowed here, its degrading effects would be everlasting.

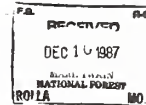
Sincerely yours,

Frances S. Storie
Frances S. Storie



12-887

I feel like there are enough State & Federal agencies to protect this area if the mining proposals are approved. I would like to see the mining proposals approved especially since the extra jobs it would bring would benefit this area a great deal.



John Pitman
Winona, Missouri

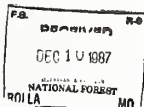
Stevia B. Schenck
381 Sorrento Dr.
Falluwin, MO 63021
5 Dec. '87

Dear Sirs:

- 27| To allow lead mining in the Mark Twain Forest near the
6| Eleven Point River and Ozark National Scenic Riverways is
27| preposterous. To destroy such beauty is a crime. The envi-
6| ronmental risks are too great. Mine tailings, fumes and dust
6| from mining operations would destroy the flora and fauna,
not to mention the water. The visual changes alone are unac-
ceptable to me. You state "there would be some significant
visual changes in the landscape for someone traveling on
foot, driving down Highway 19 or floating down the river."
What else would someone be doing there? With the porous
limestone in the area, where would the mine tailings go?
They'd seep right on down and foul the water. Porous lime-
stone is too susceptible to ground water pollution. I oppose
8| lead mining in this area for aesthetic and moral reasons. Do
not commit foresticide. I'm sending this in triplicate in
case you have an obscure rule like the FAA.

Sincerely,

Stevia B. Schenck
Stevia B. Schenck



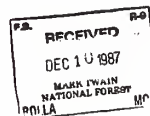
Duncan S. Schenck
381 Sorrento Dr.
Falluwin, MO 63021
5 Dec. '87

Dear Sirs:

- 8| I oppose the lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest
near the Eleven Point river. I am a person who loves to go
camping in that area. If you think the lead mining is not
going to hurt the areas, you're wrong. I have seen cases of
lead poisoning in animals and that was just one EB. So you're
6| talking about killing miles and miles of wildlife. Just think
of all the animals and water that you will destroy. So if
you're smart you will sit down and use the cause and effect
method to see if ruining the wildlife is worth the lead.

Sincerely,

Duncan S. Schenck
Duncan S. Schenck





1033 Coddington Way
St. Louis, MO 63132
December 7, 1987

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir:

8 It is with a heavy heart that I write to beg you not to allow
lead mining in the Carter, Oregon and Shannon county areas of
the Mark Twain National Forest. There is no wilder, no clearer,
no more beautiful river in Missouri than the Eleven Point. I
have canoed this river with my children, and I would like, some
day, to be able to canoe it with my grandson. There is absolutely
6 no question that significant lead mining activity in the area will
pollute and degrade, not only this river, but subsurface water
throughout the area.

You must be incorruptible; you must be firm. You must remember
that the Mark Twain is a national forest, and not the property
of the people who live in the area. No matter how many jobs the
proposal provides...40, 30, 100, or 1000...they do not counter-
balance the destruction of an irreplaceable wilderness. I ask
you also to remember that you are charged with managing the
forest for watershed protection, recreation, and timber harvest.
It is incompatible with these aims, and possibly illegal, to
lease any portion of this land to mining companies. Neither they,
nor you, nor the local residents have any right to despoil land
which belongs to all the people of the United States.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement catalogs a long list
of environmental impacts and risks associated with mineral
development in the area. No man with any feeling for the land
could grant these leases after reading that statement. I hope
and trust and pray that you will not.

Sincerely yours,

Philip H. Black
(Mrs. Philip H. Black)

United States Forest Service

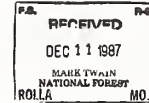
It seems to me this decision is of political nature and is designed
for the sole purpose of helping the financial troubled Flour Corp.
without any consideration for the environment of the State of
Missouri.

7 I am enclosing several excerpts which I hope will serve to exemplify
the damage to Big River, which has fell victim to the mining
industry over a period of 80 to 100 years. One can visualize
what the Current, Jack Fork, and Eleven Point rivers will look
like in the distance future. For this reason I encourage someone
8 with a little forethought to reconsider opening this area to
mining.

Yours truly,

Oral L. Cole

Oral L. Cole



202 W. Fourth Street
Farmington, Missouri 63640
Dec 10, 1987

United States Forest Service
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Gentlemen:

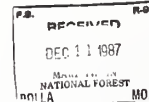
This letter is to express my disappointment of the tentative
decision to open Mark Twain National Forest to the mining
industry. I am not sure Mr. Roger Pryor's statement condemning
this action, in which the St. Louis Post-Dispatch published
November 23, 1987 in an article announcing the findings of the
study and the approval to open this area to mining was a strong
enough statement to represent my feeling of this irresponsible
decision, appeasing the Ooe Run Company.

6 The damage that will occur such as: prospecting roads, highlines
timber cutting, timber kill, ground water and most of all
slime, or tailings entering the Current, Jack Fork, and Eleven
Point rivers along with heavy metals is being sold pedaled to the
public under a cloak that it will bring jobs to the area.

6 I am sure past history of mining in Missouri will show that
mining creates no new jobs, it only transfers jobs from an
area of low grade ore to an area of a higher grade ore. A study
of the transfer from the old Leadbelt to the Viburnum, area will
support this fact.

7422 Warwick Drive
St. Louis, MO 63121
December 9, 1987

Forest Supervisor
USDA Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Sir:

I am writing to comment on the summary Draft Environmental Impact
Statement for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter,
Oregon and Shannon Counties. I have read the summary DEIS and attended the
public hearing on December 1, 1987 in St. Louis, Missouri. Otherwise I
have no other information on this issue such as the entire DEIS, the Missouri
State Water Quality Standards, Federal list of threatened and endangered
species in the study area, Mark Twain National Forest Land and Resource
Management Plan and "research in the Viburnum Trend (that) has found that
dissolved metals are securely bound by clay particles and are not available
for biological uptake," the latter of which is not cited. If you can
provide any of the above or information on obtaining them please let me know.
I was born in St. Louis but have also lived in Kansas, Illinois,
Oklahoma, Oregon and Maryland. I have not been afraid to move for educational
and employment opportunities because I understand that it is a necessary
aspect of professional growth. I have canoed and snorkeled the Current,
Jack Fork and Eleven Point rivers many times. I have always carried out my
trash and buried human waste. I have a Master's degree in zoology and
particularly appreciate seeing the fauna and flora of the region. These
streams and the relatively untouched wilderness surrounding them are what I
am most proud of in my home state. When in other parts of the country I
have always bragged, with confidence, that Missouri has the best canoeing
streams in the country. Although I have been fortunate enough to SCUBA dive
the Caribbean and explore the coast of Oregon I feel that Missouri's Ozarks
and particularly the region in question are just as beautiful and just as
precious. I know what it is to live in a crowded state such as Maryland
where opportunities for solitude in a pristine natural setting are extremely
limited. I cannot help but feel that the individuals supporting anything but
Alternative A are taking the area for granted and are not aware of the lessons
to be learned from over-development of natural areas. Or perhaps, even worse,
these individuals simply don't care about the area's incredible and precious
natural beauty but only their own monetary advancement.

8 But would the proposed lead mine actually bring wealth to the area and
does the nation really need it? It is difficult for me to understand why the
Forest Service is supporting Alternative D. Current supplies of lead are not in
danger to past this century. Lead has been removed from gasoline and paint and
7 can be recycled from car batteries. New technology could completely replace
lead in batteries. If a new lead mine is opened it would increase an already

sufficient supply and lower lead prices. This would lower the supposed flow of wealth to the interested counties. What is more disturbing is that the availability of cheap lead will discourage the development and industrialization of lead alternatives and the recycling of lead from car batteries. There are many jobs to be gained from these industries. The industrialization of lead alternatives now would not only create jobs for a domestic market but also for a much needed export market. Reluctance to move forward in the development of these new industries now would most certainly become lost opportunities to foreign development. The recycling of lead in car batteries contributes more than just a source of lead. It lessens the problems of toxic metals disposal.

From questions raised at the public hearing I am convinced that enough has not been done to study the economic trade-off in terms of jobs created from the natural beauty of this area and that from the mining industry. It is hard to believe that a million visitors per year does not have a substantial economic impact on the area; an impact that is completely and indefinitely renewable and an impact that does not degrade, but greatly enhances the quality of life for the people living nearby. It is equally difficult to believe that mining activity would not lessen the amount of visitors to the area substantially. People travel to these rivers because they are so pristine. They are not the only canoeing rivers in the state and many, including the Meramec and Big Piney, though not as beautiful, are closer to St. Louis. If the Current, Eleven Point and Jacks Fork lose their pristine beauty there will be no reason for canoeist to drive the extra miles.

If the residents of the nearby area want to expand their opportunities they should recognize that they are the lucky beneficiaries of a beautiful and unique natural resource that also forms the core of their economy. Creative development that does not endanger that core should be encouraged. Such development is entirely possible and even at the public hearing some suggestions were made. I believe that the idea of fostering retirement communities is an excellent idea.

I am extremely concerned with the intense environmental degradation described as possible in the summary DEIS. I also find the mitigation measures and assurances questionable at this time. The topography of the area is described as steep valleys with narrow ridge tops, especially near the rivers. Would not mining activity as proposed in alternative D contribute to erosion? What would be done to prevent it? The tailings would cause much damage is not properly impounded. How long do impoundments last? Who would inspect them and how often at what costs? Would Doe Run be liable for the intactness of the impoundments for as long as they exist? If the impoundments do fail could the people of the United States sue Doe Run and would they ever be able to return the area to its former condition? Why does Viburnum have the highest rate of mental retardation in the state? Why isn't this possibility along with all its potential human and economic costs included in the summary DEIS? The summary DEIS mentioned State water quality standards several times as assurance of prevention of release of heavy metals into the water. However, standards alone cannot make such assurances. Who will enforce and monitor these standards in effluents and at what costs? If these standards are violated how will the people of the United States be compensated?

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
Rolla, MO

dear Sirs;

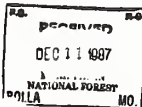
Let me take this opportunity to state that I am strongly opposed to the proposal to allow lead mining in Mark Twain National forest. I feel the environmental impact is greatly unjustified in todays market. The lead supply is more than sufficient from present mining operations and I have heard predictions that present mines have enough reserves to last a hundred years into the future. Indeed today lead is so cheap that the lead in your cars battery would probably be worth only 30-50c. And this lead would be much cheaper to recover than lead from ore. I would not be surprised to see such a mine, if it were to open, go bankrupt in a short time due to the low selling product and high start up costs.

The loss of aesthetic value would adversely effect tourism to the area forever, whereas a lead mine no matter how good would only last so many years. The value of tourism would surely increase over the years due to the increasing demand for and decreasing availability of such prime wilderness areas, and recreation sites. I feel the real value of the Mark Twain Forest lies in its preservation not its exploitation.

In closing let me say the MARK TWAIN FORESTS' rivers streams and wilderness areas, represent a gold mine which should not be traded for a lead mine. Mining a national forest flies against the very reason the public saw fit to create the national forest system in the first place. I'm sure this is being pushed thru by special interest groups, out to line there own pockets.

Sincerely,
M. M. Souda

12-8-87
124 S. Main
Piedmont, MO 63957



What are the habitat requirements of the endangered and threatened species and why aren't they being protected completely, even from the most unlikely of accidents. In this issue there is one thing for certain. If a species is lost there is no way the Forest Service or Doe Run can ever repay all present and future people of the world for that loss.

I would like to know if the research mentioned in the summary DEIS "that dissolved metals are securely bound by clay particles and are not available for biological uptake" is comprehensive enough for such a statement and has been followed up by research testing the lead levels of aquatic life in the Viburnum Trend.

I do not understand why the Forest Service is violating its own visual quality standards in Alternative D. Actions such as these erode public confidence in the Forest Service and bring individuals such as myself to question its motives.

Although I truly wish the very best for the people living near the study area, I cannot help but feel that their attitude that the Mark Twain National Forest owes them a living is not only wrong but insulting to the citizens of this country who pay the U.S. Government to protect it, their land, for them and all their descendants, through eternity. There is a very great need in this country for recreational opportunities in wild, pristine areas. The recreational and related industries such as fishing, hunting, camping, canoeing, outdoor photography and outdoor journalism and literature are huge and provide many, many jobs. However, no dollar amount can ever be put on the joy and happiness these areas bring to the human soul. The average citizen feels that it is right that these areas are accessible for the cost of taxes only and that they don't have to be continually justified economically. I would now like to see this area reclassified as a National Park so that it might have the protection it deserves. I hope and pray that you do not allow it to become the ecological disaster of a few greedy people.

Sincerely,

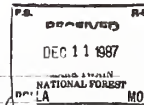
Linda Schaffner

Linda Schaffner

P.S. The word "effect" is used incorrectly on page IV, line 34, "In addition, the impact assessment indicates that some of the alternatives effect land availability for mineral development..." The correct word to use here is affect, the verb, not effect, the noun. Below are the definitions of these words according to the Random House dictionary.

affect, v., 1. to produce an effect in.

effect, n., 1. something that is produced by an agent or cause.



RC 89, Box 214

Wissona, Mo
Dec, 10 - 87

Dear Mr. Morse,

I'd like to encourage you to do whatever you can to assist us of getting the lead mining industry to open a mine in this area.

I live in the proposed area and want to see something come in here to benefit the people of this area.

I, for one, have lived here since 1955 and have worked like a dog to make a living and send 4 children to college - who have had to leave the area to earn a decent living - I, like all the others, have been deprived of lots of advantages and things I would have liked to have done in order to live here and enjoy and care for this country that was taken from us very much against our wills.

So I think, at this time, our wishes, our future and the future of our children and grand children should be considered weightier than the opinions of people who have such a little interest in our

area who didn't know it even existed while we were pretty good stewards of our area and still are.

With technology what it is now I feel confident that the Mining Companies Am. & will protect our environment much more than the supposedly interested people of the Sierra Club, etc. who come here, periodically, bring their dope, empty alcohol containers strung along road ways and back roads and alternate lifestyles in their jogging outfits that cost more than I can afford to spend for food for a month, while they laugh at us for being hillbillies - We chose this way of life and have paid dearly for it.

Let us show what we need to take care of ourselves and our area and let those people take care of what ever it is they have so they can keep it there with them. We don't want their areas or lifestyles. Thank you.
Rita & Benelli

Dec. 10, 1987

NEW LIBERTY FARM

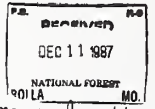
Hank and Barbara Engel
H. C. R. Box 162
Winona, Missouri 65588

ERIC MORSE - FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD.
ROLLA MO 65401

DUROCS



They grow on you.



Dear Mr Morse,

I SAW your name and address IN our local paper as the person to write to in regard To the lead MINE proposal.

My family (wife+four children) and I MOVED here three years ago from Melbourne Fla. We live in the New Liberty Community, approx 13 miles South of WINONA. We have a small eighty acre farm and are trying to establish a registered pig seedstock business, as well as a commercial hog operation. We moved here for a variety of reasons including a desire To bring our kids up in a way that would give them an appreciation of nature and wildlife. We also were looking for a place with clean air and WATER. The Town we left in Fla. was RATED #7 on the E.P.A. list of the 10 worst WATER suppliers in the U.S.

NEW LIBERTY FARM

Hank and Barbara Engel
H. C. R. Box 162
Winona, Missouri 65588

DUROCS



They grow on you.

Besides the low land prices in this Area, We were struck by the rugged NATURAL beauty of this entire area.

My main concern about the MINE is the WATER supply and what could happen to it. I've talked to several Forest Service employees who have worked with the WATER in this area for several years and even though they have a good idea of how it works, I don't believe anyone truly knows about the huge underground WATER system or the effects the mine and its tailings could have. One half mile from my house is a spring known as Barretts Spring or Pipe Springs. When dye was dropped in it the dye surfaced at Big Springs over 20 miles away. This is just one example of how vast this system is.

I recall the impact study, and FRANKLY there's much of it, I don't understand but the one thing I did understand was that there's no way to develop the mineral resources without some effect on the environment. I want to be able to take my grandchildren hunting, fishing and trapping in the same beautiful place that I take my children now. I realize this

NEW LIBERTY FARM

Hank and Barbara Engel
H. C. R. Box 162
Winona, Missouri 65588

DUROCS



They grow on you.

Jobs and income are needed badly in this area, I could use some myself but not at the expense of the Current River, Eleven Point River or my own well for that matter.

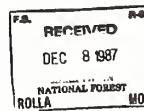
I guess what all this boils down to is, I am opposed to development of the mineral resources on Forest Service land. The National Forests were created To preserve our wilderness not exploit it. We are fortunate to still have 30% of this great country of ours in its natural state and I for one would like to see it remain that way.

Sincerely Yours
Hank L. ENGEL
H.C.R. - Box 162
WINONA, Mo. 65588

Dear Mr. Morse,

Please, no more mining in Mark Twain National Forest. Let's keep the Ozarks the way it should remain, clean and pure. Please, no more ugly trailing ponds or piles, no more scars.

Thank you
Larry M. Marcum
HCR 83, Box 53
Salem, MO 65560



Eugene L. Linn
Josephine R. Linn
P.O. Box 277
Ballwin, MO 63021

December 5, 1987

Forest supervisor:

8

Please do not approve the lead mining in our National Forest when the streams and air is polluted it takes a long, long time to bring them back, also the trees that are cut down.

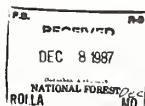
6

Lead is available in other places that have been shut down because of low demand.

Thanks for letting us express our opinion.

Sincerely
Mr & Mrs. E. L. Linn

(Forest Service Supervisor)



DEC 5, 1987

First I would like to say the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM did a fantastic job on the documented impact study, and have handled this all in a fair way for both sides, and also I think Mr. Larry Stapler our senator is to be commended for taking a stand on this, because now a large most politicians won't take a stand one way or the other.

I am one of the unemployed in this Co. I have worked about 4 years in the last 9 years they say the unemployment rate here is 15 to 20 % but it really is about 40 % a lot of people that work in sawmills and timber can't draw unemployment most people in this country make the minimum wage 3.35 an hour if they do work.

sure there is some people that don't want to work but if we run wanted to open up 10 mine I think they could get the labor. it would also take a lot of people off of welfare and food stamps and other government relief.

The biggest opposition seems to be because of the fear of water pollution, I don't think anyone living in this area would be for the mine if they thought it would pollute our river because most people here fish, float, and swim their rivers.

OVER



I guess environmentalists have their place in the world but I don't know where it is, they might should stay in St. Louis and start on cleaning up the MO. and miss rivers.

I have never heard of one of these Hellbillys going to the city and trying to tell them what to do with their resources, most people around here mind their own business.

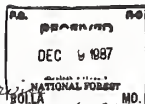
6

I think all the other mines in MO. have an outstanding record of safety and also on pollution with all the gov. agencies that regulate such things I think it will be regulated properly I'm sure the Forest Service will see it is.

Thanks for accepting these comments and I hope your decision will be to leave the lead mining.

Roger Lindsay
STAR ROUTE BOX 268
WINONA MO. 65588

Dec 6, 1987



Dear Forest Service
my husband and I own
120 acres in Oregon County.
we are very much against the
proposal to mine for lead in
that area. We don't believe the
benefits would be great enough
to justify taking chances on
polluting the valuable ground
water. We plan to retire
there and we like it just
the way it is.

Joy + Jim Baldwin

3934 Rator
St Louis, Missouri

DECEMBER 10, 1987



FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
ROLLA MO 65401

RE: HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING IN CARTER, DREXON AND SHANNON COUNTIES
IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST

DEAR SUPERVISOR:

I RECENTLY RECEIVED THE SUMMARY OF THE EIS FOR MINERAL LEASING ON
THE PART OF ODE RUN MINING COMPANY FOR AN AREA LOCATED NEAR THE
ELEVEN POINT RIVER. THE SUMMARY EIS APPEARS TO COME TO SOME UNUSUAL
CONCLUSIONS WHEN COMPARED TO THE FULL DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT AND ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY THE COMPLETE EIS. THESE
DISCREPANCIES WERE POINTED OUT AT THE PUBLIC COMMENT HEARING IN
JEFFERSON CITY ON DECEMBER 2, 1987.

ONE OF THESE CONCLUSIONS ON PAGE IV WAS THAT "IT WAS DETERMINED THAT
POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THESE ACTIVITIES (MINING) WOULD BE
SUCCESSFULLY MITIGATED". YET AT THE MEETING, NO ONE FROM THE FOREST
SERVICE STAFF COULD LIST MITIGATING EFFORTS, COULD ACCURATELY STATE
WHO WOULD MONITOR THE COMPANIES ACTIVITIES AND WHO WOULD FORCE THE
COMPANY TO COMPLY WITH CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS. THE DEPARTMENT
OF NATURAL RESOURCES WAS REFERRED TO ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS BUT THE
LACK OF A ONR SPOKESPERSON ON THE PANEL SHOWED CLEARLY THAT THEY
WERE NOT PARTICIPATE OR DID NOT WANT TO GET INVOLVED.

IN REALITY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES HAS COMPLETED A VERY
EXTENSIVE STUDY OF GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION FROM LEAD MINES. THIS
RESEARCH WAS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE EIS AND WAS APPARENTLY NOT EVEN
REVIEWED BY THE FOREST SERVICE. CURRENTLY THERE ARE NO LAWS
GOVERNING LEAD MINING PRACTICES. ONLY IF A MAJOR MINING DISASTER
OCCURS DO SEVERAL LAWS COME INTO PLAY INCLUDING FISH AND WILDLIFE
LAWS, CONSERVATION LAWS, EPA LAWS BUT ALL OF THESE ONLY COME INTO
PLAY AFTER A DISASTER. THE AREA UNDER CONSIDERATION REQUIRES
SPECIAL PROTECTION SO THAT NO DISASTERS CAN OCCUR. THE EIS DOES NOT
ADDRESS THIS ISSUE.

THE ABOVE CONCLUSION WAS SHOWN TO BE INCORRECT IN THAT WHEREVER
MINING OCCURS ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION OCCURS RIGHT ALONG WITH
IT. PAGE IV "THE MAJORITY OF ADVERSE EFFECTS WOULD BE MINIMIZED OR
ELIMINATED THROUGH CAREFULLY APPLIED MITIGATING MEASURES, USING THE
LESSONS LEARNED AND TECHNOLOGY ACQUIRED FROM EXISTING
DEVELOPMENT...". THIS STATEMENT, IN VIEW OF THE BIG RIVER TAILING
DAM COLLAPSE, IS SIMPLY NOT A TRUE, CORRECT OR ACCURATE STATEMENT.

EIS
DECEMBER 10, 1987
PAGE TWO

AREAS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SECTIONS
OF THE EIS BUT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN PLACED ON THE BACK BURNER IN THE
DECISION PROCESS. NO WHERE IN THE UNITED STATES IS SUCH A UNIQUE
AREA AVAILABLE WITH SOME OF THE LARGEST SPRINGS IN THE UNITED
STATES, THREE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, A MAJOR WILDERNESS AREA,
NUMEROUS NATURAL AREAS IN ONE OF THE LEAST DISTURBED FOREST
DISTRICTS IN THE STATE. THIS ENTIRE AREA SHOULD BE UNDER
CONSIDERATION FOR A GIANT DARK NATIONAL PARK AND SHOULD BE KEPT IN
ITS CURRENT PROTECTED STATUS.

ONE OF THE VERY REAL PROBLEMS BROUGHT UP AT THE JEFFERSON CITY
MEETING AND THE MOST DISTURBING PART OF THE SUMMARY EIS IS THAT THE
PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE FOREST SERVICE AS
ALTERNATIVE D WHEN NOTHING IN THE BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION IN THE
EIS LEADS TO THAT ALTERNATIVE. DURING THE PUBLIC MEETING, WE WERE
TOLD THAT THE DECISION TO BACK ALTERNATIVE D WAS MADE BY THE THOSE
IN POWER IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OFFICE, APPARENTLY WITHOUT THE
BENEFIT OF ANALYZING THE EIS. ALTERNATIVE D IS NOT EVEN CONSISTENT
WITH THE CURRENT FOREST PLAN. THIS TYPE OF ACTION, I BELIEVE TELLS
IT ALL.

WHAT THE SUMMARY OF THE EIS SAYS TO ME IS THAT YOU MEN AND WOMEN OF
THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE HAVE MADE YOUR CONCLUSIONS, NOT
BASED ON THE ACCURATE FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE EIS, BUT BASED ON
THE DESIRE OF A MINING COMPANY TO EXPLOIT THE ENVIRONMENT FOR
PROFIT. THE IMPRESSION THAT I RECEIVED AT THE JEFFERSON CITY
MEETING WAS THAT YOU WERE GOING TO LET ODE RUN MINING DO ANYTHING IT
WANTED AND THE PUBLIC MEETING WAS JUST AN EXERCISE IN BOREDOM YOU
ALL HAD TO SIT THROUGH THREE TIMES.

MISSOURI'S WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, WILDERNESS AREAS AND UNIQUE
FOREST LANDS ARE MULTIPLE USE. UNFORTUNATELY, I BELIEVE THE FOREST
SERVICE IS SEEING MINING AS THE PRIME USE FOR THE FORESTS IN CARTER,
OREGON AND SHANNON COUNTIES. IF THESE LEASES ARE GRANTED, THE
STATEMENT AT THE TOP OF CURRENT FOREST SERVICE STATIONARY, "CARING
FOR THE LAND AND SERVING PEOPLE FOR OVER 50 YEARS" WILL HAVE TO BE
REMOVED.

THE LAST COMPLAINT I HAVE IS THE LIMITED TIME ALLOWED FOR PREPARING
A RESPONSE TO THE EIS. MY SUMMARY ARRIVED ONLY TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO
THE PUBLIC HEARINGS AND YOU HAVE ASKED FOR ALL WRITTEN RESPONSES BY
DECEMBER 24, 1987. AT THE MEETING THAT DATE WAS EXTENDED TO JANUARY
8, 1988. STILL NOT AN APPROPRIATE AMOUNT OF TIME TO REVIEW AND
COMMENT ON SUCH AN IMPORTANT ISSUE. I THINK AN EXTENSION UNTIL
JANUARY 31, 1988 IS ONLY FAIR AND SUGGEST YOU EXTEND THE COMMENT
PERIOD.

EIS
DECEMBER 10, 1987
PAGE THREE

I WISH TO THANK THE FOREST SERVICE FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT
ON THE SUMMARY EIS. I ONLY HOPE THAT THE FEELINGS I EXPERIENCED AT
THE PUBLIC MEETING, THAT ALL OF YOU WERE SIMPLY LISTENING TO WHAT
EVERYONE HAD TO SAY BUT DIDN'T GIVE A "HODD IN HELL" ABOUT WHAT WAS
SAID, IS NOT CORRECT.

I HOPE YOU ARE CARING INDIVIDUALS THAT ARE TAKING THE INTERESTS OF
MISSOURIANS AND THE PROTECTION OF THESE UNIQUE NATIONAL TREASURES
INTO PRIME CONSIDERATION AND NOT SIMPLY ANOTHER GROUP OF BUREAUCRATS
BENDING TO THE WISHES OF A COMPANY THAT APPEARS TO CARE LITTLE FOR
THE ENVIRONMENT AND ULTIMATELY FOR THE CITIZENS OF MISSOURI.

SINCERELY,

David Smallwood

DAVID SMALLWOOD
BOX 1261
JEFFERSON CITY MO 65102

CC: HONORABLE SENATOR CHRISTOPHER "KIT" BONO
WASHINGTON DC

HONORABLE SENATOR JACK DANFORTH
WASHINGTON DC

HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE IKE SKELTON
WASHINGTON DC

AMERICAN RIVERS
WASHINGTON DC



4615 South Kansas
Springfield, Mo. 65807
December 3, 1987

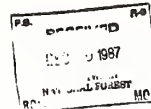
Supervisor's Office
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Gentlemen:

- 8 I wish to register my opposition to the opening of
Mark Twain National Forest to the mining of lead, as
is apparently proposed.
- 6 To sacrifice one of Missouri's most scenic natural areas
for the temporary economic gains is indeed a poor and
short-sighted land management policy. I do not see
6 how you can justify tampering with the watershed of a
scenic river.
- If lead exists in this area, private holdings should be
explored before such spectacular areas are opened to
resource development.
- It appears that there is some question whether there is
really a justified need for this resource at this time.
- I would hate to be responsible for allowing such a
practice to have taken place fifty or one hundred
years from now. Please bear in mind that this decision
is not reversible.

Sincerely,
Paul B. McCune
Paul B. McCune

cc Senator John Danforth
Senator Kit Bond



Summersville, MO 65571
December 7, 1987

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

As to benefits or harm to the mining project
in the above named areas I cannot say.

I have been in several areas of mining and
found a very disturbed finish. I live in
west Shannon Co and an iron mining
project was left bad. The same is true over
areas of the USA.

My only comment is after the mining the land
should be left in its original condition,
levelled and reforested.

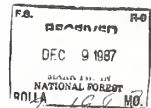
Yours truly
David C. Kan

Re: Lead Mining in the Mark Twain

Sir,

You know it's wrong, I
know it's wrong, we all
know why it's wrong, so
there can't much point in
repeating the facts.
We wish to go on record
as being local residents
who are totally opposed
to the granting of mining
leases in the area. We
will do whatever we can to
oppose this dastardly
business.

Don & Deb. Larson
SR 701
Mtn View, Mo 65548



U.S. Forest Service
Winona District
Winona, Mo.

Dear Sir,

This is my comment regarding the proposed mining on Mark
Twain National Forest in the Eleven Point and Current River
drainages.

I have news release statements by the Forest Service and
news reports of public meetings as basis for my opinion. So
I may not be completely informed.

- 6 But it seems to me the Forest Service is saying mining can
take place with an "acceptable" level of pollution. I gather
this includes air pollution that would damage forests, risks
to groundwater, and risks to surface water from mine
tailings being dumped on the surface.

- 6 Now, I have no objection to mining in the area, but I find
the level of pollution the Forest Service anticipates to be
unacceptable.

- 5 Therefore, my two-cents worth is that the Forest Service
should lay down strict rules here and now, before any
prospecting begins, that will eliminate real and potential
environmental damage outside the immediate area of the mine.
Some examples....

- 6 Mine tailings need not be permanently disposed of on the
surface, but should be returned to the mine where the
potential for pollution does not exist.

- 6 A mine need not be a "high-rise" on the horizon.

- 6 Acoustics should be considered too. It is possible to direct
most noise upward instead of outward.

- 6 Air pollution beyond dust from surface operations need not
be tolerated....no tall smokestacks which only disperse the
stuff.

You get the picture? We have here an area with a largely
unspoiled environment. A special area. Environmental rules
that simply follow national averages aren't good enough.

So lets get on with it. Write some rules that truly protect
the area. It will add costs to the miners, but that's where
the costs belong. When the minerals are valuable enough to

extract without environmental damage, I'm sure they will be.

The question of industrial vs. tourism jobs seems to have been raised at public meetings. My opinion is that the two are not in conflict here. With nearly 20 years experience in tourism in this section of the state I must say one of our major problems is a lack of things for people to do without catching a fish, killing an animal or adding to the crowd in the water. A mine COULD be a tourist attraction that does not use up or strain a natural resource. But once again, that would require a really "clean" mine.

Sincerely,

R. S. Todd

R. S. Todd
Route 2, Box 137
Piedmont, Mo. 63957

Nov 4 1987

714 West Main St.
West Plains, MO 65775
November 20, 1987

Representative Bill Emerson
418 Cannon Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Emerson:

8 | As a lifelong resident of the Ozarks, a physician, and a hunter involved in Conservation, I am opposed to the proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest area south of Winona, Missouri.

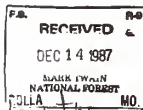
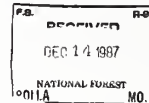
6 | While mining may provide for some jobs and a boost to the local economy, the significant risk for environmental pollution is high enough that the eventual long-term cost to ourselves is unacceptable.

6 | In addition, the Mark Twain Forest area is one of the few remaining hardwood timber areas in the country untouched by man, and at some point the continued loss of this type of habitat must stop. I feel my viewpoint is typical of the majority of the people in this area, and I would appreciate your passing my concerns on to those involved in this proposed project.

Sincerely yours,

C. Rob Armstrong
C. Rob Armstrong, M. D.

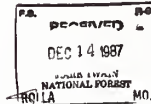
CRA/eh



8 | I am for the mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. I feel it would help this community very much. There are no jobs around here to be had. Even if the mine doesn't employ over 50 or 70 people that would be that many jobs that we don't have now + it could possibly bring other businesses into the area.

6 | I am concerned about the environment but I believe it can be mined in a way without harming the environment.

Very truly yours
James Huxford
P.O. Box 362
Winona, Mo. 65588



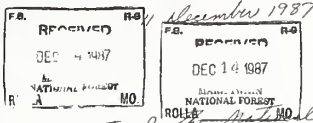
3166 Tupelo #1806
San Antonio, Texas
78229
Dec. 11, 1987

8 | Dear Sir:
I have read a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and am against any type of leasing for mining in Shannon County. I am a taxpayer there. That country is full of springs and rivers that are nationally famous and mining should never be allowed.

Leave the National Forest alone.

Sincerely,
Mrs. K.C. Morrison

Scenic Rivers Audubon Society

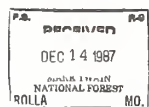


EAST OZARK AUDUBON SOCIETY
CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
PTE. 1, BOX 110A
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21402

December 8, 1987

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,



Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement pertaining to hardrock mineral leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest. First, some comments on the document itself. Although much careful and detailed analysis has gone into the work, the document also shows many signs of having been prepared in haste. It is rife with garbled English and incomplete sentences; many references from the text do not appear in the bibliography; there are some significant contradictions; some important issues have not been considered. The impression of haste carries through to the public comment period. We feel that the cutoff date of December 24 is unrealistic. This is an important and complex issue. We ask that the comment period be extended to give a greater cross-section of the concerned public a chance to evaluate the proposal.

The arguments presented for opening the area to mining are twofold - the local area would benefit from increased jobs and taxes; the nation needs the lead supplies which may exist underneath the area. In addition, there is an unstated but real inducement - the shareholders of Doe Run Mineral Corporation would expect to profit. We believe that these benefits are overstated. Your analysis assumes that the proposed mines would last for only 25-40 years. Would the short term gains outweigh the permanent destruction of large areas of floodplain (tailings ponds), the long term or permanent loss of scenic beauty, and the potential for drastic ill effects to a very sensitive environment? The DEIS outlines several factors which may reduce the value to the local community of the short-term benefits, e.g., "long term economic stability could be disrupted" (p41); the highest paying jobs would likely be filled by immigration (p110); those locals who do not benefit directly from the extra paychecks may be worse off, due to local boom-inspired inflation (p110). Equally important, the possible effects on a broader "local area" are not considered. For example, to what extent might the opening of a mine in Oregon County be correlated with the premature closing of a less profitable mine on the Viburnum Trend? Would the creation of jobs in the study area be at the expense of jobs in communities surrounding the Viburnum Trend? There is reason to foresee such a scenario, in that the demand for lead is not expected to increase in the foreseeable future (p58); hence productivity and jobs on the Forest as a whole are unlikely to increase. We feel, therefore, that your statement that economic effects beyond the immediate area can be ignored (p51) is not valid.

There are some broader but pertinent issues. The stockpile of lead in use in the U.S. at any one time is fairly constant; it follows that every ton of lead extracted from the Mark Twain National Forest will cycle back into the ground, be it as shot pellets poisoning a wildfowl marsh or as batteries leaching lead out of a landfill. The Forest Service cannot escape at least some degree of responsibility for the effects throughout the environment of management decisions. Second, the lead industry has apparently run through the largest

2

supply known in the world (the Viburnum Trend) in only twenty or thirty years. For both reasons, it seems obvious that production should be slowed, and recycling encouraged. Placing the hypothetical reserves underlying this very beautiful and very vulnerable area off limits would help to bring this about. The proposal to open the area to mining comes at a time when the low price of lead prohibits recycling. A slow-down due to lower availability of reserves would have some desirable effects. Prices would rise, hence promoting recycling and protecting the environment, while continuing to satisfy the demands for lead and helping to alleviate the boom and bust effects of a mining economy. The DEIS shows clearly that, with or without the hypothetical supplies under the study area, security of the U.S. lead supply is not in question for at least the next twenty years. At worst, beyond the 20 years, imports might rise a little but even then "concern about the security and stability of the supply should be minimal." (p108).

The DEIS acknowledges the high risk of seriously damaging the fragile karst-based environment. To briefly review the problems: (a) Virtually the entire drainage of the area is underground; it drains to both the Current and the Eleven Point National Rivers. (b) Most of the groundwater recharge is discrete, rather than diffuse; consequently little or no filtration and cleansing of polluted water occurs. (c) Much of the discrete recharge from the uplands (an estimated 40% - Alew, 1975) is cryptic - sinkholes and open joints are hidden beneath a cover of residuum. (d) Little is known of the location and nature of the main drainage networks, but there is excellent reason to suppose that the drains are open conduits, which undoubtedly harbor populations of rare troglodytic animals. There are several long, enterable "high transport" springs in the area. These include Turner's Mill and Falling Spring, presently the two longest caves mapped on the Mark Twain National Forest. Both caves contain significant aquatic communities, including disjunct populations of the Southern Cave Fish. Obviously, the troglodytic communities are vulnerable to groundwater contamination, and large-scale mining cannot be conducted in the area without a serious risk to groundwater quality. While the DEIS avers that transgression of State water quality laws will not be permitted, this is not entirely reassuring. By the time deterioration is noticed at the springs, damage to the groundwater will already have occurred.

There are other drawbacks to the industrial development scenario, not least of which is the despoliation of one of the wildest and most scenic parts of the Missouri Ozarks. As one of the grosser examples, you refuse to rule out the possibility of tailings ponds in the area, although you are aware that all floodplains within the proposed area are extremely leaky. Even if we make the unwarranted assumption that the ponds can be made leakproof, they would still permanently degrade large areas of the Forest. The DEIS asserts that seepers of wilderness solitude and quiet may prefer, after a mining industry is established, to go elsewhere. We are running out of elsewhere. The loss of scenic and recreational amenities for seekers of peace and quiet in a natural setting cannot be mitigated. This type of largely unspoiled karstic landscape with its unique natural communities is in far shorter supply than lead.

To turn to some specific points raised in the DEIS:

p12 - Mine Water Treatment. It is rare for an impoundment in the area to hold water or sediment. Sediment would inevitably wind up in the groundwater conduits. 300 - 5000 ppm is a large flow, which is most unlikely to find its way back into the conduits from whence it came; i.e., flow would be unnaturally diverted, starving some channels and overloading others.

p1 - Reclamation. The economics of the reclamation phase are hazy to us. What proportion of the costs would be borne by the mining industry, and what proportion by the taxpayer?

p16 - Land Character. "Haul roads, mine/mill sites and powerlines tend to produce major modifications of the landscape" (emphasis added). Quite an understatement.

p18 - Alternative D. We deplore the proposed degradation of the visual quality objectives set, after much work and consideration, by the Forest Plan. The assurance that high-use corridors will be unaffected is of small comfort. "The Forest Plan" is philosophically objectionable, and ignores the high value of the land for dispersed recreation. "The study area ... affords visitors views of some of the most scenic landscape on the Forest" (p33); "A great deal of the use is dispersed or undeveloped recreation such as tracing, hunting, or just walking in the woods" (p43).

- Alternative E. We are confused by the stated effects of alternatives D and E on 6.2 management areas. This paragraph suggests that alternative E, but not D, would downgrade the 6.2 area to 3.4. Yet, on p26 we read "Alternative D ... Implementation would require ... redesignation of the 6.2 management area to a 3.4 management area." If the latter is correct, we deplore the proposed change. The total area of the Forest set aside in the relatively protected 6.2 prescription was a hard-won compromise arising from the lengthy Forest Plan proceedings. We oppose any reduction in this acreage.

p19 - The map omits ~~Quinn~~ Pond and Brushy Pond from the "development prohibited" zones.

p21 - The map of the preferred alternative prohibitions is difficult to read. The "tailings impoundments not permitted" zone is especially confusing - it's unclear from the map where impoundments will be permitted.

p25 - Alternative C. We are puzzled by the statement that impoundments may improve water quantity. What does improved water quantity mean? The net flow of water through the hydrological network would presumably decrease due to evaporation from the open ponds.

p29 - Karst Terrain. Drainage takes place largely via cryptic discrete recharge points (see Alew, 1975), i.e. sinkholes exist in abundance, but are usually hidden beneath the residuum. "Williams and Vineyard, 1976" does not appear in the bibliography.

p32 - "Vandike, 1982" does not appear in the bibliography.

p40 - A comparison with the map on p21 shows that much of the area where you propose to allow industrial development is of "outstanding" visual quality. A statement of the actual acreage involved would be useful.

p41 - The difference between Modification and Maximum Modification zones is impossible to see, at least on our copy.

p43 - Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Your use of "watershed" seems suspect. Karstic watersheds tend not to coincide with surface topography. While only a small part of the area is in the surface "watershed of the Current River, a much larger part drains to Big Spring.

- 6 p49 - Animals of Special Concern. "...protection of threatened, endangered, rare, or sensitive species takes priority over other project objectives." Since groundwater conduits throughout the area may be expected to harbor such species, this alone seems to be adequate grounds for prohibiting mining development. Accessible portions of the drainage system are a minute fraction of the total - it is not adequate to protect merely those portions which can be entered and explored.
- 6 p67 - Soil Productivity. If lead leached from the lead litter will "eventually enter streams", then it will enter the groundwater conduits. Almost all surface streams are ephemeral (p30).
- 6 - Mitigation Measures. No mitigation is possible either for lead leached from a tailings pond or for groundwater contamination due to accidental spills.
- 6 p68 - Water Resources. How would the Department of Natural Resources enforce their "no degradation" policy? That a mining industry would cause degradation is surely beyond dispute. The question is only how much degradation (e.g. "Although good industrial practices can minimize (heavy metal) losses, they cannot eliminate them completely" - p71).
- 6 - Drilling Effluent. Comparison with successful effluent disposal on the Viburnum Trend is not very useful. The study area is more highly karstic.
- 6 - On Site Disposal of Drilling Effluents. The proposal to keep effluents away from discrete recharge points shows a misreading of the hydrological situation. Ale's work shows that most of the discrete recharge points are cryptic, and that little or no adsorption of contaminants would occur before a discharged effluent reaches them.
- 6 p70 - Mitigation Measures. The design of sewage systems to function adequately in karstic terrain is a difficult and complicated business which is not adequately addressed.
- 6 - Mill-Waste Tailings. "Ale's, 1975" - This key reference is omitted from the bibliography.
- 6 p71 - Heavy Metals. At least one significant source of risk for soil contamination with heavy metals is ignored - that of truck wrecks. In our own area, close to the Glover lead smelter, one truck driver has acquired a reputation for cavalier attitudes toward highway safety. Do statistics exist for calculating the probability of an ore truck spill over the lifetime of the hypothetical mining industry?
- 4 "Mixon, 1977" does not appear in the bibliography.
- 6 p75 - "Perpetuity" is a long time to erect a tailings pond dam to be maintained. The danger of dam failure is not "virtually nonexistent" on the time scale of "perpetuity"; on the contrary, it's inevitable.
- 6 - Altering of Water Flows. Since most of the groundwater is highly localized in discrete conduits, mine dewatering might easily lower the "local groundwater levels" drastically.
- 4 Again, there is a serious misreading of hydrological conditions. Ale's study shows that there is considerable lateral movement of water passing from the surface to the groundwater zone. This is the norm, not the exception. The conclusion that

- 4 "groundwater-level drawdown caused by mine dewatering likely would be offset by the mine-water discharge sinking back into the ground from above" is invalid (see comment regarding p12, above).
- 6 p77 - Effects After Mitigation. The statement that "there would be little likelihood of wetland values being affected" is at odds with the statement on p76: "Wetland contamination by fugitive heavy metals ... probably could not be prevented entirely."
- 6 p83 - Irish Wilderness. The sight of "mineral facilities, structures or activities" is incompatible with any rational definition of wilderness.
- 6 p84 - Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Impacts from mining industry would not be "indirect". Groundwater flows directly from the study area via open conduits to Big Spring.
- 4 We see no reason to presume that the effects of increased motorboat traffic resulting from an industry-stimulated population increase would be "minimal".
- 4 - Mitigation Measures. The proposal that "high solitude users" can go somewhere else does not mitigate the loss of an irreplaceable resource.
- 6 p85 - Recreation. "The quality of [recreation] could be reduced if recreationists perceive [mining] activities as unnatural" is a remarkable statement. Is it possible to perceive mining activities in any other way?
- 6 p86 - Mitigation Measures. Limiting construction and drilling to low use periods will hurt most those users who value peace, quiet and solitude the most highly.
- 3 p94 - Any increase in food input due to increased sediment transport would likely be detrimental to cave communities. The rarest and most highly specialized troglobites are those which are adapted to a low food supply. Increase in caloric input tends to lower the diversity of cave communities, as specialists become outcompeted by generalists.
- 3 p96 - That fluctuations in flow caused by mining activities would not harm aquatic cave life is a dangerous assumption. Natural fluctuations tend to be seasonal, and the reproductive cycle of many species is keyed to such fluctuations. The imposition of random, non-seasonal fluctuations may well disrupt the reproductive cycles of troglobitic species.
- 6 p109 - Estimated Operating and Capital Costs. We don't see a discussion anywhere of the reclamation costs. What might these costs be? Would the lessee or the taxpayer be required to pay them?
- 6 p111 - Attitudes, Beliefs and Values. The third, "less polarized", view is an illusion. That mining will result in environmental degradation is a fact admitted by all parties. The question is only how much degradation can be expected, and will the economic benefits outweigh that degradation.
- 6 p112 - Is the assumption that most jobs would be filled from the six county area warranted? It would be useful to examine population changes during the establishment of mining on the Viburnum Trend, but this analysis seems not to have been done. We think it more reasonable to assume that presently unemployed miners from other parts of the state (and out-of-state) would be hired and relocated to the area.

- 6 pp117-119 - None of the proposed alternatives to the traditional tailings pond seems to be environmentally benign.
- 6 p119 - Water Resources. We object strongly to the statement that the "risk of release of tailings or mill waste into the environment is very small." The DEIS elsewhere acknowledges the peculiar problems of keeping contaminants confined on a karstic landscape.
- 6 - Visual Resources. There's another eyesore that isn't considered but should be - that of light pollution. One of the charms of the Forest for lovers of the outdoors is the fact that one can get away from city lights and enjoy an unspoiled night sky. The lights from mine/mills in the Viburnum Trend are obviously obvious for many miles around.
- 6 p120 - Terrestrial Wildlife. Again, we see no justification for the statement that "The chance of a (tailings or milling effluent) release occurring would be very small."
- 6 p122 - The use of "improvements" in paragraph 1 is an inappropriate value judgement.
- 6 - We take no comfort in learning that a disused tailings pond could be "beneficially" used as an ORV park.
- 6 - Power lines are major eyesores that scar large swaths of the Forest. We are surprised to learn that powerlines constructed to service the mines would be left permanently in place. This seems unreasonable; is the consideration one of demolition costs, or something else?

In conclusion, we ask that you look more closely at several factors - the hydrological conditions (misreading of the hydrology leads to understatement of the risk to groundwater quality and wildlife), the likely effects on the employment picture over a broader local area, including the Viburnum Trend, the costs of the partial restoration phase, and who will bear those costs; the effects of Alternative A on the lead recycling industry; the real cost of losing large tracts of "outstanding" scenery (evaluating this loss merely in lost tourist dollars is hopelessly inadequate, beauty, unlike lead, cannot be quantified in dollars). Alternative A is the only option that will protect the many virtues of this exceptional section of the Missouri Ozarks from irreversible degradation, the drawbacks to Alternative A are greatly overstated.

Sincerely,

Michael Sutton
Susan Hagan
Michael Sutton, Susan Hagan
Conservation Committee

References - Land and Resource Management Plan, Mark Twain National Forest, 1988

Ale's, T. (1985) Ozark Hydrology: A Predictive Model. Forest Service Contract T-11-11-11.

Forestry Service
Rolla, Missouri

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been a resident of Missouri all my life. My family has enjoyed the outdoors and have appreciated the fishing, hiking and camping available in our beautiful state.

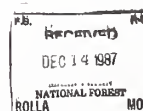
I have received the study on the environmental impact should the Mark Twain National Forest be opened up to lead mining.

I am AGAINST using our limited forest lands for the small financial gain for a few people. Lead mines are closed because of lack of need. The rape of the land is prevalent throughout our nation because of loop holes that profiteers have used to avoid restoring the land. Watershed are invariably effected negatively.

6 I reiterate-- I am AGAINST the proposal. I use the Mark Twain Forest frequently and do not want the pollution that is unavoidable in mining.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Ann Huesmann
Mary Ann Huesmann, Ph.D.



3857 Utah Place
St. Louis, Mo 63116
December 12, 1987



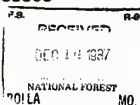
National Audubon Society

OZARKS ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION
P.O. BOX 4761 GS
SPRINGFIELD, MO 65808

December 2, 1987

Mr. B. Eric Morris, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, MO 64501

Dear Sir:



The Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, (October, 1987) recommends alternative D as the most appropriate. That decision should be reconsidered.

First, Alternative A (no leasing) may not have been seriously considered. The Forest Service seems motivated to find a compromise solution. Such a bias would, by definition, eliminate no leasing as an option.

Alternative C (forest plan) seems to have been rejected because the mining interests contend this alternative would be economically unfeasible. Such a claim should be reconsidered. Economists frequently point out that raw materials, such as lead, are mined according to supply and demand. If the demand exists, the price will rise, making mining operations economically viable. If these lead deposits are needed, the price for lead will climb to meet the higher cost inflicted by giving maximum environmental protection as provided for in the current forest plan. If the price does not rise because other lead resources are available, the only benefit is to those who would profit from development. National interest would not be served.

The selection of alternative D needs to be reexamined. This document claims that existing agencies can protect natural resources through existing laws. The test of that claim would seem to be the Viburnum model. That area has a long history of mining, consequently some ecological comparisons can be made to the area covered in the EIS. In fact, this EIS frequently refers to Viburnum in its discussion of mining operations which are likely to occur. But no where does this document discuss the environmental impact of mining in the Viburnum area. Without that analysis, this document is incomplete, and if those studies have been done and not included, this report is bias. Such comparisons should be made before the EIS is finalized.

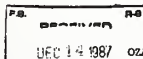
Finally, this document does not address the question of lead mining in a larger context. How many workers from Viburnum would come to the new mines? In relationship to that, how many new jobs would actually be created? What would the health impact be on the miners and their families? Do the Viburnum miners suffer any health effects from exposure to lead? Is there even a future market for lead since many Federal agencies are trying to remove lead from gasoline, paints, and most consumer products?

At this point, this study is inadequate for the Forest Service to take any position except for recommending no leasing. The natural resources are too valuable to gamble on inadequate research.

Respectfully,

Mark Goodman,
 Ozarks Environmental Coalition

Sierra Club - Ozark Society - Ozark Mountain Paddlers - Audubon Society



November 1987

Position Statement on the draft Environmental Impact Statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest

The Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club supports Alternative A, as presented in the Draft EIS prepared by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management - no mineral leasing on the 119,000 acre study area in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties in Missouri.

Knowledge of the natural resources contained in the study area, the geology and hydrology of the area, and thorough study of the draft EIS have led the Sierra Club to conclude that hardrock mineral leasing, exploration, and subsequent mining is unacceptable because of the massive environmental impacts and the risks of degradation of the area's unique natural resources. Further, we believe such development is not compatible with other uses of this fragile national forest area.

The fact that there exists a more than adequate supply of lead from currently operating mines and mineral production areas in Missouri makes mineral development in the sensitive study area simply not acceptable nor in the public interest. Mineral leasing and development is not consistent with the purposes for which these public lands were acquired. The Forest Service's own analysis shows lead mining is incompatible with the Forest Plan over most of the study area.

Having concluded this, the Forest Service goes on to recommend weakening the Forest Plan to better accommodate mineral development. While the Sierra Club is not in full agreement with the Plan, it was at least developed over several years with intensive efforts by a wide range of forest professionals and broad-based input by the public. The Plan came up with guidelines that provide for better protection of the public resources of the area than the draft EIS, which was more hastily developed because of political pressure from the lead industry.

The EIS lists the following environmental impacts and risks associated with mineral development: increased soil erosion; decreased soil productivity; degradation of water resources due to effects of drilling effluent; increased sedimentation; sanitary sewage from mining operations, mill-waste tailings, heavy metal contamination, milling reagent contamination, petroleum spills, herbicide contamination, dam failures, and alteration of surface and subsurface flow regimes; degradation of wetlands in the area; impacts on floodplains in the area; reductions in air quality; major impacts to the area's visual resource; impacts to the cultural resources of the area; impacts to the nationally significant areas and features within and close to the study area; decreased recreation opportunities and quality due to noise, visual impacts, threats to wildlife, and interactions with mineral development activities; and threats to the area's flora and fauna.

Even with the maximum possible mitigation of these impacts and risks, the draft EIS notes that significant effects would still occur or would likely occur.

Sierra Club Position Statement on draft EIS on Hardrock Mineral Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest
 November 1987
 page 2

Some of the nationally significant natural resources in the study area or close to it are: Eleven Point National Scenic River, Greer Spring, Irish Wilderness, lands proposed for wilderness including Irish Wilderness excluded lands and Big Spring wilderness lands, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Big Spring, Capota Pond, Tupelo Gumpond, and a complex system of fragile karst features for which the area is known. Due to the geological and hydrogeological nature of the area, mineral development activities pose significant danger of subsurface water contamination throughout the study area, not just in the 70s or so that the Forest Plan indicates is incompatible with mining.

We believe the acknowledged environmental risks and impacts to these resources from mining and associated activities and the non-compelling reasons given to pursue exploration and mineral development lead to the conclusion that the only reasonable and prudent course of action for the federal government to take is Alternative A - no mineral leasing on the study area.

Submitted By:
 Greg Martin
 Submitted: 11/13/87

My name is Clark I'm 12 years old
My last month in the woods last time is
something about the name "Cousins"
that a lot. They should give them cleanest
areas. Areas that some they do believe.
We don't want our rivers and woods
polluted. And I don't think they will
be willing they have the technology to
prevent it from happening. But what
makes me mad is the environmental
Came down here and told us and we
didn't tell Betsy and that we
don't know what we are doing and
that just utterly pissed me off.
If the mine bring in 2500 jobs that is
more people than lives in Winona so if
think they should shut up and let the
mines come in.

Chuck Pellison
Winona, Missouri

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1987
RICHARD L. WAIN
NATIONAL FOREST
ROLLA MO.

Everytime something new is even discussed, right away its thought to be bad but eventually its accepted in the name of progress and after its been here awhile, you dont even think twice about it anymore until someone brings it to your attention again. A good example would be clear cut areas - we live with them every day and though they're really ugly, no one has died from looking at them. I think the same would hold true if a mine was part of our landscape - nobody would die from looking at a tailings pond. The one thing none of us could tolerate would be polluted water and that includes our drilled water wells, ponds, creeks, springs & rivers - but I believe will have to live. I believe the mines would more than make up for anything it took away such as a landscape change, hiking trails, etc by putting it to produce in the American Market. I guess I want my cake and eat it too "because this is where I want to live because its pretty, but you can't eat pretty" or pay bills with it. We definitely need jobs in Shannon County that don't rely totally on the timber industry. all you have to do is drive around & look at all the idle sawmills to see how that line of work has wound down. In spite of all the logging that's gone on for years down here, the woods are still thick & beautiful and that should be proof that the paper & pulp industry is interested in more than just running the land for a profit. We want a boost to our economy as well and I believe that both can be achieved by everyone working together.

Unsigned
Winona, Missouri

Dear Sirs,

We wish to comment on the Oct 87 DEIS for
Hardrock Leasing on the Mad River Nail Forest in
Custer, Oregon & Shoshone Counties.

Demand for lead has fallen in the past
 several years due mainly to lead's toxicity.
 We are looking for ways to reduce lead in our
 society. The DEIS even concludes that the
 lead industry's projected annual growth of
 2.2% is probably overly optimistic.

We do not feel that the practice
 beauty of the area in question should be
 risked for lead at this time at some time in
 the future, if lead is really needed, we may
 wish to risk it then - But not now.

We feel that this ~~over~~ ^{area} needs to be preserved in all its scenic, ~~un~~ undeveloped beauty for the benefit of present & future generations & for the undeveloped species that live there & have few undeveloped places left to go.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Richard & Fran Glus

MR. & MRS. RICHARD GLASS
9737 VILLA CREST DRIVE
CRESTWOOD, MO 63126

12-14-87

F.B. RECEIVED R-6
DEC 15 1987
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL FOREST
ROLLA MO.

Mr. B. Eric Morse;

December 14, 1987

I am writing this letter so my objection to the proposed lead mining of the Mark Twain National Forest can be known. The estimated number of jobs that would be created if this takes place is not important as far as Minn. concerned. One hundred or one thousand jobs wouldn't make the trade off acceptable. And yes, I would still say this. I was one of the people that needed the job.

There are things in life that can not be replaced by man. Even the best genes of those that are supposed to know the environmental effects of this, aren't really sure of the long range damage. The amount of money to be made from this can not justify the known results - much less the unknown effects.

I'm sure that the majority of people in Missouri are against this. We provide that we care about wildlife, habitat, natural areas, in general, the goals of the Mo. Dept. of Conservation when we raised the 1% land sales tax. Unfortunately, this will probably become a reality because the desires of the majority usually go overlooked when the minority have money and people like Bill Emerson in their pockets.

We better start thinking of our environment first and our personal needs second, for a change, before it's much too late.

Randy K. Hartings
Rt 9 Box 235
Pogonip Bluff, Mo. 63901

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1987
NATIONAL FOREST
ROLLA

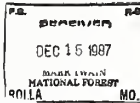
B. KEITH RAUCH, CPGS
710 S. Main Street
Fredericktown, MO 63645

Monday, 14 December 1987

Comments on the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
For Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the
Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri

by B.K. Rauch, CPGS
14 December 1987

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I have studied the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon and Shannon Counties. My comments are attached to this letter.

In general, I favor mineral exploration, development and production in the Mark Twain National Forest. I feel that the economic benefits to the immediate area far outweigh the potential negative impacts on local customs and social values.

My primary concern, as a geologist, is protection of groundwater quality and quantity in this unique karst environment, hosting some of the biggest springs in the United States. I believe that minerals can be produced in the Study Area without negative effects on groundwater quality. To do this, a number of Preference Rights Lease (PRLA) stipulations will be required, which I have discussed in my comments. In my opinion, testing of proposed tailings impoundment sites to avoid underlying karst structures is the single most important issue to be resolved.

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the DEIS. It is a well written document, reflecting the expertise of its authors. I would like to see detailed discussions of possible PRLA stipulations in the Final EIS (FEIS). This is important because the FEIS will be the final document readily accessible by the general public. The FEIS should specifically state how the USFS proposes to deal with every concern identified in the DEIS.

I hope that my comments are helpful in preparing the FEIS. If I can be of further assistance, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

B. Keith Rauch

B. Keith Rauch

FILE: USFS DEIS

Page/Column/Line

COMMENTS

1/2/42

It seems wasteful to issue prospecting permits in the Study Area if Preference Rights Leases (PRLA) will not be issued pending a valuable discovery. The final EIS (FEIS) should clearly indicate which areas will not be eligible for PRLA issuance and these areas eliminated for prospecting also.

25/1/14

It was previously stated (17/2/48) that "... water resources would be protected by the 'no degradation' stipulation," therefore, "... a change in water quality ..." which "could ... affect water-related recreation activities; terrestrial, aquatic and cave wildlife ..." is prohibited by law. Under these guidelines the USFS and MDMR are charged with protecting surface and groundwater quality through stipulations in the PRLAs. For mining companies the concern is that lease stipulations could be so restrictive that the cost of developing and producing metal concentrates in the Study Area would be economically unattractive.

27/2/38

This statement implies that Ashton and Newark soils are diagnostic of underlying karst sinkholes. The USFS/SCS "Soil Survey of Mark Twain National Forest Area, Missouri," (1975), covers the Study Area and does not mention this relationship. If this is true, however, it should be stipulated in the PRLA that tailings impoundments cannot be located on these soil types. The above survey estimated that Ashton/Newark soils exist in 1-2% of the study area, primarily in stream bottoms and flood plains.

59/2/16

"... primary lead deposits already in production should clearly be sufficient until sometime beyond the end of this century." This statement is probably true. However, this century ends in only 13 years and considering that it takes approximately ten years from the time of lease issuance to find an economic deposit and put it into production, (Fig. 4, page 11), now would be the time to issue leases and encourage exploration activities.

61/1/10

The sentence containing "rudeness" and "lack of polish" is not appropriate and adds nothing to the subject being discussed. It should be deleted.

Mark Twain Forest DEIS

Comments of B.K. Rauch, Page 2

Page/Column/Line

COMMENTS

65/1/16

"Combined, the effects of implementing the Forest Plan and issuing mineral leases would equal the cumulative effects resulting from a leasing decision." This sentence is very difficult to understand. It should be rewritten and explained.

65/2/22

"... road density will be two miles or less per square mile ..." Is this an absolute limit for each square mile or an average value for the entire area? How will this effect access for exploration drilling? Does this road density constraint apply to temporary drill access roads?

66/1/5

"The primary effect of mineral activities on soils would be loss of productivity due to ... soil contamination." This statement should be referenced to indicate that it is supported by scientific studies. Do Viburnum-type mine/mill operations produce this type of soil contamination, or is it applicable only to the vicinity of lead smelters, which produce elemental lead?

67/2/1

Throughout this discussion on heavy metal contamination and loss of soil productivity, I find myself wondering if metal sulfide compounds, as mine/mill operations would produce, are available for uptake by vegetation or are inert in the surface soil environment. It should be made clear that this discussion applies to metal sulfides rather than to metals in their elemental forms, as smelters would produce.

67/2/57

In many instances mine ventilation plans can be designed so that vent shafts are be used for fresh air intake, producing no exhaust fumes. Mine exhaust fumes would be vented at the production shaft(s), concentrating pollutants at one point, near the mine/mill plant site.

68/2/9

Due to the unpredictable nature of rock cavities in this intensely karsted environment, small quantities of drilling fluids would unavoidably be injected into the groundwater system on a regular basis. Chances are probably good that a non-toxic frothing agent is available or could be developed inexpensively by the mining companies. If this approach is feasible, it would be desirable to make this a stipulation in the prospecting permit/PRLA.

Mark Twain Forest DEIS

Comments of B.K. Rauch, Page 3

Page/Column/Line

COMMENTS

71/1/31

In my opinion, this section on heavy metals contamination should be reorganized to clearly differentiate the potential hazards of metal sulfide compounds and elemental metals. It should be noted that the mine/mill operations and tailings impoundments will be potential contamination sources of metal sulfide compounds rather than elemental metals. Now, and to what extent, metal sulfides can be reduced to elemental metals in the natural environment should be evaluated.

76/1/4

What is the basis for establishing a rock cavern cross-sectional area of 4 square feet as the action level for protecting natural groundwater flow? This should be explained and referenced.

80/1/37

Forest openings created by mining operations (including tailings impoundments) would be similar to those created by commercial logging operations, which are permitted by the Forest Plan. Openings created by mining operations should be subject to the same mitigation measures prescribed by the Forest Plan for commercial logging operations.

85/1/3

Noise levels at mine construction and drilling sites would be similar to those created by commercial logging operations. Noise created by mining operations should be subject to the same mitigation measures prescribed by the Forest Plan for commercial logging operations.

85/1/11

See Comment 80/1/37.

85/1/27

Movement of equipment and personnel at mine construction and drilling sites would be similar to those at commercial logging operations. Such activities by mining operations should be subject to the same mitigation measures prescribed by the Forest Plan for commercial logging operations.

86/2/19

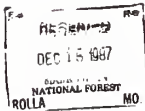
Limiting activities to "... low use periods - late fall to early spring, weekdays.", should be considered only for temporary activities of short duration, e.g., temporary access roads to drill sites. Construction of permanent facilities or access corridors would be impractical under these conditions and should not be permitted in such sensitive areas.

86/2/32

In my opinion, nearly all areas sensitive to noise and equipment activity could be largely avoided if the mining companies and the USFS engaged in honest and reasonable negotiations, examining viable alternatives to achieve the exploration goals of the mining companies in these areas.

Page/Column/Line	COMMENTS
46 67/1/43	Indiscriminantly prohibiting prospecting/production activities on north and east facing slopes to avoid disturbing one listed plant species would be an extremely restrictive permit stipulation. Better that these areas be surveyed (as per 88/1/13) to establish the presence and extent, or absence, of the species before the proposed activity begins. Then, if necessary, an alternative can be negotiated to avoid disturbing the area containing the listed plant species.
87/2/39	See Comment 67/2/1.
5 89/1/26	Numerous, small, poorly connected solutional openings are common throughout the Ordovician rock units, as well as in the Eminence, Potosi and Derby-Doerun Formations of the Cambrian. Such openings are well below the water table, are not connected to sources of downward moving surface waters and as such, are not the product of the karst mechanisms which form caves capable of supporting aquatic life.
5	If such openings are not differentiated from true caves in this vague proposed stipulation to prospecting permits and PRLAs, an unintended situation might exist where a legal challenge would prohibit any drilling to advance beyond the first opening encountered. Drilling might never reach the Bonnetterre Formation, the unit expected to host any valuable deposits which might exist.
6 92/2/27	A DRLA stipulation that "... tailings impoundments will not be permitted ... unless ... studies conclusively show that such facilities can be constructed in ... sound manner." is overly restrictive due to its vagueness. It is impossible to achieve 100% certainty that an undesirable subsurface condition does not exist beneath a proposed tailings impoundment site.
6	In my opinion, a realistic approach to evaluating a proposed tailings impoundment site would be to assemble a comprehensive list of "fatal flaws" which would disqualify a site from consideration if any of the conditions were found to exist. A proper stipulation would include a detailed testing schedule, which would be designed to achieve "reasonable confidence" that a fatal flaw does not exist. What is "reasonable" should be rigorously defined in the FEIS, as a matter of record. The testing schedule should also appear in the FEIS.

Page/Column/Line	COMMENTS
6 92/2/27 (cont.)	I feel that all criteria for evaluating a potential tailings impoundment site should be "on record" in the FEIS, because, to paraphrase the DEIS, a leaking tailings impoundment is impossible to repair.
5 94/1/1	See Comment 89/1/26. In my opinion procedures should be established, and on record in the FEIS, on how to deal with the discovery of previously unknown caves and other cave-like openings during drilling and/or mine construction. This will save time in the long run, as exploration will not have to be postponed while the matter is debated at a future date.
6 98/1/6	Even though "it is now known that insoluble metals ... can accumulate ... in plant and animal organisms," it is not stated in the DEIS whether insoluble metals have the same toxic effects as soluble metals. If insoluble metals are biologically inert, does their presence in plant and animal tissues effect the organism?
6 109/1/38	The 1986 metals prices used in the economic analyses are anomalously low. 1987 prices produced a more attractive return, but may not accurately reflect future price trends. In my opinion, a more reasonable analysis could be made using historical average metal prices, adjusted for inflation.
6 113/2/16	Immigrating mine workers would be earning the highest incomes in the Study Area. In my opinion, it is unlikely that they would commit crimes against local residents. It is more likely that they could become victims of such crimes by local residents.
5 116/2/39	This is the first mention that "... impoundment(s) must be staffed 24 hours a day and maintained in perpetuity (sic)" This statement implies some weighty legal responsibilities, as well as very significant costs to potential mine operators. Since this is a summary section, I feel this subject should be discussed fully in an appropriate section of the text before it is summarized here. For the benefit of the interested public, the FEIS should clearly explain the legal responsibilities of mine operators in the operation and maintenance of tailings impoundments.



7236 Burrwood
St. Louis, Mo. 63121

12/11/87

On November 23rd I received my morning Post Dispatch to be confronted with a headline which read: "Report Favors Lead Mining on Mark Twain Forest."

After reading the article, I felt I had been betrayed. I wanted to learn more about this important issue, so I attended the public hearing on Dec 1st in St. Louis.

After reading the Draft over and over again, the only alternative that is in compliance with the way I finally feel is alternative A.

Why is it that we are unconcerningly willing to abandon the public's trust and responsibility as to why this land has been set aside as the forest preserve?

The citizens of this country expect the government to protect the public's trust of public lands. They expect the government to fight against the forces that would destroy the public's trust in the government. They expect the government to protect the public's trust in the government. They expect the government to protect the public's trust in the government.

If the Missouri Dept. of Conservation can protect the public's trust in the government, then the Missouri Dept. of Conservation can protect the public's trust in the government. If the Missouri Dept. of Conservation can protect the public's trust in the government, then the Missouri Dept. of Conservation can protect the public's trust in the government.

DEC 14 1987
NATIONAL FOREST
MO

Dear Supervisor,

I am writing to voice my concern for the Mark Twain National Forest region which includes the Irish Wilderness area and Greer and Big Springs. The present mining proposal for this area should not be permitted. This area is the heart of the remaining wilderness in the Ozarks and should not be developed in any way.

Even with careful reclamation practices the water resources of the region would undoubtedly be damaged. I am a geologist and an environmental specialist for the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. My concern for the character and preservation of springs and groundwater in the area stems from research I have done for my thesis on environmental impacts on water resources due to coal strip mining. I know the flow of groundwater is severely impacted by mining, and groundwater flow is the very resource which makes this area of the Ozarks spectacular.

Please send a copy of the Draft EIS to me as soon as possible, so I may

further review this issue. My address is:

Dave Mosby
315 Dickson St.
Kirkwood, MO 63122.

Thank you for your consideration and time.

Sincerely,
Dave Mosby

Diana L. Plahn, D.D.S.

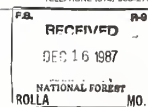
1817 SOUTH BRENTWOOD BOULEVARD, SUITE 255
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63144
TELEPHONE (314) 968-2737

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the DEIS. We have read it and here are our comments and concerns:

- 1) The survey stresses that the people living in the study area (and Ozark region overall) have a link with the land, and are concerned with what happens to the area. This is true, and gives us hope for the protection and endurance of this area as a National Forest. Unfortunately, the majority of the people that immigrate to the area for the duration of the mining period, would not have this value system that would protect and conserve the area's natural resources (it's wildlife, beauty, endangered species, solitude, aquatic life, etc., in addition to the fact that the area is a possible source of lead). They would be concerned primarily with their employment. Any time a situation arises where one will have to choose between the fastest, cheapest way to do something, and the probable adverse effects on the land and it's native inhabitants; there is a very high likelihood that the land's interests will be put aside in favor of the mining companies interests. These people will not be long-term residents; what incentives do they have to protect the areas valuable natural resources? After all, they can pick up and go elsewhere when they're through, leaving the residents of Missouri with the problems of trying to rehabilitate the area (which will probably cost quite a bit). Human nature being what it is, you will either need a large force of people to police the mining complex (which will require more funds); or give up and let them do what they want. After all, you can't be everywhere. So we assume that this situation will cause a major disruption of the area & it's human and non-human inhabitants. Also, that it will end up costing the taxpayers more money to reclaim the area when the mining company is through.



Diana L. Plahn, D.D.S.

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-2-

- 2) Because of the industrial facilities, many people will be disappointed with the quality of the Mark Twain National Forest. Personally, we will not come to the area once this occurs because the solitude ("peace & quite") to rejuvenate the mind and body) is a major experience we enjoy, along with the thrill & joy of seeing wild turkey, deer, unusual butterflies, turtles, fish, racoons, foxes, etc. Our professions keep us in the city, but because we value our environment so much, we support conservation & environmental protection with the dollars of our disposable income. So, this is very important to us. We've seen other parks and forests after mining/timber harvesting occurred. Some of the effects are just devastating. And they never can be reclaimed to look like what they were previously, nor to provide their original environment for native species of flora & fauna. Unfortunately, once the area is industrialized we, along with other people, will have to travel outside of Missouri for our "wilderness experience". We have enough noise pollution as it is, we don't need to visit it.
- 3) Canoeing is a major part of tourism in the area. More motorboats will create high levels of tension between canoeists and motorboat users. We all know how crowded the Current & Eleven Point rivers can get with canoes over a nice summer weekend. Are you going to be able to police the rivers to prevent the inevitable conflicts that will occur between motorboats going upstream or downstream rapidly, among many canoes (a lot of which are novice canoeists)? You'll have a lot of hard feelings occurring if the in-migrants "hotdog" or disdain the "tourists" (who have been using these rivers peacefully for many years now). Eventually the area will become known as a place for outboards and All-Terrain-Vehicles (which cause irreparable damage to the land they abuse). The survey stated that companies could work with their employees to protect the environment. How many companies will actually follow through on their promise to you to educate their employees (especially if it costs more money and decreases their profits from the lead mining)? If they do try to educate them, you still can't force

Diana L. Plahn, D.D.S.

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SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63144
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-3-

- people to accept an attitude of caring & protection toward the environment, unless they already have an inclination in that direction.
- 4) The United States is losing our wetlands on a daily basis, to development and pollution. The wetlands that we do have remaining in this country are too valuable to risk their destruction. Since the toxic effects of heavy metal poisoning is concentrated in the aquatic life, it would be foolhardy to mine in this area, & risk the permanent destruction of these wetlands.
- 5) It has taken much money and time from many individuals & groups to start the Bald Eagle on it's way back from extinction. The primary reasons for their decline would all happen in the Mark Twain National Forest if it is developed for mining.
- 6) Powerlines already take a toll of our hawks, harriers, eagles, and owls. We need a place where they are safe and can live & reproduce safely without flying into powerlines-risking a broken neck or wing; or being electrocuted. One Bald Eagle lost due to this situation, or from miners shooting at the birds, is one too many.
- 7) We also do not need leghold trapping in the area at all, now or ever. It's inhumane and dangerous to people, other native creatures other than furbearers, and domesticated animals. This should be abolished in all our national forests because of the terrible pain and suffering a creature goes thru before it dies a slow, agonizing death. We don't need any more people coming into the forest and doing this.
- 8) The survey states "Little is known about chronic sub-lethal concentrates and the reactions of wildlife species to most of the substances resulting from mine/mill operations". We don't need to expose ourselves to any more toxic chemicals. We should not endanger our waterfowl populations with these byproducts. Look at all the money and time we've spent trying to keep & manage our waterfowl. This seems to be a total negation of all we've worked for (and had our taxdollars support!).

Diana L. Plahn, D.D.S.

1617 SOUTH BRENTWOOD BOULEVARD, SUITE 255
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63144
TELEPHONE (314) 956-2737

-4-

- 6 9) Aquatic life would appear to be adversely affected more than any other lifeform. This would affect all creatures in the food chain, including humans, as these chemicals and byproducts are concentrated.
- 6 We also could lose much of our diversity of aquatic life because of the toxicity of the chemicals, or from accidental spills, leaks, etc., and of course, lose our endangered species (several of which are present only in this area).

We have watched and protested the Bureau of Land Management's efforts to lease out the Arctic Coastal Refuge in Alaska for the possibility of unrecoverable, or prohibitively expensive oil, with disbelief. Their own studies don't even support what they want to do. Now it seems that they've decided to go after the Mark Twain National Forest. Not much logic or economic sense seems to be involved in the operation of the Bureau. Our National lands are logged, with timber sold overseas at the taxpayers expense (the government isn't making any money off of those deals). The Bureau comes up with poorly thought-out, environmentally damaging schemes, that the people of the United States are supposed to support with our tax dollars. So, it's about time that we try to stop this kind of destruction. Missouri has a reputation of being one of the foremost leaders in conservation among the states. Once mining occurs, you can scratch the Mark Twain National Forest off the map. Reclamation is a terrific idea on paper. Unfortunately, if you look at the Federal Government's past record on this issue, you find out that the money gets diverted, spent on other projects, or goes into individual's pockets. We have all kinds of regulations and rules, but they rarely seem to get enforced; and if they do fine a large corporation, it ends up being a slap on the wrist, getting appealed, and being tied in court for years, while the land ends up destroyed. Look at how we have handled toxic spills, etc., when people (common citizens) are involved--they never manage to win or get compensation. As long as the Bureau of Land Management's philosophy is to "cut it, lease it, mine it, sell it below fair market value, we're never going to see any kind of improvement in how they handle their reclamation projects! In fact, the Bureau does anything except protect our National lands, forests, and refuges.

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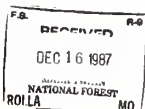
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December 15, 1987

Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla MO 65401

Dear Sir:

- 8 I own and operate the furniture store in Holcomb. My family has visited and enjoyed the Ozarks and its rivers for four generations. I am totally opposed to mining of National Forest land.
- 6 The watersheds in question are unique areas, not only to Missouri, but to our nation. They should be saved. We are down to the least unspoiled areas in our country, and it seems the government and big industry are determined to squander these last areas.
- I understand the Irish Wilderness is part of the land in question. It seems to me and other conservation-minded people I've contacted that the mining industry is using this move to get their foot in the door to mine protected wilderness areas. I believe there will be a public outcry as this becomes obvious to the citizens.
- 6 And as far as mining jobs helping the local economy, this is overblown greatly. What few jobs that would be created most likely will be filled by miners from other places. The recreation advantage of the rivers and forests in this area far outweigh any advantage mining could provide. And mine could, most likely will, hurt tourism when tailings and chemicals get into the stream.
- 7 We all know the lead mines in the area are way down in production or closed. So why open up more mining? It irks me to think the government and mining industry think the public is naive enough to fall for this move. It is obvious that politics and big money is involved. The citizens, the environment, and our future generations will be the losers, as usual, if mining is let in.

Van Byrd
PO Box 197
Holcomb MO 63852

Diana L. Plahn, D.D.S.

1617 SOUTH BRENTWOOD BOULEVARD, SUITE 255
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63144
TELEPHONE (314) 956-2737

-5-

We're sure there are good, moral people involved in the Bureau and our other government agencies, but they never seem to have much power to change things. Can't we at least stop this kind of situation in our own backyard?

Unfortunately, we're just "people"; not a big, special interest lobby with lots of money to influence politicians, and see that our interests are represented (like oil companies, mining corporations, etc.); but we are young, and we do have colleagues & friends that maybe we can get involved in these issues; and we do vote (alot), and eventually we are going to make some changes in the way we manage our natural resources, hopefully before it's too late.

Please don't take any of this personally, Mr. Morse, since we have no idea what your individual views are. In conclusion, let us thank you again for sending the DEIS, and for taking the time to read our comments. The only alternative we can support is Alternative A; or possibly C, to be fair to the people living in the area who are hoping for increased jobs and economic income.

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Sincerely,

Craig J. Plahn, D.D.S.

Diana L. Plahn, D.D.S.
Diana L. Plahn, D.D.S.

111

BURROUGHS AUDUBON SOCIETY
of GREATER KANSAS CITY

December 10, 1987

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir:

The Burroughs Audubon Society works for conservation of wildlife and its habitat; we have 2,500 members in the greater Kansas City area. Beyond our specific focus on wildlife, we seek an environment beneficial to all life, recognizing the interrelatedness of our natural world.

- 5 The Conservation Committee has reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement on hardrock mining in the Mark Twain National Forest and concludes that it should be rewritten, and once more submitted to public comment with Draft status. These are its major faults:

- 6 - It has omitted relevant and substantive information. It fails to describe and evaluate the unique concentration of large high-volume springs that could be affected by hardrock mining operations. While Figure 14 clearly shows the direct connection between Big Spring and the study area, the text does not discuss the fact that the daily volume of flow from Big Spring is unrivaled in the world! (See Springs of Missouri, Vineyard and Feder, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, 1982.) The Statement does not mention that the concentration of springs in the region is also superlative world-wide. It does not discuss the value of the springs, the fact that Missouri transferred Big Spring, Alley Spring and Round Spring State Parks to the Federal government to be included in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways in 1971, nor consider the contribution that spring flows make to the base flow of the Eleven Point National Scenic River and the Current River.

- The Statement fails to include and consider the dollar income generated by tourism in the area, attracted to the natural features and fauna of the region. Tourism is Missouri's second-largest revenue producer; it is concentrated in the Ozarks. Natural beauty and water recreation are the drawing cards. The Statement assigns an estimate of future income from hardrock mining, but fails to evaluate tourism in terms of dollars now being added to the economy.

- 6 - The Statement does not provide a rationale for selection of the preferred alternative. The content of the Statement casts doubt on whether it would be possible to operate a hardrock mine without irreparable damage to the regional hydrology, but Alternative D. would permit such mining. Its main focus is to preserve corridors of visual quality. Such a restriction

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does nothing to protect the water resources of the region, the prime value cited during the scoping meetings. Alternative D is therefore an illogical policy choice.

- The Federal government holds the Mark Twain National Forest and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways in trust for the public benefit. The procedure which the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service propose for contracting with the mining companies is loose and unbusinesslike. It is highly questionable that site-specific requirements would protect the natural values of the region because the technology for operation is untried and unproven, either for mining in karst topography, or for disposal of tailings other than in impoundments.

- The significance of the Statement extends well beyond the two mining applications now pending. It proposes that the selected alternative will be open-ended. It will apply to 119,000 acres of public land, and no limit is set in terms of the time period that the policy will be in effect, nor the number and density of leases permitted. The Statement therefore effectively circumvents the purpose of the National Environmental Policy Act.

- As it stands, the Statement would effectively force amendment of the Mark Twain National Forest Management Plan. The public participation process by which the Plan was recently revised would therefore be voided.

- The Statement is poorly written. It is riddled with inexplicable sentences where words or phrases appear to be dropped. The information it provides is a poorly assembled patchwork. A crucial paragraph is evidently in the wrong column on page 18. The reader loses confidence in the document; it would not stand as a legal document in its present condition.

The Statement frequently does not document data with a reference, and on the other hand, gives a citation in the text which is not included in References. It has overlooked several important references, and used secondary sources such as the Time-Life books rather than original research and data. The lists of plants and animals are in neither alphabetical nor phylogenetic order—an unnecessary confusion to the reader.

The Figures lack detail. The maps are largely meaningless without significant detail and explanation. No topographic map of the area is included. Areas of national significance are not mapped.

The percentages given in Table 1 do not agree with the preceding text "Formulation of Alternatives." How were they arrived at? Tables 9 and 10 do not give sampling period and duration; 9 does not state whether samples were filtered, while 10 does not give number of measurements. Table 17 should have five contrasting colors. Table 11 should specify that the Air Quality Standards are for Class II regions, if they are. The "average" in Table 15 does not specify whether it is a mean average. Table 19 is an inadequate indicator of tourism. The Statement should fully discuss the value and growth of tourism in the region.

Appendix 7, Scientific Names, is not a complete list of species mentioned in Appendix 6. Appendix 5 does not include rare plant species found in the Forest Service's own publication, Rare Plants of the Ozark Plateau, A Field Identification Guide (1978). Cave Species, Appendix 8, should include Myotis sodalis. Appendix 9 is difficult to follow. It appears to be organized on a different set of alternatives from the main body of the Statement.

Titles of significant references not cited are Caves of Missouri, Springs of Missouri, Missouri Water Atlas, Terrestrial Natural Communities of Missouri, Wild Mammals of Missouri, Plant Succession in the Ozark Forest and Spring Flora.

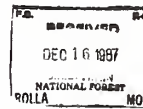
We have some specific questions:

1. How long on average do exploratory drill holes remain open?
 2. Why is the rental rate so low—only one dollar per acre? What is the current royalty rate for lead charged by the Federal government?
 3. What is the definition of "hardrock minerals"?
 4. How much of the non-federal land in the study area is state-owned, county-owned, and private?
- What is the cost-of-living in the six-county area?

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not make a good case for permitting hardrock mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. In fact, a number of statements throughout argue against hardrock mining. The preservation of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and their supporting hydrologic system should be given top priority because they were placed in the public trust in 1972, and therefore have primacy over later proposals for use that would disrupt this unique national asset. While only the Eleven Point National Scenic River is in the study area, whatever affects the hydrologic dynamics of the study area would have impact far beyond its boundaries through unmapped subsurface pathways. We conclude that hardrock mining should not be permitted in the study area!

Sincerely,

Joli Winer
Joli Winer, President
Ethel Myers
Ethel Myers, Chairman
Conservation Committee

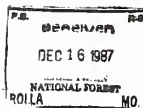


13404 Woodland
Kansas City, MO 64146

Copies: Sen. Kit Bond
Cong. Alan Wheat
Cong. Harold Volkmer
Sen. John Danforth
Cong. Tom Coleman
Cong. Ike Skelton

National Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

To the Director:



I am writing to express my grave concern and displeasure over the proposal to allow lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. I have both liked and loved this area, and in my opinion, this is one of the most beautiful areas of Missouri. Lead mining has previously ruined other areas in Missouri, along the Black River for instance. I realize the job potential of such a mine, but I do not believe the benefits outweigh the drawbacks. And a lead mine would have heavy serious and long-lasting drawbacks. Frankly, I am appalled that the National Forest Service, an agency I have assumed is geared

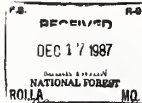
towards managing and protecting our lands would even consider such an idea. I strongly urge you to stop this proposal, and will be writing my representatives to urge them to do likewise.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Eged

7560 Drexel
University City, MO 63130

Dear Supervisor,



I am CONCERNED
"GREAT OUT-OF-DOORS" HERE IN MISSOURI.
WE HAVE BEEN GRANTED A BEAUTIFUL
PIECE OF NATURE. I HOPE WE
CAN PRESERVE IT. I LOVE THE OUTDOOR
RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED US.
I AM AGAINST THE MINING PROTECT
IN SHANNON & OREGON COUNTIES, PROPOSED
BY USX. ANOTHER ECOLOGICAL ENIGMA
"HOT SPOT" DOESN'T MAKE SENSE TO
ME WITH DECLINING DEMAND FOR
LEAD. OUR LEAD MINING OPERATIONS
ALREADY IN EXISTENCE ARE NOT
NEAR CAPACITY AND I CAN
IMAGINE WHY WE WOULD NEED ANOTHER -
TILL THE RESERVES (ALREADY IN USE)
HAVE RUN CLOSE TO OUT.

IT ALSO SEEMS TO ME THAT TO MAKE
STRICT ENOUGH REGULATIONS TO MAKE
"ABSOLUTELY SURE" NO POLLUTION WOULD
ESCAPE INTO THE ELEVEN POINT RIVER
WOULD BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE. - IF
NOT ECONOMICALLY PROHIBITIVE FOR USX.

I SINCERELY HOPE YOU DON'T DECIDE
IN FAVOR OF USX'S MINING PLANS. -
IF YOU DO - PLEASE - MAKE
THE REGULATIONS STRICT. FISH TAST
SO GOOD - BUT NOT WITH LEAD POLLUTION.

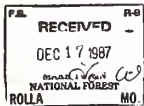
Sincerely,
John J. [unclear]
1230
63957

Dec 17 87

Concerning Lead Mining in
Missouri Area Not Forth.

I want to go on Record
opposing any mining in any
National Forest Area in
Missouri

Donald W. Stenberg
HER? Box 10
Hawley MO
65483



Whom it May Concern

Dec 15, 1987

On the issue of the proposed lead mining
in the area I am against it. Even the
building of roads to lead for lead I am
against.

On this issue it seems to be against
lead mining is to be against employment.
But I am not against employment.
In my opinion if they do lead mine
the proposed area in the long run
there would be a decrease in employment.

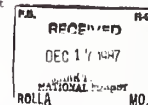
If the need for lead is in much a demand
why hasn't the price of lead gone up?
It seems to be more economical to
utilize the lead in old car batteries
vs. mining.

Sincerely,

John J. [unclear]

RE2 Box 119B
Piedmont, Missouri 63957

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

We wish to voice our opposition to opening any portion of the Mark Twain
National Forest to hardrock mineral mining. It is quite clear by reading
the Environmental Impact Statement that mining in this area would be
detrimental to soils, water, air and wildlife. We do realize that there
is a high rate of unemployment in that area, that the mining operations in
Missouri provide 90% of all lead worldwide and that more and more engineers
and miners are also environmentally aware. Nevertheless, we strongly oppose
opening any portion of the forest to mining operations in any degree.

Also, we request a ninety (90) day extension before any decision be reached.
This matter must not be decided hastily.

Sincerely,

Dave Sturdevant

Dave Sturdevant

Mary Wheeler

Mary Wheeler

P.S. We each are likewise members of Ozark Society and Ozark Mountain Paddlers,
both groups which likewise oppose mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.



713 Ozark Drive
Farmington, Missouri 63640
December 14, 1987

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

RE: Draft EIS, Hardrock Mineral Leasing

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have reviewed the above referenced report and attended one of the public hearings. My first impulse is to take a firm stand on Alternative B-Full Leasing. I believe the area needs an economic boost and this gives the local people their best hope at this time. The so called environmentalist who suggest tourism in one breath and solitude in the next, obviously haven't been to Branson or Lake of the Ozarks lately. I don't think this is a realistic option in light of the amount of public land in the area.

It is, however, obvious that the area has much to offer that is unique to the world other than minerals and it should be conserved as much as possible. The word I kept hoping to hear at the hearing was "conservation". To me this means wise-use and I think all parties can be well served by the wise-use of all the resources in the area, human as well as natural.

I therefore concur with the findings and recommendations of the Draft EIS that Alternative D be adopted by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management and that leases be issued under the provisions of that Alternative.

Very truly yours,

Doug Fowler
Gary S. Fowler

From: Douglas W. Brown and Family
Rt 2 Box 85
Niangua, MO 65713

ATTN: B. Eric Morse

Subject: Mineral Leasing in Shannon, Oregon, Carter Counties in MO.

Dear Mr. Morse:

I would like to register my opinion on mineral leasing near Winona, MO. I am opposed to all mining on National Forest lands and therefore support Alternative A prohibiting mining south of Winona.

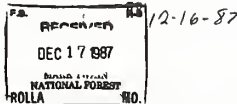
Even though Niangua is over 100 miles from this area my family and I visit two or three times a year. We enjoy the remoteness there. I believe mining would bring many more people, litter, and noise.

We believe public land should be left in a mostly undeveloped state, as part of the Resource Bank that our children will inherit. These lead deposits are here to stay so let's leave them there until its absolutely life threatening.

Why don't mineral companies look at private land. Local people should be willing to help?

Thank you Merry Christmas
Doug, Gee, Mark, & Kristy
Brown

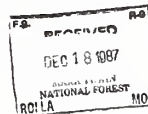
Bill Wyllie
Rt 3 Box 132
Eldon, Mo. 65026



DEAR SIR
I GUESS I'M HARD CORE BUT
I'M AGAINST MINING, TIMBERING OR
ANY OTHER TAMPERING OF OUR
FOREST.

THIS WILL HAVE A BAD IMPACT
ON OUR FOREST, WILDLIFE, WATER,
AIR & BEAUTY OF OUR OZARKS.
IF THIS KEEPS UP SOME DAY
WE WILL WAKE UP & FIND OUT WE
HAVE NO FOREST THEN WHAT?
THE ONLY WAY WILL BE TO
GIVE THESE PEOPLE A FIRM NO,
KEEP OUT OF OUR NATIONAL FOREST
STATE PARKS & WILDERNESS AREAS.
THANK YOU,
BILL

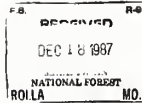
Dear Mr. Supervisor
I am a life time Res. of
Shannon County and I very much
for development of Mining on Forest
Service Land (National Forest)
I think it would help our area
in a great way.



Danny Culler
Bush Tree MO.
Rt #2

December 17, 1987

Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Sirs:

After attending the December 3 public meeting in Winona I felt compelled to write another letter denouncing the decision to allow hard rock mining in the Winona area. It was obvious that the vast majority who attended the meeting were in favor of mining. It was also obvious that the majority who were in favor of mining have not even seen the Draft EIS! To them, the bottom line is jobs and nothing else. I feel it would have been useless to have made an oral comment at the meeting for it would have fallen on deaf ears. Their minds are made up. I only hope yours is not, and this plea does not fall on deaf ears.

I wonder if these people are aware of the short term fix lead mining would bring about. Sure, there would be jobs, but for how long. The Forest Service and SLI confess the chances of finding a lead pocket comparable in size to the Viburnum trend is remote. Even if there was such a large deposit and mining proceeded on a full scale, we're looking at 40 years maximum from beginning of exploration to finishing reclamation. 40 years is an overly optimistic projection. What happens at the end of this period. Jobs are gone again. The Winona area, which would have prospered during the mining era, finds itself in an economic slump such as hit Salem and Viburnum recently with the closing of several mines and laying off of hundreds of workers. Laid off workers have lost their automobiles, houses and many lose their self respect. I've seen many friends fall on hard times, having to move away to find work or take jobs paying a fraction of what they were used to making.

Many people from Winona stated that they would like to see their young people return after college to work in the area. But, I wonder if jobs will still be available by the time many youths finish school.

I was surprised to hear a representative of Viburnum telling about the wonderful state of his city. He failed to mention the vacant houses, recent rise in unemployment and the true esthetics of the area. Mining has scarred the area landscape!

Senator Danny Staples stated he was in favor of Alternative B, which would open 90% of the 100,000+ acres to mining. It is obvious he is interested in one thing, more jobs which will bring him more votes in the next election. Even the Forest Service and PLI must realize

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that Alternative B could not co-exist with the area environment with a major revision of the Forest Plan, and the risk of serious degradation of the study area's natural resources. Senator Staples talked of the Current River, Big Creek, and Sinking Creek and their close proximity to existing mines. These streams have not been harmed and I agree. But, he failed to mention the Big River, which is polluted to the point where it is recommended against eating the fish from certain portions of the stream. A situation due directly to lead mining and the collapse of tailing impoundments allowing heavy metals to enter the waterway. This situation may never be remedied.

6 The real issue is whether the benefits of lead mining justify the possible destruction of a valuable and environmentally sensitive piece of National Forest. And, by the way, this forest belongs to the American people, not only to the people in the study area. I am by no means against lead mining as a whole, but it should not be conducted in such a sensitive area with the risks of many problems.

6 Again, I ask that you look at the "big picture" and consider the adverse effects along with the good. If mining must be allowed here, how about Alternative C, which would minimize impacts. Is there not another area in Missouri which could hold lead deposits and not pose a risk to so many natural resources? Why is mining only considered on Public Property? Please, value the Ozarks and its people.

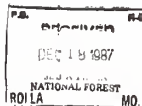
Respectfully,

Scott D. Ball
Scott D. Ball
Salem, Mo.

Attention:

Eric Morse

Forest Supervisor



Phil McNagny

730 E. Elm Apt. 4

Springfield, Mo. 65806

Dear Mr. Morse,

As being one of many who are concerned with the future of our species, and the direction we seem to be headed in as far as our constant exploitation of the environment, our polluting of the air and water which will be permanent and irreversible, and the attitude we seem to have taken toward these very serious matters, I would like to say that it is high time we begin concentrating our efforts on new approaches to the continuation of our lives on this planet. I certainly won't try 'scare tactics' as a means of getting your attention, for I'm sure you're well aware of the pressing issues we're all faced with.

8 That's why I would like to request Alternative A of the Impact Statement submitted for the public concerning mineral leasing in the Mark Twain forest. I feel this is the only acceptable alternative to the lead mining proposal, since lead has been proven to be a highly toxic substance, and is all ready a concern of the government's and the general public.

I'm sorry for the financial condition of the Winona area, but their situation can very well be changed for the better without having to jeopardize the safety of their community and surrounding areas containing wildlife and other resources.

Sincerely,

Phil McNagny

December 2, 1987

Dear Sir:

I am in agreement with Roger Pryor of the Coalition for the Environment that additional lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest is a betrayal of the public trust.

This instance, in particular, seems to serve only the few in contrast to the greater public interest.

The facts against the new lead mining leases:

- 6 • Lead mine tailings, fumes and dust will almost surely damage the productivity of timberland around the mining area.
- 6 • Lead mine tailings, fumes and dust will pose a substantial risk to wildlife, streams and ground water.
- 6 • Ground-water pollution, potential lead poisoning, is almost assured based on the porous limestone in the area.
- 6 • Hauling roads, mine and mill sites, mineshaft vents, and tailing storage will be unsightly and reduce tourism.
- 8 • The recommendations run counter to the Mark Twain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan which actually calls for lighter restrictions on timbering and mining.

The report itself acknowledges all of these facts.

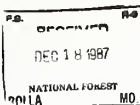
6 Please, let's forsake the short-term view and recognize the long-term dangers and drawbacks of issuing these new leases. In 25 to 50 years, the 50 new jobs will be gone - and so will be the trees, the wildlife, and the clean streams. Then, the children of the locals who are now arguing for these new jobs will wonder how their parents and the Forest Service could have sold them "down the river"

Sincerely,

Deanna Miller, St. Louis
John W. Miller, St. Louis Mo.
James Vukobrat, St. Louis, Mo.
Richard C. Robertson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mary Zahra, St. Louis Mo.
Thomas K. K...
Judith L. Sutton, St. Louis

ASARCO

West Fork Unit

John D. Low
Manager

December 16, 1987

Reply to: 2820

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

This letter will serve as a written comment on a portion of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement dated October, 1987, for Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

My specific comment is in response to Comment No. 35 on page 6 of Appendix 3. The commenter makes statements about the construction and start-up of the West Fork mine. The commenter states that he was a hardrock miner for four years in the construction and start-up of the West Fork mine. This is simply not true. The commenter is not and has never been an employee of ASARCO Incorporated. It is my understanding that the individual was employed by the shaft sinking contractor, who was on site for a period of approximately two years.

The rest of his statement is also not factual. I know of only one instance where inflows of water in the magnitude of 3,000-5,000 gallons occurred. In that case, work in the shaft was abandoned for several months. When it was pumped out, there was no source of diesel, oil, or chemicals.

It concerns me that the response to this comment was to accept it at face value without a consideration for the actual facts.

Very truly yours,

John D. Low

JDL:bp

ASARCO Incorporated

Rt 1, Box 202C, Butler, Missouri 63629

(314) 689-2911

Nadya K. Blisch, M.D.
524 Midvale Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Nov 23, 1987

U.S. Forest Service
Dept. of the Interior
Washington, D.C.
20240

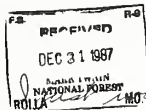
Dear Sir or Madam,

May I express my complete opposition to lead mining in the Mark Twain Forest near the Eleven Point River and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. You have roads and highly visible trails going into a scenic area, but worse, you are going to adversely affect the natural habitat of wild life, some of it already in danger.

I dislike the way you cut timber in the National Forests, especially the grubbing of "wolf trees" which are habitat to many wild birds (especially woodpeckers, owls).

There is no cogent reason for the whole proposal. If you were as active in conservation as you are in seeking endorsement for private companies to mine or cut timber our national heritage would be in better hands.

Yours sincerely, Nadya K. Blisch



December 13, 1987

8 I want to add our protest to the "Lead Mining Proposed in the Mark Twain Forest." Until we can learn to make real trees and another place for the small animals. Please leave nature as it was intended.

6 I do hope this isn't the only letter against Lead Mining.

Most sincerely

Alvin + Charlotte Hirtel
3530 Nebraska Ave
St Louis Mo 63118

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir,

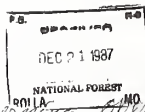
As a member of the Southwest Missouri State University based Environmental Alert and Action Group, and as a concerned citizen, I believe that mineral leasing on the 119,000 acre study area in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon counties in Missouri would unnecessarily impose a potentially catastrophic health risk to this and future generations of Americans. I am in favor of Alternative A as presented in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Also, I respectfully request that the comment period be extended for an additional 60 days.

Sincerely,

Linda Rigger

Rt 3 Box 54 EVP
Nixa, Missouri 65714



Concerning opening the Mark
Twain National Forest to Mining.

I am vehemently opposed
to this under any circumstances.

Mining will ruin the water +
natural beauty of the place. It is

a National Forest. I'm sorry

the people of Shannon County
need work, but the mining on
forests would not justify giving
them jobs. I have written to

our Congressmen several times, to
let them know how I feel.

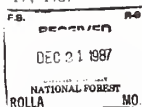
Sincerely,

Rene Marie Essick
Rt #1 - Box 152
Hemington, MO 65650
417-233-4572

December 17, 1987

Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 654401

Attention: Supervisor B. Eric Morse



I would like to register my opposition to the proposed
hardrock mineral leasing of the Mark Twain National Forest
in the Big Springs/Eleven Point River areas.

I have read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
regarding this proposal and have objectively come to the
conclusion that development in any form of the lands in
question would result in the destruction of the pristine and
virgin qualities of this irreplaceable Ozark wildlife
habitat.

I understand the current situation regarding declining
lead reserves and the fact that our nation may have to
increasingly rely on imported lead to meet our future needs.
However, I believe increased imports to be a more palatable
solution to this problem rather than encroaching on ever-
rarer wilderness areas in order to search for questionable
deposits of a mineral readily available on the world market.

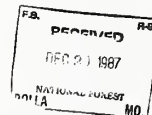
It is important to remember that these deposits of
lead, if left undisturbed, will remain in place for use at a
later date if market conditions become intolerable. We will
always have the option of opening these lands to mineral
recovery operations if we decide in the future that they
have become vital to our country's well-being.

On the other hand, it is clear that if development of
these lands is allowed, we will alter forever the unique
character and remarkable beauty which have drawn so many
tourists to this popular vacation area. Too little emphasis
seems to have been placed on the adverse effect mining
operations might have on this area's economy by forcing
visitors to seek their outdoor recreation opportunities
elsewhere.

It appears that the possibility of a tailings
impoundment failure or chronic leakage is minimal. However,
the consequences of an accident are simply too disastrous to
consider taking a calculated risk of this nature.
Please take the above factors into serious
consideration prior to the formulation of the Final
Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

David Braswell
6713 Wanda
St. Louis, Mo. 63116



R.D.# 3, Box 319
Mountain View, Mo. 65548
16 December 1987

Dear Mr. Morse,

I have read over the Summary of the draft environmental
impact statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing for the Mark
Twain National Forest and additional material on the
proposal and its effects, implicit and explicit.

I think that all alternatives, except A, are a very bad
idea. Please count me against them.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Sue Hubball

Dec 16 1987

Dear Mr. Morae,

The latest threat to our beautiful Ozarks is the possibility of lead mining operations in the Mark Twain National Forest. Simply for the short term benefits of a very few, one of the remaining wild areas of our state will be despoiled.

I live in Southwestern Missouri and am familiar with the desolation that can be wrought by the mining process. Picher Oklahoma is a nearby former mining area whose land has been scarred, their hills denuded and their streams polluted. For Creek, which runs through the mining area, was said to be the most polluted waterway in the state of Oklahoma.

If we allow this mining in Missouri after the miners have left, the tax payers of our state will probably be presented with the clean up bill.

It seems we can't leave any of God's green world in its natural state. Even if we never personally use the Mark Twain Forest for hiking, hunting, or other recreational uses it's a comfort to know that such wild unspoiled areas exist nearby.

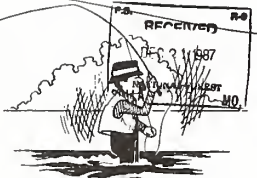
Were not living in the early 1800's with virgin forests stretching on forever. These National Forests are for the benefit of all the people. Not just for a few special interests to despoil.

Sincerely,
Bill Schember
213 Patterson St.
Neosho Missouri

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133

Ozark Flyfishers



P.O. BOX 3784 KIRKWOOD, MISSOURI 63122

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401
Attn: B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor

Dear Mr. Morae,

Having reviewed your document "Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary - Hardrock Mineral Leasing Mark Twain National Forest Missouri" our club of 250 members voting through its Board of Directors, overwhelmingly elects "Alternative A" which would provide maximum resource protection for non-mineral resources by prohibiting mineral development.

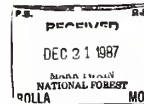
To summarize our arguments compelling the adoption of this alternative we note:

- declining market for lead doesn't warrant the risk of the resources involved in the mining area.
- almost certain pollution of the water resources caused by tailings ponds runoff
- the National Forest belongs to all Americans and in this situation should be left as is to be enjoyed by all Americans, not for the profit of a few
- the almost certainty that mining effluent will enter the aquifers feeding Big Springs and the Current River destroying that fishery as well

We thank you for your work; however, we feel that the resource should be left alone until its need is dictated by the market, not the greed of those who would profit from our resource.

Sincerely,

Martin F. King 12/19/87
Martin F. King
Conservation Chairman



December 9, 1987

Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds
Rolla, MO 65401

To Whom It May Concern:

- 6 I am appalled that you would even consider creating approximately 100 jobs (along with other "advantages") at the risk of public safety, health, and welfare. The well-being of our wildlife and natural resources benefits human beings as well as creating a balance essential in maintaining our current health status. It appears undetermined as to how many people could be at risk (healthwise). One person experiencing adverse affects would be too many.

The attached article states that "half of the lead used in the country is recycled from automobile batteries." Recycling efforts for other products needs to be available and encouraged. Perhaps other materials could be used to make up the difference (or at least most of it) in lead usage. We have so many trash dump sites as it is with plastics which do not break down as well as other materials which are discarded and left to be eyesores for centuries until they do break down (to a degree). Discarding our trash in outer space is not the answer, apparently, as hazards have been reported. Burying trash results in leaks that affect the water system. We need to do more to create products that can be recycled, so that we do not have to manufacture space for trash sites, and so our health and natural resources are not endangered. Obviously, the people who desire this plan to be implemented believe that any ill effects resulting from this action would in no way affect them. If they are certain they know who it will and won't affect, and that they're in the clear, I find it disgusting that they would jeopardize anyone else's health. What a selfish, despicable thing to do (to say the least)!!

I certainly wish someone would wake up and look for solutions to problems instead of looking for the easy way out.

Sincerely,

Heidi Rood
Heidi Rood

16436 B Balsam Ridge Drive
Ellisville, Mo. 63011

THE FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERS
AFFILIATED WITH
CONSERVATION FEDERATION OF MISSOURI

Dec. 16, 1987

40 FAIRGROUNDS RD
ROLLA, MO 65401

MR. ERIC MORSE:

I HAVE REVIEWED THE EIS FOR HARDROCK LEASING OF THE
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST FOR LEAD MINING PURPOSES.

BEING AN ECOLOGIST AND KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE OZARK
PLATEAU HYDROLOGY, I FIND LITTLE SOLACE IN THE FINDINGS &
DOCUMENTATION BY THE EIS TEAM. MINING OPERATIONS & IMPACTS
WILL ALWAYS LEAK LEACHATES INTO THE GROUNDWATER DUE
TO THE CONTINUOUS SHIFTING OF THE KARST SUB-SURFACE.
THERE WILL BE DEGRADATION OF THE ECO-SYSTEM NO MATTER
WHICH OF THE ALTERNATIVES (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF "A") ARE CHOSEN.

IF IT IS TRUE THAT THE VIBURNUM TRENCH IS PRODUCING 90 PER-
CENT OF US LEAD SUPPLIES, IT WOULD SEEM TO FOLLOW THAT
DUE TO A LACK OF LEAD RESOURCES ELSEWHERE, THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT, STATE OF MISSOURI, ALONG WITH LEAD MINING IN-
TERESTS COULD EASILY CONSIDER THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL
FOREST A "NATIONAL SACRIFICE AREA". ANY PUBLIC OUTCRY
WOULD BE OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE.

MY FEAR IS THAT AFTER ALL THE EIS'S AND PUBLIC HEARINGS
ARE COMPLETED, THE CORPORATE LEAD INTERESTS WILL FORCE
AHEAD DESPITE CRITICAL ANALYSIS IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
WITH THE "NATION'S BEST INTERESTS" AT STAKE, WHAT DOES
CONSTITUTE A MAJORITY VOTE IN A SITUATION LIKE THIS?

THE FRAGILE ECO-SYSTEM OF THE OZARKS WILL BE UNABLE
TO SUSTAIN ITSELF IF THE LEAD MINING PROCEEDS.
NO MATTER HOW CAREFUL THE ENGINEERS & MINING
INDUSTRY ARE, THEY WILL LEAVE A LEGACY OF
CONTAMINATION FOR ALL SPECIES THEREIN.

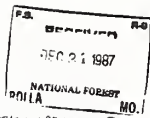
I VOTE FOR "ALTERNATIVE A".

Sincerely,

Jacqueline
Froelich



JACQUELINE
FROELICH
PO BOX 104
EUREKA SPRINGS
ARKANSAS
72635
501-253-6800



136

DEAR MR. MORSE,

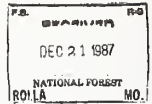
I HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING THE EVENT OF THE HARDROCK
MINING PROPOSAL. THERE ARE THINGS THAT SOUND GOOD FROM
BOTH SIDES OF THE REEL. IT WOULD PROVIDE A LOT OF
JOBS FOR THOSE WHO NEED THE EMPLOYMENT. I KNOW AS
WELL AS YOU WINONA AREA NEEDS TO GET SOMETHING TO
IMPROVE ITS ECONOMY. EVEN HERE IN WILLOW SPRINGS I
CAN SEE HOW HARD STRICKEN THE AREA IS, BUT LETS
LOOK BACK AT SOME PREVIOUS MINING OPERATIONS.

OUR LAND THAT WE HAVE INHERITED DOWN THROUGH
THE YEARS WAS NOT MEANT FOR THIS TYPE OF DESTRUCTION.
LAND IS SOMETHING DELICATE, ALTER IT A LITTLE OR ALST
AND THINGS HAPPEN. I AM NOT A NATURES NUT, BUT I
DO APPRECIATE THE LAND AND ITS BEAUTY. GOD CREATED
SUCH BEAUTIFUL PLACES, BUT IT DOES NOT TAKE MAN LONG
TO DESTROY SUCH BEAUTY.

IF YOU OPEN THE NATIONAL FOREST FOR THIS INVASION
OF MANS MACHINES AND GREECE, YOU GIVE AN OPEN INVITATION
TO OTHERS TO DO THE SAME. ITS CALLED THE DOMINO EFFECT.
THIS MINING SURE WOULD HELP THE PEOPLE, BUT IT DOESNT TELL
OF THE MILLIONS THE OUTSIDERS WILL MAKE. WE SHOULD NOT
LET ANYONE OR ALTER OUR PUBLIC LANDS FOR PROFIT. I WANT

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest.

Dec 18, 1987



Dear Sir,

This is the second letter I have
sent to you. I am very opposed to any
lead mining in the Mark Twain National
Forest. I feel lead mining could be
a real disaster. Once the damage is
done, it is done, I'm proud of the
area in which I live. I feel very, very
lucky to have pure water to drink,
clean air to breathe, and the beautiful
scenery to enjoy.

I have heard where lead mining
would create around 100 jobs. I
wonder if anyone has really considered
the job and money involved by
promoting tourism. More and more, the
American people are looking for
areas such as ours to enjoy nature.
Much money is spent by these people,
and I think we need to work toward
that goal.

Before any final decisions are made,
please remember that harm can be
done to our water, air, our whole
environment. I am opposed to lead mining!!

Sincerely,
Margaret Harrison
Winthrop, Mo. 63935

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MY CHILD TO BE ABLE TO ENJOY ITS BEAUTY AND
SPLENDOR. WHETHER MY OPINION MEANS MUCH DOES NOT
MATTER; WHAT DOES MATTER IS THAT I CARE ABOUT
OUR FUTURE AND OUR LAND. DON'T LET SOMEONE RUIN THE
BEAUTY OF OUR LAND FOR PROFIT.

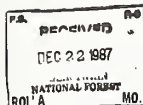
THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND LETTING ME
EXPRESS MY OPINION!

Sincerely,

Rob Goodlet



304 No. Grand
Willow Springs, Mo. 65793



Star Route, Box 70J
Mountain View, Mo. 65548
December 14, 1987

B. Eric Morse
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. To tell the truth, I am surprised and disappointed that the Forest Service seems to feel that another lead mine is more important than protecting this unique natural area. I realize that you are trying for a compromise situation that will allow lead mining while preserving the quality of the environment, but due to the nature of the land involved, the two goals are mutually exclusive.

The statements on page 115 concerning changes in land use patterns smack of Big Business's response to the locals who protested the dumping of radioactive water into the Susquehanna River after the accident at Three Mile Island -- if they don't like it, they can leave."

If anyone should "choose to go elsewhere," it should be the mining companies, not the people who are using a national forest as it was intended to

be used. Surely lead is not such a rare mineral that the only place where it can be found is in a national forest in an area where the porous nature of the rock makes it virtually impossible to contain polluted water. The mining companies can always go elsewhere, but once the rivers are contaminated

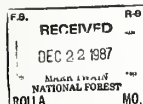
by heavy metals, they cannot be cleaned up. Once the endangered species are gone, they are gone forever.

True, lead mining may provide a short-term boost to the economy. But when the lead is gone, and we're all having food that's shipped in from California because we can't trust what's grown locally, who will compensate us for our poisoned land and water? The politicians and business men who are trying to shove this lead mine down our throats? Not likely. They will not have to live with the effects of their lead mine. The rest of us will.

Sincerely,

Mary Hodges

Mary Hodgeson



238 Gendale
Farmington, MO 63640

United States Forest Service
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter in opposition to the proposed opening of a portion of the Mark Twain National Forest to the lead mining industry (Doe Run Company).

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management issued a draft of an environmental impact statement stating that there were some environmental risks involved, but recommended that half the area requested be opened to mining anyway.

The possibility of 100 jobs (only a portion of which would be filled by local residents of that area) does not, in my opinion, justify the environmental hazards of the mining industry and destruction of the natural beauty of the area.

I was insulted by the remark made by Sen. Danny Stables that, "... most people against mining in that area have never seen a mine. The mining companies bend over backwards to protect the environment ...". This remark seems to imply that if these people had seen a mining area, they would then be in favor of mining. Well, I have lived in a mining area all of my life, and I know what is left after the mines decide to move on (chat dumps, slime ponds, quarries, mining shafts, polluted water, and men without jobs).

I would certainly welcome any comments you have to substantiate why our government would want to risk destroying one of the most beautiful areas of the State of Missouri for approximately 100 jobs. You usually don't see this much concern about unemployment. Perhaps, the Federal Government could employ some of these people.

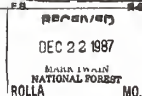
I hope that the Forest Service makes the right decision in this matter by denying the opening of the forest to mining which would preserve our natural resources and the health and welfare of many people.

Sincerely,

Rita A. Stam
Rita A. Stam

cc: Senator Danny Staples

United States Forest Service Mark Twain National Forest "Caring for the Land and Serving People for Over 50 Years!"
Department of Agriculture 401 Fairgrounds Road, Rolla, Missouri 65401



Reply to: 2820

Date: November 2, 1987

Dear Cooperator:

Enclosed is a summary of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties. This summary and the DEIS documents the decision reached by Regional Forester, Floyd Marita, and the Director of the Eastern States Office, Curt Jones.

I would appreciate your review of the summary and any comments you have. Send your written comments to me at 401 Fairgrounds Road, Rolla, Missouri 65401. Please note, the comment period ends on December 24, 1987.

If you wish to make oral comments, you may do so at any of three public hearings to be held at the following locations:

Tuesday, December 1, 1987	St. Louis, Missouri Missouri Botanical Gardens Ridgeway Center - Shoenberg Auditorium 4344 Shaw 7:00 - 10:00 P.M.
Wednesday, December 2, 1987	Jefferson City, Missouri Hotel Governor Ballroom 200 Madison 7:00 - 10:00 P.M.
Thursday, December 3, 1987	Winona, Missouri Winona High School Gymnasium 7:00 - 10:00 P.M.

Public involvement is an important part of the environmental impact statement process. Your comments will be considered as we prepare the final EIS. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

B. ERIC MORSE
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

On reading the DEIS Summary noted above, I lean strongly toward alternative C, with eventual return of the land to as natural a state as possible.
(The mining of lead could benefit the area economically, and even provide a good example to other states, and to our children, educational regarding resource management.)



21 December 87

Dear Mr. Morse:

27 I am writing concerning the lead mining issue. I am in shock to think that we could allow anything to jeopardize our beautiful Ozark Riverways. Big Spring and Current River, not to mention Eleven Point, and numerous other sacred waterways, are our natural resources, and I don't think that we can survive without them. Personally speaking, I don't want our rivers and water polluted at any cost. There is no amount of money or decrease in unemployment that could ever give us the excuse to compromise our land. We did not create it and we do not have the right to destroy it. The fish and other wildlife in our area would also suffer. I know that I do not want to worry about getting lead poisoning from drinking the water or eating fish from the river. Please do not allow them to come in and destroy our beautiful home. This area is one of the most beautiful in the country, if not the world, and we owe it to ourselves not to allow the destruction of our National Forests and Waterways. We live here, Don't destroy our home.

Sincerely,

Linda Beline
Linda Beline

Rt 1, Box 51 D
Doniphan, Mo. 63935

213 West Forest
Columbia, Mo. 65203

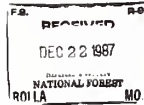
Dec 16, 1987

Sir,
I have been a resident in Missouri for many years and have enjoyed the Ozark areas for a variety of recreational uses. I also was actively involved in petitions to preserve the Ozark Wilderness several years ago and I am really disturbed to find the same issues being resurrected again in this and surrounding areas.

It should be obvious from studies done at that time and again recently as to the contradictions of allowing access and mining in these fragile areas. Unfortunately the mining industry in cooperation with the Forest Service plan to "utilize" public lands has again threatened many recreational and aesthetic uses of this area. I don't think it should be necessary in this letter to elaborate further on this since these points have been made clear in the Environmental Impact Studies and public disapproval of such.

Please consider all the implications and long term effects that decisions presently being considered by you will have on these beautiful and unique areas of Missouri. I would believe the forest industry and Missouri will be economically in the long range planning would find these means detrimental. Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.
Robert L. Beline

DECEMBER 14, 1987



DEAR MR. MORSE,

THANK YOU FOR THE OGIS ON THE HARROCK MINERAL LEASING ON THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST. IT WAS WELL ORGANIZED, COMPREHENSIVE AND EASILY UNDERSTOOD. YOUR EFFORTS IN THIS MATTER ARE VERY MUCH APPRECIATED. I AM A SMALL FARMER IN SHANNON COUNTY AND OCCASIONALLY WORK AS A CONSULTANT TO INDUSTRY ON CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES. THERE ARE SEVERAL POINTS CONCERNING MINERAL LEASING IN THE OZARKS THAT NEED TO BE HIGHLIGHTED.

A. LEAD USE AND MISUSE:

IT WOULD BEHOVE US AS A NATION TO FOCUS OUR POLICIES AND CORPORATE EXAMPLES ON SCALING DOWN THE USE OF LEAD. INCREASED EMPHASIS ON RECYCLING AND PROPER USE WOULD BE PREFERABLE TO MINING ACTIVITIES WITH THEIR ASSOCIATED HAZARDS. MOVING INTO AN INFORMATION ECONOMY SHOULD ALLOW US TO ACT MORE RESPONSIBLY TOWARD THE USE OF TOXIC MATERIALS. CERTAINLY THERE ARE RISKS THAT MUST BE TAKEN FOR HUMAN LIVELIHOOD, BUT WHY OPEN UP THE PROSPECT OF LONG TERM DEGRADATION FOR A MARKET THAT MAY DECLINE.

B. TECHNOLOGY:

MUCH OF MY WORK IN THE PAST HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH POLLUTION ABATEMENT SYSTEMS. MY EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT TECHNOLOGY WORKS WELL SOME OF THE TIME LEAVING THE ENVIRONMENT VULNERABLE TO THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES. HOWEVER STRINGENT THE LAWS, MITIGATION MEASURES OR CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES, THINGS DO NOT ALWAYS GO AS INTENDED. MANY TIMES IT IS PREFERABLE TO SAY "NO" IN THE BEGINNING THAN TO WATCH THE DAMAGE UNFOLD BECAUSE MITIGATION MEASURES DO NOT WORK OUT.

C. HERITAGE:

IF THE TRENDS CONTINUE IN THE INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS AND THEIR EXTENSIONS I.E. THE THIRD WORLD, WE SHALL LEAVE OUR CHILDREN AND THEIRS A POISONED EARTH TO INHABIT. POLLUTION ON A LARGE SCALE IS CAUSED BY MANY INDEPENDENT DECISIONS TO MARCH FORWARD WITH DEVELOPMENT WHICH MAY SEEM TO HAVE MINOR RISKS. COMBINE ALL THE DECISIONS AND WE HAVE DISASTER. THE WORST WOUNDS WILL HEAL ONLY IF WE START USING MORE DISCRETION ON THE LOCAL LEVEL. THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE MARK TWAIN FOREST WILL BE A DETRIMENT TO THE OZARKS AND THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE AND VISIT THERE. LET US PLEASE STAND UP FOR GOOD COMMON SENSE AND COURTESY AND REJECT THE MINING LEASE.

SINCERELY,

J. R. Paxton

JAMES R. PAXTON
PO BOX 7506
PENSACOLA, FL. 32514



MINERALS EXPLORATION COALITION

Minerals Advocate
in Public Policy

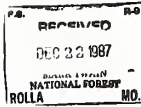
Mailing Address:
Box 195
767 South Xenon Court
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
(303) 232-4119

Reply to

Lakewood, Colorado
L.C. Lee

Washington Representative
L. Courland Lee
3814 West Street
Landover, Maryland 20785
(301) 322-5762

December 17, 1987



B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The following comments constitute the response of the Minerals Exploration Coalition (MEC) to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for hard rock leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest. The MEC represents companies and individuals engaged in exploration for locatable minerals on the federal lands.

In reviewing the summary of the DEIS, we note that the highest development scenario would provide the largest economic benefit to the area and disturb the largest amount of land. The amount of disturbed land (3,335 acres) amount to 2.8 percent of the study area (119,000 acres). On the face of it, it would appear that this important mining activity could easily be accommodated.

However, in the description of the Preferred Alternative, Alternative D, it is reported that tailings impoundments would be prohibited on 60 percent, transmission corridors prohibited on 52 percent, mine/mill facilities on 50 percent and haul roads on 39 percent of the area. According to Table 1, 30 percent of the area would be available for occupancy. But, the numbers game is misleading.

The important consideration is the compatibility of mining in this small mining area, with other objectives of the Forest Plans. Mitigation measures are outlined which satisfactorily reduce or eliminate adverse effect to the environment, water resources, land character and threatened and endangered species. Revision would be required in the visual quality standards to permit mineral activities over a larger percentage of the area.

B. Eric Morse
Page 2
December 17, 1987

We support the revision of the visual quality standards. With careful citing of the mining facilities, the use of screening techniques the mining activities, could be largely unnoticed by a visitor in the area. Even if it is necessary to relocate existing roads or other facilities, one should not assume that such changes would be adverse. Changes could provide the opportunity to enhance the use and enjoyment of the area by local residents and visitors by better developing the visual resources.

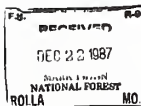
The St. Joe Company and its successors have produced lead in Missouri for more than 100 years, thereby providing a needed commodity, jobs, and wealth to the citizens of Missouri and the Nation. We believe that every effort should be made to assure the continuation of this enterprise. We believe it can be done at the same time that environmental, water, and wildlife qualities are retained.

The Minerals Exploration Coalition thanks you for the opportunity to comment of this DEIS.

Sincerely,

John D. Wells
John D. Wells
President

al



Rt. 5, Box 117
Ozark, MO 65721
December 18, 1987

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I wish to express my concern over the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management proposal to open approximately 119,000 acres in Shannon, Oregon and Carter Counties to lead mining.

6 I believe there should be NO mineral leasing in the proposed
61 area because of the possibly severe environmental damage that could result and because of the health risks such mining poses to mine workers.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Ailor
Jennifer Ailor

4509A Idaho Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63111
December 17, 1987

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
USDA Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have studied the summary of the DEIS for hardrock leasing of Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri and attended one hearing on this DEIS in St. Louis on December 1, 1987. I now have definite opinions and would like to express them on this matter.

I did not find any real significant reasons in the DEIS Summary why Alternative D was decided upon as the preferred alternative. The lead industry's needs were given much more importance into the decision over the welfare of the forest itself.

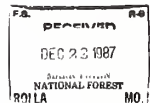
The Environmental Consequences section of the DEIS plainly states that there would definitely be detrimental effects, some known and some unknown, to the forest's environment. This didn't seem to weigh too heavily at deciding which alternative was best.

The Forest Service needs to abandon the archaic idea that national forests are our "natural resources". The Forest Service should adopt modern strategies to preserve our national forests as the priceless, irreplaceable "sources" and treasures that they really are.

8 I Alternative A is the only alternative that takes full consideration of the environmental effects on the forest.

Respectfully yours,

Robert M. Yourko
Robert M. Yourko

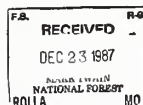


MISSOURI SPELEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Government Agencies Liaison
2159 Londell Rd. Arnold MO 63010

20 December 1987

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:



This is in reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed mineral leasing in the Priestor Unit. We find that the DEIS is completely inadequate not only in its scope and direction but also in the depth of inquiry. The decision making process is perhaps the most puzzling, how an allegedly unbiased group could come to such a conclusion as the preferred alternative is a complete mystery to us.

We believe that the finding was reached first and supporting arguments were developed second. Although this is contrary to the way that such processes are supposed to work we see nothing in the DEIS that leads us to any other conclusion.

In the past Missourians have trusted the Forest Service to do what is right with public lands within their state. It appears now that the normal processes have been usurped and decisions are now made at higher levels with responsibility given to the Mark Twain Forest only to justify the decisions. We have the distinct feeling that previous efforts, public meetings, and comments were all basically a waste of time; the decision in support of alternative D appears to have been made with no consideration of public opinion whatsoever.

The Missouri Speleological Survey has cooperated with the MTNF for many years. When we responded to the Environmental Analysis we offered our expertise to the Forest Service in developing an EIS. We have far more information on caves and karst in the area than any other agency that we know of. Our offers of help were never even acknowledged. Worse yet, when the DEIS was finished we weren't even sent a complete copy. All we received was a six page summary, we assumed that this was all that was sent out. From other sources we learned that a complete DEIS was available and we obtained a copy (from other sources) less than a week before the end of the comment period. How does the Forest Service expect us to evaluate a technical report if we aren't even sent one? Why, one might ask, weren't we sent one? One might darkly suspect that our comments on the DEIS were not even desired. We would ask that the comment period be extended for at least six months so as to allow us to conduct further field work and study the issue at length. There seems to be no good reason for the obvious haste that the Forest Service is in. Can this possibly be related to political pressures? We think so.

Another disturbing note is that the DEIS is not written from an unbiased point of view. There are many examples of the use of persuasive terminology throughout

8. The section on groundwater flow seems well done. It is hard to believe that the decision makers actually read this section since it points out the considerable difficulty of predicting directions of groundwater flow.

ECONOMICS

The economic analysis section is incongruous. One one hand we are told that market conditions cannot be taken into account in denying a lease; on the other hand much space is taken up justifying mining on an economic basis. Furthermore the economic is basically flawed since it fails to take into account the effects of a new mining area on the old (Viburnum) area. Won't older, less tax-advantageous mines be closed when the new one are opened? This has always been the case in the mining industry; why should it be different here and now?

On page 22 it is stated that economic questions are outside the scope of the DEIS. Curiously, pages 100 to 109 discuss the economic benefits to be enjoyed through approval of the permits. An explanation of this incongruity is needed.

THE FOREST PLAN

What is the point of having a forest plan if it is going to be modified each and every time that economic interests demand it? The idea was to give consistent management for a number of years. How is the public to trust the Forest Service if this sort of modification is going to be constantly done?

It appears to us that the recommended alternative would result in a forest plan that involves a forest in name only. Thus, corridors along highways would be created so that occasional visitors (driving through) could not see the negative effects of the mining upon their public lands. This is not forestry; this is make-believe. If you are going to allow mining why not put the mines and attendant facilities right along side the road so everyone can enjoy the less-than-scenic splendor of heavy industry? By hiding such development the USFS concedes that such uses are not what the public expects to find on their national forests.

SPECIFICS

Figure 11 indicates that many of the negative effects would be mitigated. It should be noted that this is opinion only! Our opinion on the successful mitigation of negative visual effects is completely different.

Figure 16 is silly. Who determined what levels of visual expectation different types of visitors have? Does this include people who use trails and backroads to get away from civilization?

Figure 17 cannot be read on my copy. That is: areas H and MM appear to have the same color.

Page 43: according to the dye trace map it would appear that most of the study area is within the Riverways watershed. This is no minor oversight. Big Spring and the ONSR are of national significance. Again, there appears to have been subtle editorializing to minimize the negative aspects.

Page 43: According to our records and the map which this organization made and presented to the MTNF, Falling Spring is not a small cave. It is the second largest cave on the entire Forest.

the DEIS. Negative impacts are softened and positive ones enhanced. This is not the sort of unbiased report that we have come to expect from the Mark Twain National Forest.

Since we have not had time to thoroughly examine each statement we will have to make some general comments on broad issues.

Karst Terrain

1. The Forest Service knows as well as we do that there is no way to prevent contaminants from reaching the subsurface water systems in this area. The springs and rivers in the lease area are of national significance. We find the DEIS summary of these issues, problems, and solutions to be superficial at best.

2. We see little evidence that Tom Aley's landmark work on Hurricane Creek was consulted during the writing of the DEIS. At any rate his conclusions about the nature of land management practices in the area seem to differ with those of the writing team.

3. Aley's dye traces represent only a beginning of what should be done to completely identify groundwater basins. That work was done with future grazing and forestry practices in mind. Mining problems represent a completely different sort of problem.

4. The DEIS glosses over the possibility of catastrophic collapse of tailings ponds. Aley (et al 1972) give numerous examples of collapse in karst terrains brought about by the building of impoundments. Several of the examples are in or near to the study area. What evidence does the BLM and USFS have that this can't occur again? Everything that we know indicates that these occurrences are quite common in karst terrain. Ignoring the facts does not change the truth. The DEIS indicates that tailings impoundments are preferred but the suitability of the land has not yet been investigated. If no suitable locations are found the DEIS indicates that other methods would be investigated. Shouldn't such a determination be made before mining is approved?

5. By Aley's definitions, most of the groundwater recharge in the area is discrete rather than diffuse. This insures that if contamination occurs (is certainly) little or no filtration will occur. Further, most of the recharge is hidden; that is, the intake points are covered by reseed and gravel.

6. Saying that contamination will not occur because state regulations prohibit it is ridiculous and unprofessional. This is akin to saying that murder never occurs because it is illegal. Laws alone don't stop pollution and the events of nature in a karst terrain are hardly predictable.

7. A statement on page 25 says that tailings and other impoundments may improve water quantity by regulating flows. Absurd. This indicates a lack of knowledge about the storage capacity of groundwater systems in the Ozark karst. On the same page a single paragraph discusses risks from catastrophic collapse. Is this discussed in more detail elsewhere in the report? (Remember we have had only a couple of days to digest a 150 page report.)

Also on page 43: It is stated that a great deal of the study area use is devoted to dispersed or undeveloped recreation. How does this relate to our previous question about levels of visual expectation?

Page 48: Yes, some forms of cave life may be more abundant. It is also likely that new forms will be identified, some possibly rare or endangered. Additional field work will, without a doubt, turn up many new caves within the study area. Such work is only done by volunteers from this organization with a minimal amount of funding.

Page 50: It is noted that economic and social effects are not limited to the study area. But negative effects beyond the area are ignored as are all environmental effects outside the area. Once again, editorializing has occurred.

Pages 67-68: The many problems of tailings are noted. Has this been considered in the economic analysis? There is, of course, no mitigation possible for the contamination of groundwater by tailings. The drilling effluent mitigation considers disposal in places where recharge features will not be affected and yet it does not note that these places are frequently hidden from sight.

Page 69: It does not matter that septic tanks are few and far between. In a karst region this is not a useful guide. Localized pollution can affect a wide area through karst transport.

Page 70: "...water contamination from tailings is possible." The term "probable" would be more unbiased here. Again, we note editorializing.

Page 72: "...contamination...could happen only in the low and high development scenarios." Isn't that exactly what is proposed?

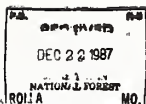
Page 74: "Site investigation...would have to establish beyond a doubt that it would not subside, collapse, or leak excessively." It would appear that since this is a virtually impossible criteria to meet, the recommended alternative could not be approved.

Page 75: Since, as the DEIS states, "mineral-related effects on water flows and levels would depend on many factors" this makes predictions almost impossible.

Page 78: "Mining and milling could destroy all these dispersed recreation quality, visual beauty and quietness values on site..." Could? Would be more likely. This editorializing is distressing!

Page 80: More editorializing and minimizing is present. "Mine/mill sites might significantly impact the landscape." "Mineral activities could change the visual resource..." "Often the impoundments are constructed by damming a hollow..." Words such as "might", "could", and "often" demonstrate an inappropriate use of qualifiers in what should be an unbiased report. Worse, they indicate a predilection for minimizing harmful effects on the part of the Forest Service.

Page 83: It is not surprising that the mitigation effects for the Eleven Point are so short since the DEIS assumes (incorrectly) that no water pollution will take place. Similarly, the effects on the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (page 84) do not include the possible contamination of Big Spring and thus the effects are minimized as being "indirect." We reject this assertion!



27

6

Whom it may concern
we have read your article on the lead
mine issues and as a resident of Ripley to
Missouri and land owner we do not want
out waters polluted.

Surely you know many residents in
the rural areas still use well water
this lead mining would pose a great
threat to their health, it would also pose
health problems to are wildlife such as
deer in fact all wildlife that drinks
from are rivers and springs, it would
also destroy the fish.

Some of this area still hunt & fish
for food and what about vegetation
that grows under ground, we do not
need are lands, roped by lead mine
many people are here because of the
purposes of the air, water & stream.

Some many do not have fire permits
lived with gold & B. species, but we have
good fire protection.

Let say stop with the idea you are
you will lose in the end, with accounts
by the time you have attorneys to present
your case, you will find it very costly.

147

Hello,
I am writing in re-
ference to the Draft
Environmental Impact
Statement on Hardrock
Mineral Leasing on the
Mark Twain National
Forest.

8

The current Forest
Resource Management
plan needs to be
maintained. This
plan calls for tighter
restrictions on timbering
and mining and re-
commends that mining
be limited to 30 percent
of the forest lands.

National forest lands
are everyone's land,
not a resource to
be divided up among
special interest groups.

Stop coddling the
mining and timber
industries.

Charmus Ruby
P.O. 2, Box 43D
Cape Girardeau
MO 63701



expensive as the case at the St
Louis area there were many million
dollar settlements issued in that case.
 So I'd say again we along with many
other citizens are dead set against
such operations.

/S/ James & Daisy Keine
Box 50 HC 7
Doniphan, Mo. 63935

148

Judith F. Capelli
Virginia Institute of Marine
Science
Gloucester Point, VA 23062

Mr. Leon Kridelbaugh
U.S. Forest Service
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Kridelbaugh:

I strongly urge you to consider and respect the status of the
Eleven Point River as a National Scenic River and to reverse your
decision to allow lead mining in the adjacent Mark Twain National Forest.
 In view of the fact that your environmental impact statement acknowledges
significant environmental risks posed by mining operations it is imperative
that mining be halted forever in National Forest areas surrounding the
Eleven Point River. This river is a precious and beautiful natural resource
that belongs to our entire nation. It is important that it be spared the
environmental degradation that would come from the mine tailings, fumes and
dust that your report acknowledges as damaging risks posed by the proposed
lead mining. We need to cherish and protect the timberland, wildlife,
streams and groundwater of the Eleven Point River watershed because it is
an irreplaceable resource. To significantly change that precious landscape
would be a crime. It would also set a dangerous and unthinkable precedent
to allow developments on National Forest areas adjacent to and surrounding
a National Scenic River that could detrimentally impact that National River.
 It was not the intention of the legislators who formulated and passed the
legislation to establish National Scenic Riverways that these riverways be
raped by other national agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service and the
Bureau of Land Management. Those who have interests in the economy of the
region must bow to the greater wisdom of our U.S. legislature to preserve
the area for the national good. Also they should consider that tourism will
be a much sounder base to build a future on as these wilderness and
semiwilderness areas become increasingly rarer and more highly valued by
urban populations for recreation purposes.

As an environmental scientist working on Wetlands for the state of
Virginia, and as a former resident of Missouri who enjoyed the Eleven Point
River on many occasions, I again urge you to reverse your decision to allow
lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. Copies of this letter are
being sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, the Bureau of Land Management, the Governors, Senators and Congressmen
of Missouri and Arkansas, and other appropriate agency heads.

Sincerely,

Judith F. Capelli

Judith F. Capelli

JFC/rwh

Page 85: "...quality of the experience could be reduced if recreationists perceive these activities as being unnatural." Well, of course they will!

Page 86-86: The conclusion reached is that persons wishing to use areas such as the Eleven Point and Irish Wilderness would be forced to go elsewhere. This is very true but the report barely mentions this effect on the use of these nationally significant areas.

Page 94: It is noted that construction silt could provide food for cave animals. Wrong. These types of ecosystems are not built around organic debris washed into the cave. This is noted earlier in the DEIS. One cannot improve the quality of the ecosystem by introducing a foreign element into it.

Page 95-96: This section outlines the problems of cave ecology. The water table fluctuation is, like silt, a function of specific cave environments and a general statement about possible benefits or minimal negative effects may not be valid. Also, a five acre buffer is not enough for some caves, particularly bat caves or geologically fragile caves. Does the five acre buffer refer only to the entrance? What about the land over the cave? Additionally, what is the meaning of surface occupancy? Does this include roads, etc. or only buildings?

Page 108: It is reassuring and interesting to note that this nation's security does not rest on the approval of mining permits in this area. Again, however, it is noted that negative effects of not mining (increased imports) are discussed while negative impacts of mining (Viburnum area decay) are ignored.

Page 109: No reclamation costs? Really?

Page 112: Does the USPS really believe that most of the work force will come from the untrained and unskilled labor pool of the area? It is hard to believe that the mining companies (and the attendant unions) will leave behind skilled labor in the Viburnum trend areas and undertake the cost of training new employees. How many operating engineers will be found locally? Blasting and drilling experts? Environmental engineers?

Page 117-119: It would appear that there is no safe, economical, and easy way for tailings to be disposed of. It is not true that the thickened discharge method could be safely located on upland areas. The terms "frequent exceptions" and "generally" seem to be mutually exclusive.

Page 119: "the risk of release...is very small." This is not a true statement. All the available data points to the exact opposite.

Page 120: Again, "chance of a release...would be very small". Wrong again.

Page 122: Why would those various structures and improvements be left? What kind of mitigation is that?

Our conclusions:

1. The integrity of the groundwater and surface water regimes cannot be protected despite what is implied in the DEIS. Mining cannot be done in an intense karst are such as proposed without running the risk of extreme environmental damage.

2. The economics of the situation are not such as to convince us of the necessity of lead mining. Further, we find the justification to be flawed since it completely rules out costs involved in repairing environmental damage. The proposal overstates the economic benefits and ignores several economic drawbacks.

3. The proposal would change the recent Forest Plan. We believe that the Forest Service must stick to its well-conceived plan. All possibilities were taken into account when the plan was written. Why should they be changed now, only a short time later, and for the benefit of big business only?

4. Much more time is needed for studying the complex issues involved. We cannot imagine that detailed studies could be finished even within the next five years. There is no good reason for rushing to a conclusion now. The mining proposals should be turned down now, studies commenced, with new applications made when the technology catches up with the environmental risks.

5. Our preferred alternative is "A."

We thank you for this opportunity to comment. We only wish we had a longer time to study the proposal in depth.

Again, we stand ready to lend our help if it is desired.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
R. Scott House

Government Agencies Liaison

cc:Thomson, Vineyard, Wilson

U-20-37

Mr Morse,

After reading in the DEIS

I found that to do mining in the study area would be very risky. Hardly worth the risks. The amount of economic improvement would be limited and short lived.

Within the study area there is a variety of environments that are unique and rare. The Current and Eleven Point rivers are too precious to even consider the possible damage to damage these rivers or the watershed that feeds them would be a grave error.

It would make more sense to explore for minerals in an area that has a stable terrain. The study area is very unstable and lies within an earthquake zone. One mistake or unforeseen mishaps could be catastrophic for a wide variety of rare and endangered

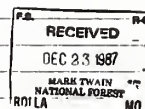
6/ forms of life. What about the people who live in and around the study area? It is possible that they could be forced from their homes.

It is one thing to lay down rules and regulations and yet another fact to enforce them. Even after compliance there is the unenforceable.

8/ It is my opinion that mining within the study area would not be a wise decision. If we lose these fragile environments we may never see them again.

Terry Carl

Whitona, MO 65588



12/20/87

Dear Mr. Morse,

I have read the Environmental Impact Statement summary, and it amazes me that after listing all the things that can go wrong environmentally, the Forest Service says they are still going to allow mining in the Mark Twain Forest. If the permits are actually granted and mining begins; and after the ground water is contaminated (and the contamination will happen--it's only a matter of time), it will be interesting to know where the legal responsibility lies.

Sincerely,

Bill Stratz
Bill Stratz
Shannon County Landowner
Mailing address: 8356 S, County Line Rd.
Hubbardston, Michigan 48845



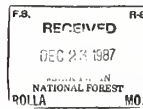
Dec 21, 1987

Dear Mr Morse ~

I have been a resident of Missouri for 15 years and a taxpayer. I work for the State of Missouri in the Division of Youth Services

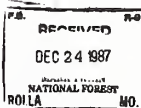
I do not want ~~the~~ lead mining in the Ironore area of Missouri, one of the most beautiful in the state

Thank you,



Connie Grand
R.3 Box 248-A
AvA, Mo 65608

Dear Sir,



I am writing to express my opposition to the U.S. Forest Service granting additional mining leases in the Mark Twain National Forest. I am specifically against the applications submitted by USX.

Since most Missouri mines are operating below capacity, and because of the possible environmental damages to the Eleven Point

MARK WILLIAMS

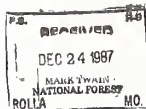
6 | Since, I ask you to
8 | deny any additional mining
leases in Missouri National
Forests.

Thank you for your
attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
Mark Williams

6306 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Mo 64113

MARK WILLIAMS



Dear Sirs:

As a concerned student living in Oregon County, I wish to express my views on the proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

I am an 11th grade honor student and my school activities include the following: Beta Club, Drama Club, FFA, Captain of Jr. Varsity basketball, Art club, S.A.M. Club.

We live on a 25 acre wooded tract of land, approximately 1/2 mile from the Eleven Point River. Our drinking water is supplied by a 160' deep well. I have traveled extensively with my family, and I have not found another area that can compare to the beauty and purity of the air + water of the Ozarks (with the possible exception of Alaska).

After studying the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, my opinion is that the risk of human health hazards and contamination of the environment is too great to justify the relatively

- 6 | few jobs that mining would provide.
7 | The demand for lead is not great enough to gamble with the possible negative effects.

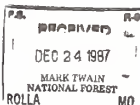
Personally, I hope to go on to college + pursue a career so that I would not have to rely on a job in a lead mine, and I will encourage my classmates to do likewise.

Below is a list of signatures of fellow students who agree with me. The only alternative for us is: Alternative A: NO LEASE!

Jacob Biggestaff
Jimmy Clark
Eddie Murphy
D. H. H.
Morse (out)
K. H. Morgan
Ray Smith
Steve Hargrett
Kris Chester
Todd Brown
Jonathan Astin
for club

Comments on
12-24-87
12-24-87

Jacob Biggestaff
P.O. Box 61
Couch, MO
65690



December 20, 1987

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

This is a protest against proposals to mine lead in the Mark Twain National Forest, in an area of karst topography that drains directly into two National Scenic Rivers, into major caves and into some of the most spectacular natural springs in America.

Lead is a toxin. It is poisonous. Lead interferes with various metabolic functions, causing such damage as impairment of kidney function, anemia, mental retardation and cancer. There is clear evidence of its damaging effects, especially on children.

Lead mining cannot occur in the Mark Twain National Forest without a serious risk to ground water quality. By the time the springs are noticeably impacted, the groundwater will already be damaged, along with the living things that depend on it, including rare and endangered cave species. We have seen lead mining before. We know deadly effluents will, sooner or later, drain into the Current and Eleven Point Rivers. In the end, these unique and irreplaceable springs, caves and rivers will die.

This wild and scenic area of Missouri's Ozarks is no place for industrial development. The mines and mills, tailing ponds, powerlines and access roads would destroy the wilderness quality of this fragile environment.

The U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and their policy of "multiple use" have turned the American west into an over-grazed desert and are responsible for the clear-cut devastation of the Tongass National Forest in Alaska. Now the Mark Twain is threatened by proposals to mine lead, and poison this beautiful wilderness.

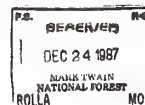
The U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are not local; they are National agencies, funded in Washington. Their direction is not our direction. In Washington, USFS and BLM officials could not care less about the Eleven Point and Current Rivers. In their big-city, fast-track ignorance, they have never heard of us or our sacred places. Why should Doe Run Mineral Corporation be allowed to destroy a National treasure for profit? To even consider lead mining within the drainage of two National Wild and Scenic Rivers is an outrage against the American people.

Sincerely,

Ann Schneider

Ann Schneider
Box 223
Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670

Tom Schneider
Box 223
Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670



JUNIOR L. Williams
5 Du Rette Court
P.O. Box 9510
Ketchikan, AK. 99901

Dec. 1, 1987

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Natl. Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla Mo. 65401

Comments on: Draft Environment
Impact
Statement Summary Hard Rock Mineral
Leasing Mark Twain National Forest, MO

Dear Sir:

- 8 | I am in Favor of Alternative B
allowing maximum mineral development.
Federal lands were acquired for
multiple use. The use were agricultural
(timber + grazing), mining and recreation.
Now it seems the most emphasis is
wrongly placed on Recreation.
The jobs and economy in Oregon

County badly need stimulation, such as mining would bring. Not to mention our Trillion Dollar National debt, which needs money put into paying it off rather than recreation and other things that would add to it.

As far as endangered species, the working man hunting a job in Oregon County is near extinction. That's why I'm in Alaska.

Water as for quality or quantity I have not heard or read of any adverse effects in the viburnum trend, where it is heavily mined. Neither on any wildlife or fish.

Tourism is of minimal benefit to the average Oregon countian. If anything it is a liability to the average farmer of the timber industry. Land character would be disturbed very little compared to the benefit

Sincerely
Junius L. William

WILDLIFE
RECREATION

MULTIPLE USE SOCIETY

Dedicated To Multiple Use and Professional Management
of Public-Owned Land and Resources

December 22, 1987

TIMBER
MINERALS

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have reviewed my copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties. I notice that three of the five alternatives would require amendments to the Mark Twain Land and Resource Management Plan. This suggests that the Land and Resource Management Plan must have developed without utilizing professional minerals guidance.

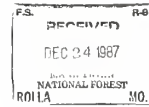
8

I ask that you make all necessary adjustments to the Land and Resource Management Plan in order to accommodate the alternatives displayed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I hope my comments will help to integrate both the above documents.

Yours truly,

Dean Pennington
Dean Pennington
Geologist



SOILS
WATER

P.O. BOX 638
BEDFORD, INDIANA 47421

GRASSLANDS
FORAGE

12/2/87

I Support the Conservation Federation of Missouri's position to not allow the Doe Run Mining permits in the Eleven Point River Watershed.

8 I also oppose allowing any more mining in the forest than the Forest Plan allows.

GARY BLAKE
Ret.
Clark, Mo 65245

Re: Hard Rock Mining in Mark Twain NF

4 If you punch or fracture the underground aquifers of a world renowned spring there won't be a spring anymore
Jim H. Hill
10561 STEARNS
St. Louis Mo. 63128

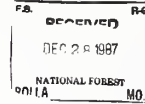
December 22, 1987

Mr. Morse,

8 I would like to voice opposition to the Forest's preferred alternative to allow lead mining in the counties of Carter, Shannon and Oregon by Joe Run Corporation. It is appalling that the Forest is now considering an increase in mining levels than the current Forest Resource Management plan allows. I agree with the Conservation Federation of Missouri's policy and urge you to deny the issuance of proposed mining leases in the "Big Springs Region".

Sincerely,
BETSY GERARD
RT 1 Box 1269 CLARK MO 65233

8 Sir: This is to let you know that I am against mining in the Big Spring Region. We must prevent our natural areas from being eaten up by the mining interests.



LOUIS KUTAWINSKI
Louis Kutawinski
RT 1 BOX 305
HARRISBURG, MO 65256

W6364 Wendland Road
Onalaska, Wisconsin 54650
December 24, 1987

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

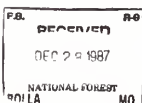
8 Please register us as vehemently opposed to the introduction of lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

6 We are appalled that this is even being considered, given the harmful impact this could have upon the region. The introduction of lead into the ecosystem can destroy fishing, harm people, and adversely impact tourist trade.

Thank you.

Very sincerely,

Dr. and Mrs. Carl Korschgen



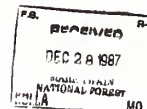
Dear Forest Supervisor,

12/21/87

Please supervise our Forests in a very caring fashion. We are referring to the proposed mining to be done in Mark Twain. We believe this would cause permanent damage affecting not only present but also the future quality of the land. Please do not be short sighted in this issue. National forests are some of the last unmarred land left and we would like to see it kept that way.

Thank you

The Williams Family



Mike Williams
909 Braun Ct.
Nixa, Mo.

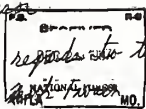
65714

P.S.

(No Mining)

Dear Forest Supervisor

I am writing in regards to the possible leasing of



National Forest to Lead mining companies, particularly the section whose drainage goes into the Creek Wilderness and the Eleven point river.

All of a sudden price of lead goes up and a past issue is brought forth again, even though it was for the most part defeated a couple of years ago. I'm entirely against this and I believe you should also be, unless the land and environment and the river remain unscathed. That is impossible to guarantee.

over

We should regard this property as the name implies, National Forest National scenic river, for everyone's use and benefit in this entire county, for now and future generations. As a prime and pristine wilderness area. We must overlook the blight of the area, as the jobs are needed.

I've used this area for more that 10 years and my next outing on it is Jan 12, 3rd of 88.

This river has to remain in its identical state and clarity. Anyways otherwise would be a crime against nature, just for the betterment of a few people and corporations.

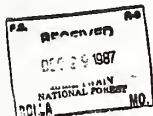
Thank you
Derek L. Croner
6514 Fairview Rd
St Louis 63134

12/28/87

B. Eric Moree, Forest Supervisor:

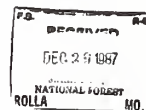
I am opposed to any Mineral Leasing in the proposed area. Any activity on a scale such as mining will significantly impact the Eleven Point and Current Rivers through their extensive watersheds. Though it is not within your purview I wish the present administration would be more concerned with recycling resources than leasing away our natural resources.

George A. Behrens
868 Albert Ave.
Glendale, Mo. 63122



Dec 26, 1987

Eric Moree, Supervisor
United States Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Moree:

I am writing to tell you I oppose the mining of lead (or anything else for that matter) in any part of the Mark Twain National Forest. Please, please do not grant a lease to Oak Run Minerals.

I grew up in that area of Missouri, and truly believe it to be one of the most beautiful areas in the whole world. It must be preserved! If human beings would just leave it alone!

I suggest "Alternative A", which calls for no mineral leasing.

Happy New Year and Sincerely,

Jan L. Bennett
1113 Jean Rae Dr
St Louis, MO 63120

Dec 21, 1987

12-24-87

Dear Sir,

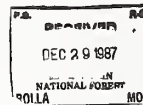
When the Missouri is cleaned up + the U.S. has found a safe permanent safe repository for its regular waste products, then I will believe that a mining company could + would safely dispose of its waste products. Till then I will believe that sooner or later they will have a disaster + that when that happens the mining co. will simply declare bankruptcy + walk away. I am for Prop. A. NO Mining.

Marilou Keil

Marilou Keil
6331 Louisiana
St. Louis MO 63111



Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Natl Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla Mo 65401



Dear Sir:

8 Our family is opposed to lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. I've enclosed an article on the statewide forest inventory, which I'm certain you are familiar with, to emphasize that it's not only a question of having what's already there... we haven't supported the re-forestation of Mo. back to the pre-1900 level. And now we're talking of allowing something into an established forest which would affect it negatively. We're talking about a very small number of jobs in mining, as compared to possibly the entire tourist trade for that area, should the mining disfigure the landscape enough to deforest a large enough area, to pollute the water. We've just become a tourist attraction in the last 10 years because of our forests + water. Are we going to jeopardize that large financial resource for a comparatively small number of jobs?

It would be interesting to know what this lead is needed for, since it is so lethal + has been eliminated from many products over the years.

410 Locust West Plains, Mo

Sincerely,
Ann Dugan

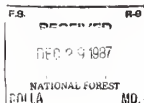


United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VA 22092

In Reply Refer To:
WGS-Mail Stop 423

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

We have reviewed the statement as requested in your of November 2, 1987.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) requests that we not be cited as a cooperating agency in the subject environmental impact statement. Our Missouri District's involvement has consisted only of reviewing various drafts. The USGS has not participated in writing the report or in the actual evaluation of potential water resources impacts.

5 One general concern which we have is the lack of data available upon which impact evaluations can be based. At the present time very few ground-water and surface-water data are available for the area. Furthermore, no plans for timely collection of the necessary data are evident. To permit proper advance evaluation of potential impacts, reliable detection of impacts during mining and milling operations, and successful execution of mitigation or remedial measures for any detected impacts, three groups of data will be needed. These will include: (1) pre-mining baseline data; (2) data collected during actual mining and milling operations; and (3) post-mining data, including monitoring for delayed effects and possibly monitoring for the degree of success of any remedial measures attempted. Our Missouri District would be available to assist in designing and acquiring this vitally needed hydrologic information.

6 Because the area under consideration is in intensely developed karst terrain, the statement should address the potential for adverse impacts from sinkhole and surface collapse that may result from dewatering and other ground-water withdrawal operations involved in mining and milling. Commonly in karst terrains when the buoyancy effect of ground water is decreased by lowering ground-water levels, blocks may drop from roofs of cavernous openings and sinkholes may collapse. In some situations this collapse mechanism may extend to the surface, affecting aquifers and facilities. Mitigation for destroyed, damaged, impaired, or degraded ground-water supplies from wells and springs should be described.

3 The discussion of hydrology on page 34 should distinguish between porosity and permeability. Porosity refers to the ratio of the volume of the pores in a rock to the volume of the mass of rock. Primary porosity comprises the original openings created when a rock or soil formed whereas secondary porosity develops in a rock subsequent to its deposition or emplacement. For example, secondary porosity may develop through stress distortion processes, through dissolution, or through both, as fractures and solution cavities form. However, large porosities do not necessarily mean high permeabilities. Permeability is a measure of the ability of a rock or soil to transmit a fluid under a hydraulic gradient; thus it is a measure of the interconnection of the pore space in a rock or soil. Interconnection of pores is necessary for permeability to exist, regardless of the type and amount of porosity.

5 The third sentence of the second paragraph in the second column of page 34 should read: "Ground water does not always spread out randomly in all directions from any point of recharge." (As shown in the text, the sentence is incorrect; there are instances cited in the geohydrologic literature on karst where ground water does spread out in all directions.)

10 Tables 9 and 10 on page 37 should cite more specific timeframes for the dates of collection of the water samples in order to make possible meaningful use of the data.

Page 28 and elsewhere throughout the report the following changes should be made:

Jefferson City Formation should be Jefferson City Dolomite
Gasconade Formation should be Gasconade Dolomite
Eminence Formation should be Eminence Dolomite
Potosi Formation should be Potosi Dolomite
Derby-Doerun should be Derby-Doerun Dolomite
Lamotte sandstone should be Lamotte Sandstone

Sincerely,

James F. Devine

106 James F. Devine
Assistant Director
for Engineering Geology

Copy to: District Chief, WRD, PNR, Tacoma, Washington
District Chief, WRD, Rolla, Missouri

7622 Werwick Drive
St. Louis, MO 63121
December 28, 1987

Forest Supervisor
USDA Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

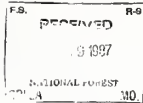
I have already written a letter to you explaining my position on the summary Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon and Shannon counties. Since that time an article has appeared in the December 21, 1987 issue of Newsweek which further supports the position I took in my letter. The article is enclosed and I urge you and your colleagues to read it. It states that the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry has found that the level of lead "from electric water coolers can be very high and can pose quite high toxicity risk for all individuals, not just children." In addition, drinking water from municipal and residential plumbing also poses a threat. As a result of these findings and those of the EPA based on "a growing body of research suggest(ing) there may be no "safe" lead intake" and prompting the EPA to lower its lead limit standards, the Haley Taylor company, believed to be the largest manufacturer of electric coolers, "is planning to stop using the offending lead solder this winter."

These facts show further that the demand and need for lead will decrease in the coming decades and brings to light another serious question. Why are you, as members of the federal government, contradicting the decisions of your colleagues in the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the EPA in controlling and stopping the poisoning of our water and environment with this highly toxic substance? As I discover more facts about this issue it becomes more clear that you are involved in an insidious plan to ravage the Mark Twain National Forest for the sake of a few greedy and a lot of misguided people. When will you wake up to the fact that lead is no longer needed by our society and that healthy recreational areas are?

Again, I hope and pray that you will not allow the mining of this area!

Sincerely,

Linda Schaffner
Linda Schaffner



JOHN H. GALLION
301 SECOND ST.
DOWNSHIP, MISSOURI 63955
Dec. 29, 1987

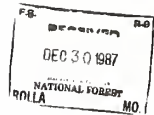
Eric Mares
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Mares:

Just want you to know that
We vehemently oppose the Lead Mining
Plan for the Mark Twain National Forest.
Current River has been a part of our
and our ancestors lives since before
the Civil War. We now have a son
and a six year old grandson, who
look to the future and having a
clean, clear, healthy and beautiful
current to enjoy.

Please do not allow the
rape of the Current River.

Sincerely,
John and Vicki Jackson



Dear Sir

As a land owner in Missouri I
would like to express my disappointment
in the Forest Management Service for allowing
the Doe Run Mining Company to have use of
National Forest land for lead mining.

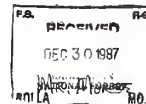
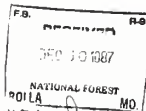
It seems the public interest will
not be served by allowing a known poison
to be mined in a place set aside for preservation
of the animals and vegetation native to
Missouri.

8 | Once lost these resources can never
be replaced. This is a tragedy that should
not be allowed to happen.

Sincerely,

Jessie K. Thomas
Jessie K. Thomas
Cheryl Thomas
Jesse Thomas

1661 4th
Madison, Illinois 62060



Dec. 26, 1987

I LIVE AT BILLINGS, MISSOURI—
NOT FAR FROM REPUBLIC, MO. WHERE
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN
SPENT TO CLEAN UP A TOXIC WASTE
SITE, WASTE—THAT WAS SEEPING
INTO THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

I LIVE NOT FAR FROM AURORA, MO
—WHERE SOIL IN THE CITY PARK
IS CONTAMINATED BY HAZARDOUS
WASTE—AND NEAR VERONA, MO.,
WHERE THE FAMOUS "BLUE GOOSE" IS
BURNING DIOXIN CONTAMINATED SOIL.

I'VE BEEN VISITING SHANNON,
OREGON AND CARTER COUNTIES FOR
A LOT OF YEARS AND I KNOW
THE PEOPLE THERE. I KNOW THEIR
RESENTMENT OF OUTSIDERS COM-
TROLLING THEIR LIVES.

IF I HIVED IN OREGON COUNTY
AND WORKED FOR MINIMUM WAGE
AND WAS TRYING TO RAISE A

(2)

FAMILY AND THERE WAS A CHANCE TO TRIPLE MY INCOME — MY VIEWS ON IMPACT TO MY ENVIRONMENT — AND MY CHILDREN'S AND CHILDREN'S CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENT MIGHT BE ALLOWED TO BECOME CHAUDED. BUT, I DON'T LIVE THERE AND I HAVE A GOOD PAYING JOB. IN SHORT, I AM ALLOWED THE LUXURY OF AN OBJECTIVE OPINION.

WE ALL KNOW WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF LEAD MINING IS ALLOWED IN THE NATIONAL FOREST (YOUR FOREST, THEIRS — MINE — OURS). POLLUTION — CONTAMINATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE. WE CAN LOOK AT THE SITUATION SHORT SIGHTEDLY OR REALISTICALLY.

ULTIMATELY — IT WILL NOT BE THE MINING COMPANIES WHO PAY FOR THEIR ERRORS — WHETHER ACCIDENTAL OR OTHERWISE.

(3)

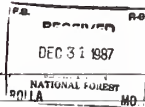
IT IS THE PUBLIC — AND THAT PRICE IS OFTEN MORE THAN WE CAN AFFORD.

I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT ALTERNATIVE "A" — MAXIMUM RESOURCE PROTECTION — NO MINERAL LEASING IN THE STUDY AREA.

SINCERELY YOURS,
Ted W. Hearing
RT. 2 Box 303
BILLINGS, MO. 65610

174

12-29-87



Sandra Biffin
Rt 3 Box 81
Douglas, MO 63935

Dear Mr. Morse

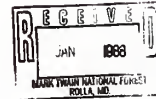
Lead mining should not be allowed in the Mark Twain National Forest because it is simply not worth the risk.

A brief economic boom for the area is just not worth the risk of contaminating the area, especially the surface and ground waters, with a metal as toxic as lead.

Also, the sight and noise of any industry, including lead mining, does not belong in a National Forest. The forestland was set aside so it could be preserved in a relatively untouched, pristine condition. There are fewer and fewer such sanctuaries left for us and our progeny. We cannot let an area such as this be permanently altered for the sake of economic greed.

There is not that great of a demand for lead, anyway. If recycling were better emphasized, more than enough lead could be recovered.

My husband is unemployed and we have little, but we are forever grateful for the purity of our springs, creeks, and Current River. We do not want this beauty compromised for our needs. S.G.



Terragua
Rt 2, Box 2551
Anderson, MO 64831
Dec. 31, 1987

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat. Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to voice my opinion that it is a mistake to allow lead mining in our Mark Twain National Forest at Winona. The environmental damage is beyond consideration of possible stimulation to the local economy. There is no price tag for our unspoiled land. On behalf of myself and many others of the Ozark Bioregion, please do not allow the lead mining.

Sincerely,
Tamara J Cooper.

175



December 23, 1987

(314) 351-1169
DR. VALGARD JONSSON
4115 Koeln Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63116

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

RE: Reply 2800

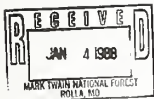
Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to you again to protest the possible leasing of a large area of Mark Twain National Forest for lead mining to the Doe Run Corp.

As a person who has devoted approximately 23 years of his life in combatting lead poisoning in children in St. Louis and, at the same time, fully knowledgeable about lead mining and its consequences on the environment, I strongly recommend that Alternative A: No Lease be adopted by all parties involved, i.e., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. Not only will it affect all aspects of wildlife and nature, but it will also cause pollution, erosion and drastic destruction of the environment that cannot be reclaimed.

We are seeing more lead in drinking water and one of the affects that might result from the mining in the area would be increased lead intoxication of the populus and, from studies that have been going on for many years, it appears that there is no safe level of lead in human conception.

We need to have the Mark Twain National Forest untouched for human enjoyment and use other than mining or lumbering.



Sincerely,

Valgard Jonsson
Valgard Jonsson, Dr. P.H.



December 17, 1987

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

The Ozark Mountain Paddlers would like to voice its opposition to hardrock mineral mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. We support Alternative A - maximum resource protection - no mineral leasing in the study area.

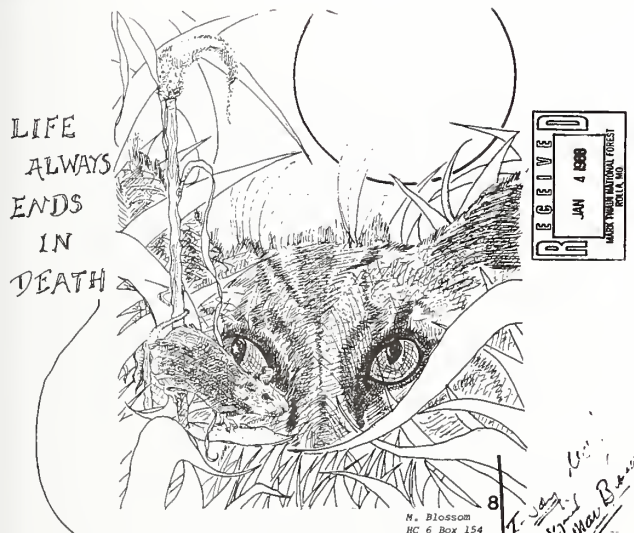
Your own Environmental Impact Statement fully admits that possible environmental damage could occur to soils, water and air within the study area. Likewise, it is brought out that there is a threat to wildlife, flora and fauna.

We also request a ninety (90) day extension before any decision be reached in this matter. This must not be decided hastily.

Sincerely,

Shane Webb
Shane Webb, Chairman
Conservation Committee OMP

P.O. Box 1581 • Springfield, Missouri 65801



...But if we make good choices we can be healthy and live a long time.
Putting LEAD into our drinking water is DUMB: it will make us sick and kill us prematurely.

Tests have already proven that seepage from lead tailings will go into our springs and rivers, our wells and our bodies and those of our children. How much sense does it make to create jobs with lead mining. Only to poison those who work and their families - and hundreds, perhaps thousands more with BRAIN DAMAGE AND BIRTH DEFECTS?

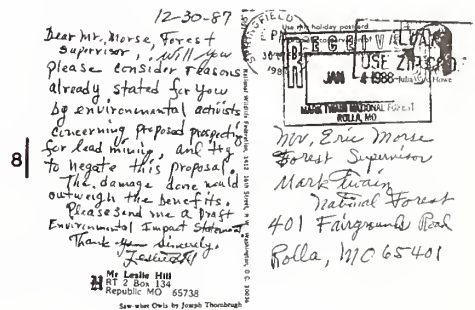
Please, let's be smart and stay HEALTHY. Make a good choice and Say NO to Lead Mining here in the Mark Twain National Forest.

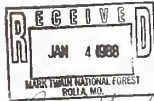
Write: Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

Call: 936-2538 and tell your representative "NO!" on lead mining in Mark Twain.

Send: a copy of this, signed "A Citizen Against Lead Mining in Mark Twain" to Eric Morse at the above address.
(copies available at Take Two Copy Shop, State St., Doniphan, for 10¢ cents. Make two and send one to a friend.)

This information from The Doniphan Coalition Against Birth Defects





BEGAN KENNER
1001 WASHINGTON ST.
CANTON, MO. 63438

3rd Dec: 87

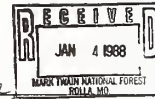
Your No Move.

It is with utter horror our family views the possibility of lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. Especially when it would effect the Burnside, Jack's Fork Runway, the river systems so well loved by the public and the vast wilderness also.

also is the greed of our country being more important than the general public? Stop this now! There is no "good side" to this issue, it should never have been even considered!

Sincerely,

Loren Kenner & Family



1/2/88

Mr. Morse

According to the D.E.I.S. prepared by the Forest Service, the proposed mine area contains many unique features and rare plants & wildlife. To risk destroying any of this is unthinkable. Of the Platte River, the many springs are indeed some of the purest water in the country. Let's not take the attitude that it won't hurt them to be slightly polluted. Let's keep our waters clean. Even with the greatest care industrial & chemical accidents do occur. Don't take the chance here.

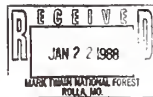
Sincerely,
Gerard Conel

Star Rt Box 146
Winona, Mo. 65588

MISSOURI NATURAL AREAS COMMITTEE

P O Box 160 • Jefferson City • Missouri • 65102

January 20, 1988



Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The National Park Service representative to the Missouri Natural Areas Committee has asked the Committee to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hardrock Mineral Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest, specifically as to potential impacts to natural areas and potential natural areas within the area being considered for mineral leasing.

You are aware that the Missouri Natural Areas Committee is an entity established jointly by the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation under formal agreement between the two departments. Its authority arises only from the legal authority of the two parent departments. The Forest Service has regularly had a participating representative at meetings of the Committee since 1981.

Preliminary results of an ongoing Forest Service natural feature inventory indicate that eight natural communities of exceptional natural quality and nine additional communities of statewide significance exist within the area proposed for leasing and subsequent mineral development. Several of these communities contain rare or endangered species, and an additional five locations for rare or endangered species have been found. One of the communities, Tupelo Gum Pond, has already been designated as a Missouri Natural Area. Sixteen of the other communities are potential natural areas, pending further evaluation.

It is the Committee's view that, if mineral leasing and development were to decrease the biological diversity, affect the surface or subterranean water quality, or otherwise degrade the natural integrity of these sites, that would be a loss to the natural areas system and to the people of the state.

The purpose of this letter is to ask you to ascertain whether mineral leasing may adversely affect potential natural areas on the Mark Twain National Forest, and to take such determination into full account in selecting from the alternatives set out in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

Allen Brohn
ALLEN BROHN
CHAIRMAN

To whom it may concern
If people are going
to waste to strip mine.
I feel it is a pity of
the company that comes
into our lives should
have at least an
archive as they pull
out of our community.
They have
destroyed all records
of the workers who
gave there all to
the company executives;
or money men. They are
just meat to them.
My grandfather retired
from the St. Joe. mine
after 35 years with
a small pension. There
is not even a beautiful
rock was spared not
pictures nor names.
The men deserve
more than this not getting.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

I feel they are a
good people who worked
hard and are left with
the guilt of a stripped
land and indebtedness
to men who choose
their fate with broken
promises.

Sincerely,

Laura Perlman

HRC 33 Box 81
Leoma, Mo. 65540

Grand daughter of a
miner. Looking for
a past as well as a
future for our Grand
Children of America -
Company executives are looking
for a present fast money?



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES & WILDLIFE
1-30 Agriculture Building
Columbia, MO 65211
314-882-7242



December 29, 1987

Mark Twain National Forest
Eric Morse, Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

As a professional who is trained and experienced in forest resource management, I am addressing these remarks to your DEIS on Hardrock Mineral Leasing in Carter, Oregon and Shannon counties. I am presently the Professor of Land Use Planning at the University of Missouri, School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife, but write as a professional and not on behalf of the University.

I must strongly oppose your preferred Alternative D, and support instead NO ACTION AT THIS TIME for the reasons outlined below.

1. There is no clear need for more lead at this time. The project should not be considered further until need is proved.
2. The area proposed is Karst topography. Water moves underground here in ways not adequately known at this time. The project should not be considered further until this water movement is completely understood and can be protected. The risk is too great to proceed given present knowledge.
3. The existence of state regulations in no way prevents environmental damage as the EIS suggests. The project should not be considered further until environmental risk can specifically be described, and plans specifically shown to deal with the risks. Doe Run should be responsible for the descriptions, plans and even regular compliance checks (if all these complaints are remedied).
4. The overall Mark Twain forest plan was only recently approved. There has been no change in knowledge regarding lead mining. The plan, which reflected broad review and public comment, ought to be followed now. Input then did not support this lead mining.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY INSTITUTION

MORSE

Page 2
12/29/87

5. Recent public meetings showed that even local residents, who need jobs, want their water quality guaranteed first.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Alan R. Everson, Ph.D.
Land Use Planning

cc: Al Vogt, UMC
Ron Kucera, DNR



445 Fairway Lane
St. Louis, MO 63122
January 2, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

We would like to thank you for allowing us to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning Doe Run's application for lead prospecting permits on the Mark Twain National Forest.

The Mark Twain National Forest is presently under a Forest Management Plan which was only recently adopted and which outlines in detail the standards for the management of all areas of the Mark Twain for the next 10 to 15 years. Now almost immediately the Forest Service turns around and proposes to weaken the Forest Management Plan so that Doe Run can be given an opportunity to potentially make some money by digging up our public forest land in search of lead. The Forest Plan, although not perfect, is an attempt to balance the multiple uses of the forest.

MORSE

page 2

The lead industry did not contest the Forest Plan when it went public and was subsequently adopted. If the Forest Plan is compromised at this early stage of its implementation, then the Plan will lose much credibility with the public.

The present Forest Plan recognizes the proposed lease application area along with most of the Eleven Point River Watershed as an area of historic national scenic and hydrologic significance with the crown jewels of the area being Greer Springs and the Eleven Point Rivers. The present Forest Management Plan prohibits mine or mill facilities, haul roads, tailing ponds or transmission corridors in the Doe Run lease application area. These activities are not permitted in the present Forest Plan because the Forest Service recognized that lead mining in the proposed lease area is incompatible with protecting the nationally important non-mineral resources within the area.

We strongly urge the Forest Service to adhere to the present Forest Plan and consequently deny Doe Run's application. We support Alternative C which is the present Forest Plan.

page 3

It is not the function of the Forest Service to ensure that Missouri remain the major producer of lead in the U.S.A. or that the Service produce local jobs. The primary function of the Forest Service in Eastern National Forests is to protect and improve the quality of the water, the land and the wildlife first and foremost. We urge the Forest Service to reject Doe Run's lease application.

Sincerely yours,

Eric and Arsenia Hanson
Eric + Arsenia Hanson



December 21, 1987

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

We have reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement for Bardrock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest and offer the following comments:

The current policy of the 36,000 member Conservation Federation of Missouri is that the mineral lease applications in the study area should be denied at this time because the technology does not seem to exist to insure the protection of the area's high quality waters, including such national treasures as Big Spring, the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and the Eleven Point Scenic River.

Because of the very high aesthetic and recreational resources of national significance, the Conservation Federation opposes any environmental degradation in this region.

Review of the draft EIS provides no new information that encourages us to seek a review or change in this policy by our Conservation Federation Board or membership.

We have strongly supported the Mark Twain Forest plan and we urge that the final decision on hardrock mineral leasing be consistent entirely with the plan and not exceed the level of protection afforded to all resources under the guidelines of the Forest Plan.

I enclose a copy of our resolution which addresses this subject. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Stegner
Ed Stegner

br
Enclosure



CONSERVATION FEDERATION OF MISSOURI

DEDICATED TO THE CONSERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

728 WEST MAIN STREET • PHONE 634-2322 JEFFERSON CITY 65101-1534

ED STEGNER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CHARLES F. DAVIDSON
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

PROPOSED MINING LEASES IN BIG SPRINGS REGION

WHEREAS U.S. Steel has applied for two Preference Right Leases for lead and associated mineral drilling on Mark Twain National Forest land in the Big Springs Region; and

WHEREAS the Forest Service has proposed to issue the leases with certain stipulations; and

WHEREAS it is unclear whether Preference Right Leases also include the right to mine; and

WHEREAS the proposed leases are in a highly sensitive area which, if mined, could lead to the pollution of the area's ground and surface waters, including its nationally famous springs; and

WHEREAS the technology does not now seem to exist to insure the protection of these high quality waters; and

WHEREAS the Conservation Federation of Missouri opposes any environmental degradation of this nationally significant and recreationally important region;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Conservation Federation of Missouri Board of Directors meeting in St. James, Missouri this 20th day of July 1986 urges the Forest Service to deny the issuance of the proposed U.S. Steel Preference Right Leases in the Big Springs Region.



MEMBERS OF THE MISSOURI WILDLIFE FEDERATION WITH NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Rt. 1 Box 305
Garrison, Mo. 64856
Dec. 22, 1987

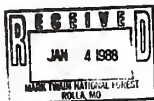
Dear Mr. Morse:

I recently heard about the possibility of opening up part of the Big Springs Region to mining exploration and I am very much opposed to such a plan. The effects of such mining on the quality of the land would be disastrous and the water quality would most assuredly deteriorate.

Land like this really cannot be replaced once it is destroyed by a process like mining. I would hope that we could leave something for future generations besides mine tailings and polluted streams. Please do what you can to insure that the original plans for these forest lands are maintained and that mining exploration is not allowed.

Thank you very much,

Penny Majewski
Penny Majewski



3001 Erie
North Kansas City, MO 64116-2937
12-22-87



3. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
and/or Leon Kridelbaugh, Staff Officer
Mark Tain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I want to repeat my opposition to any mining in the Winona-Van Buren-Doniphan district of the National Forest or adjoining private lands. Please recommend Alternative A, No Lease.

Below, listed in no particular order, are specific comments on the Draft EIS of October, 1987.

3] Pg 59: The first column of percentages adds up to 119%.

Pg 60: "Because it is rural, it has a lower percentage in the 'professional/manufacturing' category. . . . etc. This statement is not supported by the table (#21); in other words, the percentages will change within a 100% for the total, without indicating any significant numbers, simply by the change from urban to rural. Since there can be no farming in the urban areas, this larger percentage automatically lowers the percentages of other occupational categories. The statements may be true, but such statistics do not show it.

6] pg 105: Table 4. Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities category should add to 99, not 100; making the total jobs 207%, not 207%. This table is of doubtful use since it does not incorporate the mine construction jobs envisioned in Table 4 (pg 10) and elsewhere. It would seem to be purposely confusing; especially so since these tables are widely separated in the EIS.

Page 7 ff, History of Lead Mining:

This section does not refer to the major naturalists who first explored this area. Schoolcraft is, of course, the first one. But Bradbury, Nuttall, Audubon all visited this area and commented on either lead production or geologic character. One of the early descriptions of the 'shot tower' at Hercules is found in the works of one of these explorers. In addition, Bradbury, possibly others, gives first-hand observation of the New Madrid earthquake damage. In any environmental statement, it seems something of a slight to leave out these great environmentalists or naturalists.

2 -- Comments on Draft EIS

Brackenridge also travelled through the area at an early date. While Dunbar, explorer under similar authority as Lewis and Clark, may not have reached this area, his Ozark researches may be important to continuing study of this area for environmental impact.

Pg 101: Sentence above Table 27: ' . . . less than 1/2 of one percent chance.' Yet this Table indicates that roughly 1/3 of the total jobs to be created by mining would be 'imported' labor, not having significant effect on local employment problems. As it stands the sentence is highly misleading.

5] Earthquakes: No significant attention is paid to this, yet it is difficult to believe that the study area was not affected by the New Madrid quake, one of the largest quakes ever in the United States. I have been told that another such quake would affect buildings in Kansas City to some extent. While nothing could be done to mitigate an earthquake, the extra damage caused by mining should be considered.

Bibliography, pp 127-129:

Numerous citations are not given in the bibliography.

For example:

Pg 35, col 2, 1st full paragraph: Vineyard & Feder, 1984
Pg 34, col 2, 2nd full paragraph: Vandike, 1982
Pg 35, col 2, of 9 other citations, only 2 are in the Bibliography
Pg 29, col 2, 3rd full paragraph: Williams & Vineyard, 1976
Pg 45, col 1, 1st paragraph: Forest Seminar . . .
Pg 44, col 1, next to last paragraph: Steyermark, 1963

This last omission seems particularly inadequate, since Dr. Steyermark has studied the environment of the Ozark Plateau more thoroughly than any similarly-known biologist. Only his Flora is listed in the bibliography. His Spring Flora, the studies of vegetation in the Ozark Forests that are published by the Field Museum in Chicago, even his early works with Palmer deserve some study and mention in this EIS.

Table 12: No emphasis is put on the Old Growth forest habitat. The value of this type of forest is just being discovered fully. It deserves protection, and the lack of emphasis on it in this study would lead a casual observer to think that a similar catastrophe could occur in Missouri as has happened in the Old Growth timber of the Northwest.

Pg 45: How much private land is there in the study area? I note in a recent issue of the Nature Conservancy magazine that Doe Run has contributed land to a new wildlife or natural area. How much of the private land does Doe Run own?

3 -- Comments on Draft EIS

Pg 43, Special Areas: No recognition is given in the EIS that this study area contains more MDC Natural Area than any other similar area in the state. I do not believe all of these areas are listed. See The Terrestrial Natural Communities of Missouri, Paul W. Nelson; this publication also lists a number of endangered habitats and species not mentioned in the EIS.

Other publications that should be consulted for the EIS and listed in the Bibliography:

Springs of Missouri
The Big Springs of Missouri, for historical value of springs
Losses of the Interior Highlands of North America

The Bibliography of Nelson's work, listed above, is a good starting point for additional work on the EIS. The works of Thomas Nuttall might be added to that list.

4] In considering ground water, springs, etc., no recognition is given that this area has a far greater concentration of springs than the area of the Viburnum Trend. Shannon County has 26 springs of known water flow. The entire area has more springs of known flow than any other area in the state except in and around Greene County. It is internationally known for its springs and water quality. No adequate explanation is given to assure that the water flow could be handled by existing methods of mining.

6] Pg 8: Pay holes. Is there any reason not to give the number of pay holes?

Pg 2, Map. There is no reason not to include in this map or a similar one the Missouri, County, City areas that are located within the study area.

6] Pg 79, col 1, last paragraph: ' . . . would not increase beyond Federal standards.' There is no recognition in this report that one of the great values of the National Forest is to provide an area of purer air than cities. If the pollution is increased in KTHF, there is little safety valve anywhere.

Pg 64, Table 23: The amount of these payments is surprisingly low. I would think a comparison might be in order, such as the fact that the total payments would not be enough to clear the streets of Kansas City of snow in a severe winter. This trade-off is for one of the most beautiful areas in the state, nearly unique in its diversity of life species.

Thank you for your attention,

Paul Williams
Paul Williams

ENWRIGHT
LABORATORIES



December 29, 1987

H. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest Headquarters
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir:

Please consider the following comments concerning the questions of lead mining in Mark Twain National Forest.

1. Is there any evidence to indicate that the lead mines can be operated without negatively impacting the environment?
No.
2. Is the demand for lead great enough to justify the opening of new mines?
No.
3. Should the need for jobs by the people of the region have any bearing what-so-ever on this decision?
No.
4. The real question then is: Will the commercial benefit of the lead produced by these mines in Mark Twain National Forest outweigh the expected damage to the Missouri environment?
This can only be determined by comparing the value of the lead to the value of the damaged environment and the clean-up costs. My estimate says that the lead mines lose.
5. Could this be the start of another TAR Creek?
Yes.

Sincerely,

ENWRIGHT LABORATORIES, INC.

Charles H. Reece
Charles H. Reece, Ph.D.
Laboratory Manager

kdw

DESIGN CONTROL
25 Woods Lake Road (29607) • Post Office Box 5287 • Greenville, South Carolina 29606 • (803)235-0707



December 30, 1987

Mr. H. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The Board of Directors of the Festus-Crystal City Conservation Club, and its 840 members would like to make our opinion known on the proposed (E.I.S.) Environmental Impact Study which has been put into motion by the lead mining industry.

4. As members of the Conservation Federation of Missouri, we believe that our National Forest and Irish Wilderness should be left completely alone with no type of development on or below the ground. These areas like the Irish Wilderness were set aside years ago to preserve our native Missouri for all time to come.

Mr. Morse we hope that we can put a final end to this undesirable idea of mining under our cherished, Irish Wilderness, and preserve it for the future for all Missourians.



Respectfully yours,

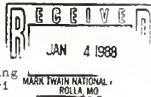
Charles A. Berger
CHARLES A. BERGER
Secretary

cc: file

Fox 355
Doniphan, MO 65935
December 31, 1987

Mr. H. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Re draft EIS on Hardrock Mineral Leasing
in Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri



Dear Sir:

6. I have read and re-read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I have not found any unequivocal statement about the proposed leasing would not cause degradation of the forest. That's understandable I suppose, because such mining activity clearly will diminish the surface appearance of the forest, and there is considerable risk that surface and ground water also would be adversely affected.
8. I urge that the forest service should not issue any permit for the proposed activity which clearly will diminish the quality of Mark Twain.
6. The EIS appears to concede that there will be contamination of surface waters and that the road building and mining activity involved will adversely affect the surface appearance of the forest and even have some effect on timbering or at least timber growth. There is no disputing those adverse effects, so, unfortunately, although the passage of time would surely "mitigate" them somewhat, but even time can't restore what we have now, once we lose it - as we surely will if you issue the permits.
6. None of us should have to live with the certain deterioration which will accompany full-scale mining activity. What if it can be done more cleanly than is typical of the activities of the company which was the forerunner of DOE RUN? Why should we sacrifice the beauty of our Forest and give up the income or revenue and the jobs we now get from tourists - in the hope that the mining activity would bring in revenue and create a few dozen jobs? The manpower required in mining these days would consist of a few relatively unskilled local people setting employment perhaps for a generation. For that we should give up the revenue and growing numbers of tourist-related jobs which should continue to increase for generations to come?
6. I sincerely believe that any full-scale mining activity in the areas covered by your EIS will surely invade the areas' present attractiveness for us natives and for tourists, and most likely will create water resource problems which no amount of engineering know-how and taxpayer dollars will be able to solve.
27. Let's don't give up our good water and our beautiful natural resource. Please deny the applications!

Yours truly,
George Kenaga
George Kenaga



December 31, 1987

Mark Twain National Forest Service
Attn: Mr. Morse
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8. I am writing this letter in response to the proposed lead mining of the Ozarks. I would like to inform you that I am opposed to any application for the exploration and mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest.

My wife and I have vacationed extensively in the United States, Mexico and Canada, but the trips we enjoy the most are the summer and fall excursions to the Ozarks. Even in our great state of Texas, we have nothing that compares to the Ozarks; not even the piney woods of East Texas. The money we spend as tourists has given us many fond memories and has helped to stimulate your local economy.

When we bring our friends from Dallas, they all fall in love with the beauty of the Eleven Point and the Current River. I hope that one day my wife and I will be able to bring our children to the Ozarks to hike and canoe in an unspoiled environment.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John David Ruhl
John David Ruhl
6021D Orinda Drive, #2039
Dallas, Texas 75248



Dear Sir,

I vote an absolute NO to lead mining in Shannon and Upper Coalitions.

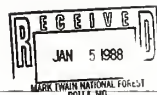
I have seen the effects of tuff mining north of St. Louis and coal mining in West Virginia.

The most timber land is being lost due to access roads and clear cutting by the Forest Service.

Thank you for your time.

Bill Choussur
R5 Bx 261
63901

Enclaved is another mass viewpoint.



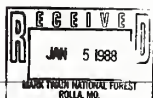
Jan 4 1988

Mr Eric Morse

Dear Sir

I am against any opening of mining in the Mark Twain National Forest in mo,

Darryl M. Sand
589 Main Street
Herculaneum, Mo. 63048



Jan 4 1988

Mr E. Eric Morse

Dear Sir

I am against any opening of mining in the Mark Twain National Forest in mo.

Henry Ford
Verona Ford

5229 Hwy 61 & 67
Imperial, Mo. 63052



Save the Forest!

A few good reasons to prevent the mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest At Winona: clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle.

Name	Address
Robert Klemmer	St Louis, Mo. 63135 609 Chambers Rd
Carlton D. Mendenhall	St Louis, Mo. 63136
Sharon D. DePina	385 Pittman Dr. Floumont, Mo. 63031
Donald Acton	385 Pittman Dr. Floumont, Mo. 63031
Robert J. Farnsworth	St Louis, Mo. 63135
Lawrence Klemmer	St Louis, Mo. 63135
Bill Farnsworth	St Louis, Mo. 63135
John Farnsworth	St Louis, Mo. 63135
Arthur Farnsworth	St Louis, Mo. 63135
John C. Farnsworth	255 North 1st Ave. 63071
Robert J. Farnsworth	11378 Red River Dr. St. Louis Mo. 63138
Jackie Klemmer	7041 Grohmont 63137
Michelle A. Farnsworth	1225 Winborn Ln. Melrose Park, Mo. 63137
Mark T. Farnsworth	1225 Winborn Ln. Melrose Park, Mo. 63137
John Farnsworth	307 Meadow Brook Ct. Pacific, MO 63060
John A. Farnsworth	70 Bayview Ferguson, Mo. 63135
Donald A. Farnsworth	70 Bayview Ferguson, Mo. 63135
John A. Farnsworth	307 Winborn Pkwy. St. Louis, Mo. 63137
Ullott Farnsworth	379 N. DePue, St. Louis, Mo. 63137
Donna Farnsworth	11318 Red River Dr. St. Louis, Mo. 63138
Donald Farnsworth	1319 Halcyon Dr. St. Louis, Mo. 63137

Agnes F. Gai	4401 Houghland Dr. St. Louis, MO 63111
James H. H. H.	7000 Houghland Dr. St. Louis, MO 63111
William G. H.	10001 Houghland Dr. St. Louis, MO 63111
Steve H.	701 Locust, St. Louis, MO 63107
Floyd T. H.	279 Houghland Dr. St. Louis, MO 63111
Mark H.	3506 Colles Ave. St. Louis, MO 63114
Pat H.	400 Houghland Dr. St. Louis, MO 63111
Henry F. H.	247 Houghland Dr. St. Louis, MO 63111
Debbie H.	249 Houghland Dr. St. Louis, MO 63111
Rosa M. H.	500 Houghland Dr. St. Louis, MO 63111



MISSOURI SENATE
JEFFERSON CITY

WAYNE GOODE
18TH DISTRICT

ROOM 209
STATE CAPITOL
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 64101
516-751-3420

January 4, 1988

Mr. Leon Kridelbaugh
Staff Officer for Lands & Minerals
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Kridelbaugh:

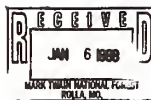
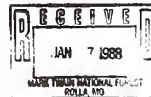
8 Please accept this letter as my formal comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement. I am in opposition to the concept of exploration and/or mining in the Mark Twain National Forest area.

Your consideration of my request would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Wayne Goode
WAYNE GOODE

WG:rsq



January 2, 1988

Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 In regard to the issue of lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest near the Eleven Point River, I am in favor of alternative A, for complete protection of the wilderness resource of these public lands. I have been following this issue with interest, as it is a classic example of the larger struggle between diminishing natural resources and the insistence of corporations for unfettered access to whatever resources they desire, whenever they desire them, and wherever it suits their interests to take them.

6 Although this issue has broad implications and is part of an overall effort to overturn wise protective regulations, the Eleven Point mining question has specific dangers for the local wilderness resource: the pristine quality of the National River. 6 It also threatens the health of the local population through the possible contamination of underground water supplies. These two points alone necessitate your agency's action to prevent lead mining there. It is clear that the Forest Service's mandate to be a multiple resource agency in this case must lead you to forbid any action which would wipe out your ability to live up to your obligations to provide wilderness and water resources.

Because of the controversial nature of this issue, the highly-emotional-charged accusations flying on all sides, and the need to focus more on the possible consequences of lead mining in this area, I request that comment from the public be extended beyond the present deadline of January 8th. I also request that my comments be made part of the official record.

Thank you.

Paul Duckworth
Paul Duckworth
1026 S. Fort
Springfield, IL. 65807



7 Orchard Lane
Kirkwood, Missouri 63122
January 4, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 We are writing in reference to the proposed hardrock mineral leasing for the Mark Twain National Forest. We are appalled that the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management would even consider granting such a lease.

It is imperative that this land be preserved for the future. In fact there may not be a future if this present generation doesn't begin to seriously save the land and wildlife. We thought the Forest Service was dedicated to this goal; it is very upsetting to find out that it isn't.

7 What is even more disgusting is the fact that there are other lead mines in the area that are closed because of a lack of demand. It's incomprehensible that this land would be destroyed for commodity that is not even needed.

We are especially concerned about the precedent that an action like this would set. We hope that the proposal will be reconsidered and dropped.

Yours sincerely,

Jan Willcox John Willcox
Jan and John Willcox

February 3, 1988

Martin Crafts
5642 Charlotte
Kansas City, Missouri 64110

Mr. Morse:

I am opposed to lead mining to any degree in the Mark Twain National Forest

The Forest is far too beautiful to be mined by mining. There are too many irreplaceable resources.

Pollution of water affecting streams and springs would be caused by mining.

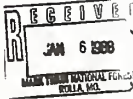
I have an 11 year old son and want him to see this area as it is now, not mined by mining.

I support alternative A - no mining.

Oral comments taken by telephone
by John D. Warkins at 3:05 PM
February 3, 1988

Jan. 04, 1987
Dear Mr. Morse,
I support Alternative A -
no mineral leasing.

Truly yours,
Allen C. Ebert
Gillman Farm
Hicksville, Mo.
65565



Route 10 Box 787
Springfield, Missouri
65803

Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor

As a citizen of our United States and a resident of Springfield, Mo. I strongly oppose any plans for lead mining in our Mark Twain National Forest.

I am in support of Alternative A - No mineral leasing.

Once man has invaded our secluded wilderness areas we have nothing but many varieties of pollution. To even consider lead mining in our Missouri forest to me is unthinkable. Beauty will become along with noise, water and land pollution.

To scar and destroy this habitat for the sake of a few jobs is wrong. I am now studying in Conservation at SMU and hope to apply myself to the fullest in this area.

(I ask that my comments be made part of the official DEIS record.)

I had always thought that the Forest Service managed and protected our National Forests for the benefit of all but have gathered information in the past 3 years that proves that our Forest management is exploiting our Forests.

Our wild things need a place free from such invasion of man and it always gave my family and I a sense of peace just to pass Mark Twain and see such a wilderness and know it was being kept for its beauty.

I hope the Forest Service uses it to set the area back. I am it alone for the sake of us all.

Cheryl (Warkins)
Citizen of the U.S.

Donald L. Moyle
PO Box P
Bland, Missouri 65014
January 6, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

Congratulations on a very extensive EIS relative to "Hurd Rock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest".

To be even reasonably valid, comment from such interested individual should ideally be in the form of non-timed dialogue with you and your staff, based on your EIS. Lacking the opportunity for this, I hope you will consider this necessarily brief and inadequate written testimony.

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(3)

farther to enjoy such benefits, if not available here. Such distances preclude this type of activity for many residents of the central part of the country if the basic resource is eliminated or degraded.

- (2) The activities alluded to above are totally dependent on the quality of land, water, topography, flora, and fauna in and around the study area. Any activity which causes a lessening of this quality decreases or eliminates enjoyment for varying (but relatively large) numbers of citizens, depending on individual tolerance for lowered quality.

- (3) Though the Draft EIS statement is replete with many varieties of mitigation, due to mining

(2)

- (1) The area in question belongs to all the people of the country, held in trust for their greatest benefit by the USDA, U.S. Forest Service. As indicated in your EIS, over 2 million people enjoyed various non-extractive benefits last year, including such activities (land/water related) as canoeing, swimming, and "sight-seeing". The number of people engaging in such activities within the area is certainly on the increase due to the basic attractiveness of the land/topography/water/forest complex. Such activity opportunity is unique — for this section of the country — to southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. Residents of Missouri and adjacent states would have to travel hundreds of miles

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(4)

activities, it is admitted in the Draft that few of these mitigation procedures or devices are "fail safe".

- (4) Further exacerbating the problem with mitigation, at its best, is the two-pronged problem of variability of enforcement by agencies responsible for enforcement (as administrations change, resulting in changes of "orders from the top brass") and (2) industries' frequent use of their large financial reserves and legal staffs to (1) delay proposed lawsuits or enforcement efforts for years or decades as they continue destructive practices, or (2) to dissolve one corporation, sell out or form anew under a different name and charter and continue their abusive practices. Decades of experience with chemical residues, taconite, PCBs and other

(5) such materials have clearly shown the public the extreme difficulty of effectively enforcing mitigating regulations or of causing industry to cease degradation of an environmental situation.

(5) There is great attention, in the EIS draft, to various endangered species. Indeed, the Eleven Point River and its surroundings, taken as a whole, could legitimately be considered an "endangered species". This, of course, was the basic philosophy behind Congressional action establishing the nearby Ozark Rivers National Monument.

(6) As shown in the EIS (and as experienced by the average U.S. citizen who can no longer get an exchange rebate for his old

(6) auto battery when purchasing a new one) lead is not currently in short supply, nor is a scarcity of the material projected in the foreseeable future.

The increasing tendency of the U.S. Forest Service to support and expand the concept of "multiple-use" on its holdings is well known. However, it seems inconceivable that long-term non-extractive use by $\frac{1}{2}$ million or more participants per year would be put into even questionable jeopardy to secure more of a mineral whose price is already so depressed as ~~not~~ to promote lowered wages for and/or unemployment of people who have historically been miners.

(7)

(7) As usually happens in such cases, an aggressive local group clamors for "development" (in this case, mining), sending car pools or bus loads of the same testifiers to pack any scheduled hearings, citing unemployment, numbers on welfare, poor schooling, emigrating youth, etc as reasons why they "need those jobs". In this particular case the "jobs" being sought are close to an area where strikes, unemployment, labor unrest, lockouts, and layoffs have seen increasing frequency, due to the already adequate (or overabundant) supply of the very mineral to be mined.

(8)

Added to the facts mentioned (in 7) above, are the other facts that (1) the numbers of locals that might be hired is quite small compared to those hundreds of thousands of others whose non-depletive use of the area would be degraded or destroyed if "mitigation" is unsuccessful and (2) the land in question belongs to all the people, rather than those few who choose to reside locally, despite any hardships or deprivations due to such residency. To expect all the other owners of this land to sacrifice enjoyment or to put it into jeopardy so that

(9)

a few can have twenty to thirty years (I have seen local protection area change from the Flat River-Ronne Terre complex, to the Vitarnum area, to the present proposal, all within a 30 year span.) of local economic stimulation is unrealistic and unethical.

- (8) There is no question that it is impractical to attempt to inform everyone nationally of plans for change in use of one relatively small local area. However, the rivers in the study area, ^(and nearby) are of such great significance for recreation on a regional and national scale that the short time span

(10)

plates on cars in the area and has some idea of the uniqueness of the "Current or Eleven Point Experience" for some of the people from adjacent or distant states, it becomes obvious that a much greater extension of time for comment is necessary with a greater than usual effort on the part of USFS to inform distant interested parties and to record their comments.

Based on the observations and ideas presented above, I respectfully but strongly recommend

- (1) the adoption of "Alternative A" (no mining) or (2) the extension of time for public comment for another 6 months before any action is taken.

Sincerely yours,
Donald L. Woyke

(10)

of about two months seems very inadequate to allow word of the proposed mining to be spread nationally and digested by those interested who then would have to take it upon themselves to find out where, what, and to whom to write and by what date it must be done. (Indeed, this letter is being posted just prior to deadline, not because of being "put off till the last minute", but because extenuating circumstances made prior writing impossible.)

The fact that the period for public comment was extended by about two weeks is greatly appreciated. However, when one has seen the huge variety of liens



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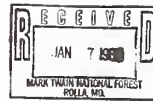
January 4, 1988



Frank W. Meyers, Forester
Frank J. Meyers, Forester
(314) 438-4266

Reference 2820

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Supervisor Morse:

This is to comment on the mineral leasing proposals covering certain National Forest lands in Oregon, Carter and Shannon counties as outlined in your letter of November 2, 1987.

We write as professional foresters active in the application of the environmental sciences and having a combined experience factor of some sixty-five years and spanning almost half a century.

- 8 We write to urge that the mineral leases be issued for the area under consideration. It is our opinion that the restrictions and guidelines of Alternative "D" of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement are more than adequate to safeguard environmental quality.

Although some environmental protectionists are determined to see only an insurmountable conflict between mineral exploitation and environmental well-being, the record tells a different story. Thirty-five years of exploration and exploitation in the "new lead belt" of Missouri has demonstrated that with proper management safeguards, environmental problems associated with mineral recovery can be overcome.

Today in this "new lead belt" environmental resources are in large measure improved over what they were 35 years ago. Soil condition, by every measure, is improved. Plant communities have improved in composition, variety, distribution and vigor. Stream channels have stabilized with resultant deeper holes and cooler waters. Animal life abounds in numbers greater than before. Visual and air resources have not been destroyed.

It should be apparent then, to those who would see, that under professional and practical guidance, mineral recovery and environmental protection can be, and have been, compatible endeavors.

Forest Supervisor Morae
1/4/88

- 2 -

In considering issuance of the lease it must be recognized that if these minerals are not extracted here, they will be mined elsewhere. From a world environmental point of view, it would be better to extract them here where there is a measure of control than in some other area of the nation where there is none. We hope the environmental protectionists are not parochial in their view.

A further reason for favoring issuance of the permit is that it can serve as a management guide for exploration, exploitation and reclamation on private land in the United States and elsewhere throughout the world.

A principle value of the National Forest system since the days of Gifford Pinchot has been to demonstrate procedures and to alert the public to the fact that wildland management can yield rich environmental dividends.

The National Forest system has generated by demonstration and example, wildland management and environmental improvement activities far beyond its defined borders. This activity and influence should continue in the field of mineral management.

Some protectionists assert that environmental protection involves only non-use. The true environmental practitioner, recognizing the insatiable needs of civilization, seeks to use and improve. We hope that the Forest Service will proceed resolutely in that mode.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Meyers
Frank W. Meyers
Forester

FWM/ts

OZARK UNDERGROUND LABORATORY

Rt. 1 Box 62 • Potosi, Missouri 65753 • (617) 785-4288

A TECHNICAL REVIEW OF

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON HARDBLOCK MINERAL LEASING, MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST, MISSOURI.

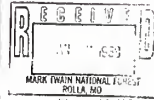
December 30, 1987

Thomas Aley, PHG 179

Director

Ozark Underground Laboratory

A Public Service Project of the Ozark Underground Laboratory



Educational Field Programs • Water and Land Use Investigations in Soluble Rock Terrains • Research Facilities and Assistance

Ozark Underground Laboratory

Draft Mining EIS Review

INTRODUCTION

The following comments relate to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) dated October, 1987 and prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Department of Interior. The title is "Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri."

This review has been conducted as a public service project of the Ozark Underground Laboratory. It is our intent to enhance public understanding of the issues involved and to improve upon the quality of data being prepared for public decisions. Of necessity, our comments focus largely upon errors and omissions in the document and on differences in data interpretation.

Permission is granted to any person or entity to use or reproduce our document in whole or in part. Where appropriate, citations would be appreciated.

The organization of our review basically follows the page numbers in the EIS. We realize that the extent of a particular comment may be greater than would be appropriate at the particular point in the text where the issue is raised. However, our approach will minimize the fragmentation of our comments.

Page 7. History of lead mining in Missouri. This is a grossly incomplete and misleading section. While the section title specifically states that this is to be a discussion of lead mining in Missouri, it includes neither mention nor discussion of the Tri-State Mining area (in southwest Missouri) which is a world famous lead-zinc mining district. The lack of mention of this mining district, and the lack of mention of other lead mining districts in Missouri (USGS et al., 1967) suggests that the preparers of the EIS lack a fundamental grasp of lead mining in Missouri.

If the EIS preparers had known of the Tri-State District, they would have discovered relevant data on the water quality impacts of abandoned lead and zinc mines and tailing piles. One such reference is Barks, James H. 1977. Effects of abandoned lead and zinc mines and tailings piles on water quality in the Joplin area, Missouri. U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Investigation 77-75. 49p.

The abstract to Barks (1977) is highly relevant to the EIS; it is as follows:

Ozark Underground Laboratory

Draft Mining EIS Review

Dissolved zinc concentrations averaged 9,400 ug/L (micrograms per liter) in water from abandoned lead and zinc mines, some of which discharge at the surface. Contamination of the shallow aquifer (cherty limestones) by the highly mineralized mine water is limited to the immediate mining area. The quality of water in the deep aquifer (cherty dolomites and sandstone) is generally excellent.

Dissolved zinc concentrations averaged 16,000 ug/L in runoff from tailings areas. However, during a summer storm, runoff from a 7-acre tailings area contained maximum dissolved zinc, lead, and cadmium concentrations of 200,000; 400; and 1,400 ug/L, respectively.

Mine-water discharges increase dissolved zinc concentrations in receiving streams from a background of about 40 ug/L to about 500 ug/L during periods of low flow. The higher concentrations are sustained during high flow by runoff from the tailings area. Deposition of tailings on stream bottoms increases zinc concentrations in bottom material from a background of about 100 ug/g (micrograms per gram) to about 2,500 ug/g and increases lead concentrations in bottom materials from about 20 ug/g to about 450 ug/g.

The impacts of lead and zinc mining in the Joplin area may well be an appropriate model for projecting the ultimate impacts of lead mining in the Winona study area upon water quality. Certainly there are differences between the Joplin area and the Winona area, just as there are differences between the Viburnum Trend area and the Winona area. One difference is that the Viburnum Trend mining area is relatively new; many of the ultimate hydrologic impacts may not yet have accrued or been measured in that area. In contrast, the problems in the Joplin area are long term impacts that society must deal with after the mining companies have departed.

An adequate EIS would have demonstrated an adequate understanding of lead mining in Missouri; the draft did not.

Page 8, top section, column 2, paragraph 3. "The Viburnum Trend is expected to produce at present levels to the year 2000".

Similar statements to this are found throughout the EIS. The wording used here and elsewhere gives the reader the impression that the Viburnum Trend will be "mined out" by the year 2,000. Additionally, as we find in Figure 4, Page 11, lead production in the study area would not begin until 10 years after the lease is issued. The thrust of the EIS and the lead mining industry is clear; the nation needs the lead and the deposits in the study area must be given to the mining industry immediately so that we don't run out.

There is something strange going on here. The U.S. Geological Survey et al. (1967) prepared U.S. Senate Document No. 19 at the request of Missouri senators Symington and Long. In that document (page 56) they stated that the Viburnum Trend alone has the potential of 30 million tons of lead; they noted other lead reserves in Missouri in addition to those in the Viburnum Trend. Using Figure 23 (page 67) in the EIS we find that about 600,000 tons of lead per year has been mined in the U.S. (and most of it in the Viburnum Trend) for the last 18 years; that is about 9 million tons of lead. That means, using the USGS et al. (1967) data, that there should be 21 million tons of lead left in the Viburnum Trend. At the same rate that mining has occurred in the Viburnum Trend for the last 18 years, the supply should last for another 42 years (until the year 2029) before the U.S. would need a new lead mining district. Incidentally, the USGS et al. (1967) report is neither mentioned nor cited in the EIS.

On page 107 of the EIS the statement is made that there are 16 million metric tons of lead in Missouri; that equals about 17.6 million short tons. The reference for this value is given by the EIS as U.S. Bureau of Mines (1985). Strangely, the reference is not listed in the EIS bibliography. This 17.6 million tons value (in 1985) would suggest that there is enough existing lead reserve in Missouri for another 31 years of mining beyond 1987 (thus until the year 2028); not all of this reserve would be in the Viburnum Trend.

The fundamental source of the dire prediction that the lead in the Viburnum Trend will be "mined out" at about the time the mines in the study area would come into production is found on page 107 of the EIS; the cited reference is Wharton (1987). The EIS notes that Wharton (1987) reported that the lead reserves in the Viburnum Trend were computed to be 6.6 million metric tons. As the EIS noted, this estimate was developed from the annual reports of mining companies operating in the Viburnum Trend, and that some of the companies included only measured reserves in their annual reports.

The EIS is deficient in that it has not identified and used a credible estimate of lead reserves in the Viburnum Trend area. The absence of such an estimate, and the resulting tone of statements in the EIS, has created an impression that lead deposits in the EIS study area must be allocated to mining companies immediately because the deposits are needed for the good of the nation. This in turn has biased the entire EIS assessment process.

-3-

As a related question, why has the EIS listed the Wharton (1987) estimate in their text and in their bibliography, while omitting the Bureau of Mines (1985) reference from the bibliography? Why did the EIS not make any use of the USGS et al. (1967) reference? The proper approach is to assess the various estimates and pick a value with the greatest credibility; that was not done in the EIS.

Page 8, bottom section, left column. "Extensive exploration drilling under prospecting permits has been ongoing for the past 8 years with approximately 250 holes drilled to date. Most of the holes have not revealed favorable mineralization; however, a few 'pay holes' have been drilled. A 'pay hole' is a drill hole which encounters mineralization in sufficient thickness and grade to indicate the presence of an ore body. An ore body is a mineral deposit that can be profitably developed to yield metals... The Preference Right Lease Applications submitted by U.S. Steel Corporation (USX) ... were initiated because of the presence of pay holes."

While we understand the desire to protect sensitive company data, an adequate EIS must be a factual, rather than a speculative, document. Quantification beyond what is provided is needed if the EIS is to comply with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

The EIS must provide some definitive proof that pay holes have been drilled and that an ore body exists, or is very likely to exist, in the study area. Please note that the definition of an ore body involves profitability. Who has determined that these are pay holes? What were the assumptions and values used in calculating whether they were pay holes? For example, would the drill holes be pay holes if the tailings could not be disposed of by dumping them in surface impoundments near mining or milling sites? Would the drill holes be pay holes if residents of the six county area who found employment in the mining industry were paid appreciably more than minimum wage? Would the drill holes be pay holes if there were appreciable potential for water movement through the Derby-Doerun and Davis Formations? Would the drill holes be pay holes if a fund endowed with mining proceeds were required to pay for perpetual care of, and corrective costs for, waste storage facilities (such as tailings piles) after mining ended?

Page 9, Figure 3. The Higdon Mine is identified as a Viburnum Trend Mine. It is not, but is instead a component of yet another region of rich lead deposits in Missouri. The Viburnum Trend is nowhere near the Higdon Mine; a knowledgeable EIS team even generally familiar with lead mining in Missouri would have known that. It should be remembered that the EIS

-4-

team was also ignorant of the Tri-State Mining District Errors and omissions such as these demonstrate that the EIS is lacking in accuracy and credibility. Also, Figure 3 consistently spells Viburnum incorrectly.

Page 12, Mine Water Treatment. The EIS notes that the volume of water to be pumped from a mine is unknown, as are the specific factors that can cause great variances. However, the volume of water which could move through overlying units and into the mining zones are of critical importance in assessing potential environmental impacts and the profitability of the potential mining. If the water volumes are sufficiently great, then even though there may be a substantial amount of lead present there may not be an ore body because it would not be profitable.

The EIS notes that there have been about 250 test holes drilled in the study area. Has there been any assessment made by the mining companies of permeabilities in the geologic units overlying the Bonneterre Formation? If not, then the obvious question is, why not?

Any "prudent man" considering lead mining in the study area would recognize that: 1) hydrologic issues, and 2) lead concentrations and volumes, are the two critical factors which will determine whether or not lead can profitably be mined in the area. If holes are drilled to test for lead (about 250 such holes have been drilled), hydrologic data should also have been recovered from these holes. The description of the test holes is found on page 10 of the EIS; the decision to use only a 1 1/8 inch hole through the hydrologically critical units below depths of about 1,200 feet has precluded good pumping tests which would have provided hydrologic data necessary for making hydrologic assessments. The present prospecting in the region has not included any significant hydrologic assessment work. As a result, and because of the tremendous national significance of water quality in the region, we do not yet know if there are any pay holes. As a result of this, any consideration of mineral leasing is premature (and the EIS is also premature). If you do not collect the relevant data then you cannot answer the relevant questions; that is what has occurred here.

Page 12, Tailings Disposal. "The siting of a conventional tailings impoundment in the study area is of major concern due to the presence of karst topography. Studies have not yet been conducted within the area to determine the potential for suitable sites." The latter statement is inaccurate; suitable sites cannot be located on losing streams, and essentially all stream segments in the study area are losing streams. The losing streams in the region are major groundwater recharge zones for springs and other groundwater supplies (Aley, 1975). Extensive groundwater

-5-

hydrology studies have been conducted in the study area with funding from the U.S. Forest Service, and the results have been published (Aley, 1975; Aley, 1977; Aley, 1978). The reader will note that none of these references appear in the EIS bibliography although Aley (1975) is noted several times in the EIS text.

The EIS would be more accurate if it concluded that, in this study area, there are probably no sites of sufficient size for the envisaged tailings ponds which are not partially or exclusively losing stream segments. Any suggestion that there is a reasonable chance that tailings ponds could be located in the study area must be viewed as a conclusion by the EIS that tailings ponds may be appropriate land uses for groundwater recharge zones. This is not compatible with current water quality protection practices. Even the layman can understand that if you put wastes in areas where waters preferentially move into groundwater systems that you are, in effect, putting the wastes into the groundwater itself. The information from Barks (1977) is relevant.

There have been efforts in and near the study area to make losing stream segments function as lakes (Aley, Williams, and Massello; 1972). The failure rate of such efforts is very high even though repeated "repair" efforts can be conducted rather simply. The repair efforts seldom work in a lake. If you cannot find and repair the leaks in a lake, how would one ever find and repair the leaks in tailings impoundments which contained appreciable thicknesses, or wastes? The answer is simple; you couldn't and wouldn't.

Page 12, High Development. The statement is made that the probability for the occurrence of multiple ore deposits is very unlikely. Where are the supporting data for this statement? The EIS draws many comparisons with conditions in the Viburnum Trend (where there are multiple ore deposits); what is the difference here?

The public must have an adequate understanding of the likely scale of an activity to be able to understand the magnitude of its impacts. If it is true that the occurrence of multiple ore deposits is "very unlikely", then the EIS should only be for a project which includes a single mine. The scale of the proposed action (the mining) must be accurately stated or else the EIS must be confined to a realistically narrow range of proposed actions. This EIS fails to do either of these things; I cannot tell if we are dealing with a camel's head or a herd of camels.

-6-

Page 16, the lease stipulation. "Mine tailings impoundments will not be permitted within the lease area unless additional studies conclusively show that such facilities can be constructed in an environmentally sound manner..."

This strikes me as "loophole" language. What would be needed are tailings disposal sites which will function in perpetuity without causing detectable changes in ground water or surface water quality. This would be in conformance with water quality standards for the relevant portions of the Current River and Eleven Point River. I suggest that the quoted portion of the lease stipulation be altered to read: *Mine tailings disposal will not be permitted within the lease area unless credible studies conclusively show that such facilities will function in perpetuity without causing detectable changes in ground water or surface water quality.*

Page 17, Areas of National Significance. Much of the study area contributes recharge waters to Big Spring and the Current River; these are components of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. They should be mentioned.

Page 22. Alternatives Eliminated from Detailed Study.

The EIS did not conduct a detailed study of the option to postpone or deny leasing until lead market conditions improve. The rationale is understood. However, there is another fundamental alternative which was apparently eliminated at the same time; this discussion deals with that alternative.

While it may not be appropriate to postpone or deny leasing until market conditions improve, it is appropriate to deny leasing if the deposits are not commercially viable. The determination of commercial viability must include more considerations than the cost of mining and milling *per se* and the market price of lead. Appropriate waste disposal costs must be estimated and included in the discussions. Because of the hydrogeologic setting of the study area and the necessity of insuring that mining will not impact water quality, it is clear that all mining and milling wastes will almost certainly need to be removed from the study area. This is not an area where "standard" mining approaches, such as those used in the Viburnum Trend, provide an appropriate model. The EIS, in basically selecting the Viburnum Trend approach as the model for the study area, has failed to provide the comprehensive analysis necessary for a proper EIS. As an illustration, the EIS states on page 10 (under the heading "low development"): "A mineable deposit generally consists of at least 15 million tons of ore averaging 5% lead in a reasonably compact unit." This is the Viburnum Trend model. A 5% lead deposit in the study area would not constitute a mineable deposit since such

-7-

a deposit would not provide sufficient revenue to fund the actions necessary to insure the protection of water supplies from all related degradation.

Page 27, Soils, Minerals and Geology, paragraph 1. "These rivers and their tributaries have cut v-shaped valleys hundreds of feet deep." That is incorrect; typical tributary valleys have broad floors and are certainly not v-shaped. Valleys with broad floors are typical of losing stream valleys.

Pages 28, 29, 32, 36 and undoubtedly elsewhere. Many references are cited, such as Martin et al. (1961); Kisvarsonyi (1977); Williams and Vineyard (1976); Gann et al. (1976); Aley (1975); Vandike (1982); Duchrow (1977); Barks (1978); Bate and Fletcher (1969); Vineyard and Feder (1974); Tryon (1978); U.S. Geological Survey (1976 to 85). The only one of these references listed in the bibliography is Tryon (1978).

The failure to list references in the EIS effectively limits the ability of the public to review the adequacy and accuracy of the EIS document. References appropriately cited in the text and in the bibliography are an integral part of the document; their absence is rather analogous to a document which has been censored by cutting out sentences, paragraphs, and pages. An appropriate review of the draft EIS requires that the entire EIS be provided; this has not been done because the bibliography fails to list critically important references which were cited in the text.

The Forest Service should withdraw the draft EIS until such time as an amended draft can be prepared and distributed. Failure to do this will curtail thorough public participation. The absence of numerous cited references from the bibliography is, at best, extremely sloppy work.

Page 34, Table 7. Typical study area well water yields.

These data are derived from another reference not listed in the bibliography. More valuable (and more meaningful) data would have been derived from pumping tests in the mineral test wells of the area.

Lead deposits may tend to be localized by factors which are also associated with the localization of groundwater flow paths to springs. Fracture traces and lineaments are an example. Aley (1975) mapped some of these in the study area. The large springs of the region are typically located on or near one or more lineaments (Aley and Aley, 1987). Many of the losing stream segments of the region are also located on these lineaments. The

-8-

technical literature (reviewed in Aley, 1975) suggests that the lineaments in the study area may be reflections of Precambrian structures (some of these may be faults).

Lineaments and fracture traces in karst areas are characteristically vertical zones of enhanced permeability and porosity. Because of this, and the fact that important springs are commonly associated with lineaments, the Forest Service should have discussed in the EIS the desirability of withdrawing mineral deposits located on or within say a half mile or so of lineaments in the study area to afford better protection for the groundwater supplies of the region. There should obviously be no tailings ponds considered for sites in losing stream valleys which are on lineaments or significant fracture traces.

The EIS basically presumes that the geologic units in which the proposed mining would be done are essentially hydrologically separated from overlying units and from the springs of the region. There are no meaningful data from the study area which demonstrate this. In fact, the units in which the mining would occur may be locally well integrated with the springs of the region; such integration may be particularly prevalent on or along fracture traces and lineaments. There is no evidence that the mining companies have made any effort to assess this issue in the course of drilling any of their 260 test holes in the study area. That has been a major omission in the exploratory work of the region and should have been rectified prior to any public consideration of preferential leasing.

As a related matter, the EIS failed to give consideration to risks and hazards associated with catastrophic sinkhole collapse or subsidence induced by, or resulting from, the mining and related activities. Relevant references include Aley et al. (1972); this monograph includes relevant examples from within the study area. Other relevant references include Foose (1968), Brink (1984), and Littlefield et al. (1984).

The EIS deals with deep and extensive mining beneath a karst landscape. The area is characterized by deep residuum and some major lineaments; major springs are often associated with major lineaments. The Viburnum Trend area does not have all of these features, but there are relevant papers in the technical literature which the EIS should have used in assessing potential impacts of such activities for the study area.

There have been extensive and severe land subsidence and collapse problems in the Far West Rand of South Africa which has clearly been associated with gold mining in the region (Foose, 1968; Brink, 1984). Damages have totalled in the millions of dollars and to date at least 38 people have died in catastrophic sinkhole

-9-

collapses (Brink, 1984). The Far West Rand is characterized by surface karst developed on deep residuum; those features are similar to conditions which typify the study area. The depth of the proposed mining in the study area is not specifically stated, but depths from the surface of 1,200 to 2,000 feet seem likely. The depth of the gold mining in South Africa is typically even deeper than this; Brink (1984) indicates that most of it is at depths of 3,300 feet or more (1 km. or more). The depth of the mining provides no inherent safety in karst areas. Additionally, there are many similarities in the stratigraphy of the Far West Rand (Brink, 1984) and that found in the study area and depicted in the EIS; there are also differences.

Littlefield et al. (1984) discuss the relationship of modern sinkhole development to large scale photolinear features (lineaments) in west central Florida. This reference indicates that areas along major lineaments are at greater risk of catastrophic sinkhole development than are adjacent areas. This certainly adds support to the recommendation of prohibiting mining along or near such features. Since major springs are also associated with the lineaments, the paper by Littlefield et al. (1984) suggests that such features are likely to be impacted by catastrophic sinkhole development and its attendant sediment transport.

The EIS needs a major section which discusses, evaluates, and discusses catastrophic sinkhole collapse and the risk of its inducement by mining within the study area. Such an assessment needs good hydrologic data about subsurface conditions.

Page 60. Economic environment.

The economic analysis is flawed by the incorrect assumption in the EIS that the jobs which will be produced by the mining are new jobs; they are not. Instead, these jobs will be transferred to the area from communities in and near the Viburnum Trend. Economic benefits to the study area counties will be offset by economic losses to the Viburnum Trend area. Of course this would not be the case if mining in the Viburnum Trend would end at about the time that mining started in the study area regardless of whether mining began in the study area or not. There is no credible reason to assume that this will be the case since the more credible data indicate that large lead reserves exist at the Higdon Mine site and in the Viburnum Trend area (USGS, 1987).

Page 66. Erosion. Column 2.

-10-

6 Erosion values are not calculated for dewatering ponds or tailings impoundments because it is assumed that these underwater areas would not erode. Subsurface erosion and sediment transport are prevalent in the study area. Fine textured materials are flushed into and through the groundwater systems. This is why there are large sinkholes in the area. The EIS assumption is incorrect; the amount of land area producing erosion is about triple that used in Table 24, page 67.

6 Page 67, Soil Productivity. "In a heavily forested area, heavy metal pollutants are concentrated mainly in leaf litter. Very little is found in the underlying soil. Evidence indicates that significant amounts of heavy metals are leached out of the leaf litter and removed from the area, probably during periods of heavy rainfall and surface runoff, and eventually enter streams."

6 Aley (1975) estimates that about 75% of the groundwater recharge in the study area occurs through discrete recharge. Discrete recharge, which can also be called macropore flow, involves substantial volumes of water moving through localized areas. With this type of flow system, heavy metals will also be leached out of the leaf litter and introduced into the karst groundwater system, especially during periods of heavy rainfall and surface runoff.

6 Page 67, Soil Productivity. "In the Viburnum Trend, tailings were found to contain, on the average, 320 ppm lead, 8 ppm cadmium and 600 ppm zinc..."

6 The EIS fails to understand the chemical processes which will be involved with mine tailings. The ores are sulfides. The same thing will happen in the study area as happens in the Joplin area. Barks (1977; page 4) explains: "Degradation of water quality is associated with the removal of these minerals from their reducing environment. Oxidation of insoluble metallic sulfide minerals in the mines and tailings to a soluble form and subsequent solution and hydrolysis of the soluble sulfates produces sulfuric acid and liberates metals. However, neutralization of the acid by calcium carbonate in the rocks ultimately results in high concentrations of calcium, sulfate, and zinc in solution. Because of their insolubility most other metals are rapidly precipitated."

6 It is worth noting that Barks (1977; page 18) found zinc concentrations of 11,000 to 35,000 ug/L in water at all six of his sampling sites where 80 to 100% of the flow was considered to be derived from tailings seepage or runoff. By way of comparison, page 71 of the EIS notes that state water quality regulations limit zinc concentrations to 100 ug/L for the protection of aquatic life. It should be recognized that this is a value for the maximum allowable concentration, it is not a concentration which produces

-11-

6 The EIS should have reviewed tailings dam failures in Missouri, including the 1977 failure of such a dam at a lead mine in the Viburnum Trend. The history of tailings dams in Missouri indicates that they are characterized by substantial failure rates. The natural resource impacts of the 1977 dam failure should have been reviewed by the EIS team, particularly in view of their common reliance upon data from the Viburnum Trend area. I assume that the EIS team did know of the 1977 failure even though it was not mentioned in the EIS.

6 Page 109. The units of measure make things more difficult than is necessary. Weights on this page include Troy ounces, pounds, short tons, and metric tons. "Normal" pounds and tons should have been the exclusive units; thank you for not converting all of these things to the metric system and further confusing the issue.

6 Page 117. Although tailings receive substantial attention in the EIS, there is no single description of what they are like. Page 67 indicates average concentrations of three heavy metals in them; a more complete analysis should have been included. On page 12 we find that tailings slurry typically consists of about 36% solids and 64% water. On page 70 it is noted that almost 20% of the tailings particles are 33 microns in diameter or smaller.

25 A thorough analysis and characterization of the proposed tailings is needed. What are permeabilities? What is the particle size distribution? Data such as found in soils reports (Gott, 1976) would be useful. It should be noted that Gott (1976) studied soils in the study area (this is yet another report which should have been listed in the EIS bibliography).

6 It is ludicrous that the EIS report contains so little information about the physical and chemical nature of the wastes which will be created. I cannot help but be reminded of the uranium and thorium processing wastes which were emplaced at Weldon Springs, Missouri in the 1950's and 1960's with little appropriate assessment. The projected cost of cleaning up the Weldon Spring problem is now in the range of \$300 million; that will be public money. Public agencies must conduct appropriate, thorough, and competent assessment work anytime they enter the arena of waste disposal issues. This EIS didn't come close to such an assessment.

6 Page 119, Water Resources. "Although the risk of release of tailings or mill waste into the environment is very small, if such a release occurred, water quality would be adversely affected."

-13-

6 no detectable adverse impacts on aquatic life. Cushman et al. (1977) suggests that concentrations of zinc as low as 10 ug/L may be toxic to aquatic biota. Cushman et al. (1977) also indicate that concentrations of lead as low as 7 ug/L and copper as low as 0.6 ug/L may be toxic to aquatic life.

6 The values from Barks (1977; page 18) provide insight into the quality of waters which would enter the groundwater system from leaking tailings impoundments. It is totally inappropriate to view the tailings impoundments as essentially harmless dumps.

6 While we are discussing the chemistry of mining-affected waters it should be noted that the EIS gives no attention to acid mine drainage problems once the mining has ended (Platts et al., 1979). The wall rock in the mines contains appreciable sulfide minerals (especially in pillars of unmined ore are left for support). If waters in the Bonnetiere Formation interact with waters from overlying units along lineaments or other features, then oxygen bearing waters have a pathway for entering the abandoned mines and producing calcium sulfate type waters with appreciable dissolved metals; these waters could then ultimately discharge from springs and wells in the region. The water quality impacts of such mine drainage are also discussed from the Joplin area (Barks, 1977; Proctor et al., 1977).

5 Page 71, Heavy Metals. "Research in the Viburnum Trend...has found that dissolved metals percolating downward through the soil are securely bound by clay particles at shallow depth, thereby preventing them from reaching the groundwater."

5 The problem here is that discrete recharge waters represent about 75% of all groundwater recharge in the study area. Discrete recharge involves appreciable amounts of water moving through highly localized areas which are often deficient in clay particles. Also, because of the large volumes of flow, cation exchange capacity is rapidly exceeded, and much of the material in solution is transported through the system. Securely binding only 25% of the metals is not sufficient. There is an extensive technical literature on macropore flow which members of the EIS team should have assessed and incorporated in the EIS.

5 Page 72, paragraph 2. "State water quality standards, and general water quality criteria...limit both dissolved and particulate heavy metals to harmless levels in surface waters and groundwater."

5 Not true. The limits are "maximum allowable", not "harmless". See earlier comment citing Cushman et al. (1977).

5 Page 73. Dam Failure.

-12-

5 The risk is not small. As tailings and mill waste management is envisaged in the EIS, the release of tailings or mill waste into the environment is, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, unavoidable and it will happen.

5 Perpetual care of waste sites resulting from the mining activities.

5 At one or more points in the EIS the concept is advanced that perpetual care of the mining waste sites will be needed. An appropriate way of funding such perpetual care would be the creating of fund, during the mining period, which would be adequate to pay all perpetual care costs. An estimate of the necessary magnitude of such a fund is needed.

5 On page 1 of the EIS, Background Section, paragraph 1, there is a discussion of the corporate structure of the Doe Run Corporation which holds the interests in the two lease applications. It appears to me that the Doe Run Corporation would probably exist only during the mining; when the mine closed, the corporation would dissolve. What corporation would provide the perpetual care if a fund is not created? Anyone familiar with the problems posed by orphaned or abandoned hazardous and toxic waste sites has an appreciation of the magnitude of the problems and costs which old waste sites create. I have such an appreciation, and believe that we have enough of these sorts of problems already and need no additional white elephants.

SUMMARY

These comments reflect my assessment of the data and are my resulting opinions. In matters related to hydrology and hydrogeology, the comments should be viewed as professional conclusions and opinions. I am a Professional Hydrogeologist, certified by the American Institute of Hydrology; my certificate number is 179.

Thomas Aley
Thomas Aley, PIIG 179
Director
Ozark Underground Laboratory.

-14-

Ozark Underground Laboratory

Draft Mining EIS Review

REFERENCES

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Ozark Underground Laboratory

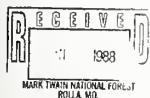
Draft Mining EIS Review

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206

207



January 3, 1987

8 Media Ct
St. Louis, MO. 63146

Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, MO. 65401

Dear Forest Supervisor:

I would like to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement to allow mining in the Big Springs area.

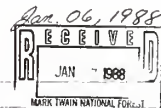
I am opposed to any mining in the 119,000 acres of the study area. This area is heavily used for recreation. Mining and recreation are not compatible in an area that draws people because of its beauty. I am opposed to drilling in the study area to explore for minerals.

National Forest lands are supposed to be managed to maximize the benefits for all citizens. Opening the area to mining would be detrimental to the national forest and most of the citizens.

Sincerely,

P.O. Box 563
HOLLISTER, MO.
65672

To Whom it may concern,



I am neither a conservationist nor
~~am~~ a miner. I'm just a normal
citizen 41 years of age.

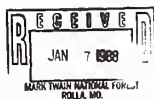
I AM AGAINST USING OUR
FOREST LAND FOR MINING
OR OIL OR ANY OTHER
MONEY MAKING INTEREST GROUPS!

If a whole town dies because of this then
so be it; there are plenty of "gold" ghost
towns" from by gone eras.

I camped on our forest lands when
I was a Boy Scout and I think
our future children should be able to do
so. Look at our drug ridden children
now.

Sincerely,
Howard Burnett

page ①



Dear B. & M. Morse,

These comments are for your consideration regarding the DEIS for Hardrock Mineral Leasing in Carter, Oregon & Shannan Counties.

① Despite the expensive & time consuming show that is put on to make a decision appear to be logical & reasonable, I feel that the process has predetermined the outcome.

The two most genuinely reasonable alternatives, extended prospecting & postleasement leasing have been eliminated by FS & BLM regulations leading to a kind of conflict between economic development and environmental preservation. Yet delaying leasing for 30 or 40 years would greatly increase the value if any lead mined as most lead resources in the world would be mined by then. As well, our understanding of Ozark groundwater systems and more environmentally safe mining methods would have 30 or 40 years to develop.

Extended prospecting could narrow the scope and increase the accuracy of any EIS if not eliminate the need altogether by not locating any minable deposits. Postleasement would allow more accurate assessment of environmental risks without forcing any hasty decisions.

page ②

with uncertain risks.

Postleasement is the only reasonable, moderate course. It is the course of caution and patience. It is the course that keeps all options open until a truly informed decision can be made.

The bottom line is - we don't know enough to allow mining in this area & neither do we know enough to permanently ban mining.

That said, and the process having damned all involved to make some extreme and under informed choice, we must err on the side of caution and choose Alternative A - No Lease.

The risks of mining are unquantifiable, yet especially in the case of water quality, very real risks exist. Mining would be a gamble in which we don't know the odds. It would risk permanent damage for temporary gain.

② Many of the mitigation measures for protecting water quality assume compliance with terms, conditions, standards, regulations etc. Based on the history of the mining company is this a reasonable assumption? Is there any meaningful way to enforce compliance or only token fines that would be cheaper than compliance?

page ③

③ The possible catastrophic effects of the combination of tailings impoundments, a karst groundwater system, and a predicted earthquake have been too casually dismissed. The consequences of this combination deserve more attention.

④ The DEIS assumes no smelter in the area. Will a smelter be prohibited? If not, what would be the various impacts?

⑤ The DEIS seems to reflect a deep bias on the part of the preparers. There is a serious overvaluing of measurable, known factors and a dangerous lack of respect for unknown and immeasurable factors. In my opinion, the preparers have spent too long looking at what is known and thereby forgotten the critical importance of unknown factors.

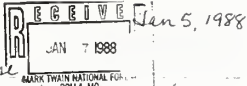
In a sense, all the charts & figures - facts & tables & maps are misleading, because no matter how accurate they may be they serve to create the illusion that we are making an informed decision - when in reality what we don't know about the consequences of mining in this area is much greater than what we do know.

page ④

If we humbly recognize the current limit of our knowledge we realize the only reasonable choice is Alternative A / No Lease.

Thank you for considering these points.

Ray Berger
Ted Berger
RT 3 Box 129
Willon Springs MO
65793



Dear Mr. Mose

I had hoped to put together a well-written argument to your lead-mining proposal but the deadline for public comment snuck up on me. Therefore, I'll just make a brief statement of my observations. I hope they're admitted.

First of all, as a resident of Missouri, a lover of the outdoors, & a student of the Ozarks region, I strongly oppose any lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Here are my reasons:

1. I don't believe the long-term benefits to the Ozarks of timber & tourism should be jeopardized for the short-term benefits (i.e. a few jobs) of lead mining. The local people ~~have not been~~ ^{have not been} guaranteed the jobs the lead mining

might eventually open up. And the community growth and economic development associated with lead mining could not be greater than the contributions made by timber & tourism. These top industries should not be threatened.

2. If the Forest Service is in the business of improving local or regional economies, ~~then~~ (rather than managing nationally significant land for the enjoyment of all Americans,) then I suggest the Forest Service persuade light manufacturers to locate in the towns of Shannon, Carter & Oregon counties.

3. I've read in your DEIS that future lead demand is "iffy" & that demand is down in many areas. It seems silly to propose new lead mines ~~if~~ when the ones we already have

likely will keep up with the diminishing demand.

4. Of great concern to me is the harm lead mining ~~would~~ ^{will} do to the undergrowth & wildlife, especially in light of the unique hydrology of the Ozarks. Your study has ~~not~~ ^{shown} the extensive groundwater ~~system~~ ^{system} & how far ~~from the source~~ ^{from the source} have shown ~~up~~ ^{up} the risk to groundwater, and ultimately, the water we drink & animals live on, is very great.

Thanks for including my comments in your study. Let me close by saying that I've spent many summers when I was growing up ^{attending and} working at Camp 206 in Shannon County. I've always been aware of the beauty of that region & also of the economic situation.

But despite the economies, I believe the Forest Service & the BLM would be doing a great disservice to continue proposing lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Sincerely,
Lori L. Dodge

Lori L. Dodge
443-D Chancellor Sq. Ct.
Kirkwood, MO 63122

Mr. Morse:

I wish to protest the Forest Service plan to lead mine in the Osage Wilderness area of the Mark Twain National Forest.

My husband and I own ten acres of land outside of Riverton on the Eleven Point River. We hope to build a vacation home there in the future.

I am very concerned with the contamination of the water supply from mine tailings.

I hardly think the possibility of 50 jobs for local residents justifies polluting the environment to this degree.

I strongly urge the U.S. Forest Service to reconsider their plans to lead mine this area.

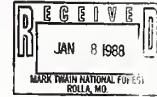
Sincerely,

Bonnie Tucker

788 Hiawatha Drive Elgin, Ill. 60120



Missouri Park & Recreation Association
1203 MISSOURI BOULEVARD • JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101
(314) 636-3828



January 6, 1988

Forest Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Missouri Park and Recreation Association (MPRA) regarding potential hardrock mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest in Southern Missouri. Although MPRA has not taken an official position on this specific matter, for the past 28 years our association has regularly voiced its concern whenever there was a possibility that environmental concerns would be compromised at the expense of commercial development.

In formulating your decision regarding this matter, I would urge the Forest Service to place maximum resource protection as its absolute top priority.

Sincerely,

David W. Ostlund

David W. Ostlund, CLP
Executive Director

DWO/kw

Affiliated with the National Recreation and Park Association

Dear Sirs:

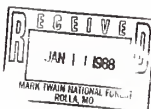
1-8-88

6 Mining may well have on adverse effects on the Eleven Point River. Hunters, conservationists and hikers will not benefit from an area that is slowly being torn up. And it will not benefit tourism which is our No. 2 industry. Let's try to avoid lead mining in either the Eleven Point or Current River watersheds.

Thanks,

B. T. Allen

St. Louis, Missouri



FOREST SUPERVISOR - ROLLA, MO
cc. Sen. J.C. DANFORTH
Cong. R.A. GONZALES
Mr. Cong. Phil BERRY

REFERENCE
NAME Austin T. Knubley
ADDRESS 2846 Gateway Dr. St. Louis, MO 63103

MARK TWAIN
DATE 1-8-88

8 I want to express my negative feelings about the further encroachment into the Mark Twain National Forest by lead mining proposal interests.
6 I am reminded of the areas around this area; Dronten, Bonne Terre, Mineral Area, Ester, Mo. etc. that are still exposed to extremely high health hazards both above and below ground. The pollution of ground water and the highest incidence of leukemia and other cancers related to the above industry that utilized this resource over the last decades with multiple promises that have yet to be satisfied & never will to those with cancer and related terminal diseases.

7 There is no major war; we are now paying a premium for "un-loaded" gas and with the pollution of the water ways, lakes - my fishing - "lead sinkers" needs have been curtailed. We can still import this natural resource cheaper, so why destroy parts of the Ozarks slowly, ever so slowly. This is God's Country and Missouri needs it now and more so in the future. Exploit that!

Sincerely,
Austin Knubley



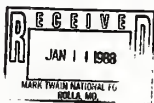
514408 (2/80)
ORIGINAL MESSAGE

Reply Message

Dear Sirs:

1-8-88

I really do not believe mining near the Eleven Point Knick or the Current River will be in the best interests of hunters, conservationists, or hikers - or the river itself. Please shelve any mining plans in this area.



Thanks
Bill Kranz

BILL KRANZ
269 TIMBERBROOK DR.
ST. PETERS, MO.
63376

P.S. I VOTE FOR PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE A

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

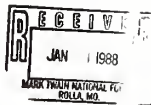
7 Jan 88

Dear Sir:

I am in support for mineral leasing in Shannon, Carter and Oregon Counties of the Mark Twain National Forest as stated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I feel this would improve the community economy, create well needed jobs, and not damage the environment.

Sincerely,

Jackie W. Allison
JACKIE W. ALLISON, Alderman, Ward III
City of Winona



Alton, Missouri 65606
January 4, 1988



UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

My name is George C. Steakle. I live in the Greer Springs community, not more than 3 miles from the spring which is in the impact study area. I work for an environmental and analytical laboratory. I have read your study and appreciate all of your efforts in that I also attended your meeting in Winona.

I take great exception to those persons who at the public meeting spoke on behalf of special interest groups and so-called environmentalists. They act out of emotion and personal interest without scientific fact concerning the specifics of the issue, because they quote data out of context which is not relative. What is most disheartening is that these people have no concern for the economic welfare and standard of living for those of us who live in the impact study area.

Whatever happened to the term "Conservation" defined as the wise use of our natural and human resources. Is it not possible for humanity, technology, and the world to be as one?

Therefore, I recommend the adoption of Alternative B.

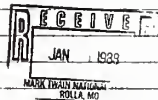
Sincerely,

George C. Steakle
George C. Steakle

Dear Sirs:

1-8-88

I truly believe best interests are not served by having a mine or mines in the Eleven Point River watershed. I support Alternative A in regard to the best mining mine. Consider the negative effects on our tourism industry also.



Thank you,

Bill M. Kranz
269 TIMBERBROOK DRIVE
ST. PETERS, MO 63376

January 8, 1988



B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Hardrock Mineral Leasing Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

8 I am opposed to those changes in the Forest Service management plan which would allow hardrock mineral leasing and mining in the 157,000 acre study area by the Doe Run Corporation or any other mining company for the following reasons:

- 6 1. A strong possibility of water resource degradation in the Eleven Point River watershed.
- 8 2. Habitat destruction because of forest clearings for roads, drill sites, mine/mill facilities, powerlines, tailings impoundments, etc.
- 6 3. The visual impact of the above mentioned mining activities and the noise pollution associated with same.
- 7 4. Less demand for and use of lead in recent years.

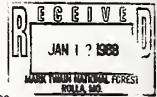
8 I would hope that you do not implement Alternative D (the preferred alternative) but, instead, provide the maximum non-mineral resource protection by prohibiting mineral development at this time.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Hatlan
Marilyn Hatlan
8708 Sturdy Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63126

rmh

January 10, 1988



Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 I have read much of the EIS for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties. I saw in this morning's paper that the country will probably lower the tariff on lead from Canada. I am against changing the original forest use plan to Alternative D. I believe that we should stay with the original plan or go to Alternative A.

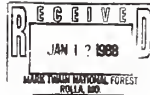
8 Generally, it is my belief that Alternative D will destroy the area for future generations. I believe that we must not steal this inheritance from them.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Ralph E. Topham
Ralph E. Topham

818 Windsor Gardens Ct.
Manchester, Mo. 63021



January 11, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The Missouri Chapter of the American Fisheries Society appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

6 This well written document adequately addresses the potential adverse environmental impacts that may occur if mining were permitted in the National Forest and as such heightens our concern that this activity could have significant irreversible, adverse effects on surface and subterranean waters, and associated life forms.

8 Clearly, mineral leasing is not consistent with the purposes for which these public lands were acquired and are being administered. We urge the Forest Service to adopt Alternate A and not compromise these nationally significant public resources.

Sincerely,

Steve Eder
Steve Eder
President
Missouri Chapter, AFS

cc: U. S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, WI
Congressman Bill Emerson
Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Mr. Jerry Presley, Department of Conservation
Dr. Frederick Brunner, Department of Natural Resources

6 Dear Mr. Morse,
8 It seems that the Doe Run Co's application to mine lead on public lands that form part of the watershed for two of Missouri's most famous rivers could unavoidably cause serious pollution & bad environmental effects. Since we know of this probability from our own government's study it is necessary to take the long view and preserve our land, the public's land, from degradation. Surely our people and government can find other sources of jobs than lead mining. Hoping that we will care for our land & not give in to pressure. Sincerely,
159 Linden, St Louis, 63105
Alice Chaplin



DARLENE C. MARLOW
6969 DARTMOUTH
UNIVERSITY CITY, MISSOURI 63130

Jan. 11, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

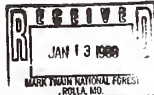
Today is my birthday. For a gift to myself, I could visit the Mark Twain Forest as I have many times in the past. I could enjoy its wild unspoiled beauty, drink its clear water over the side of a canoe, swim and be tutted by great clouds of Minnawas. I always want my children and grandchildren to be able to do these things, on their birthdays or any other time.

But if you let a lead mine open on these public lands of ours, you will be jeopardizing those unspoiled lands, that unpolluted water, and the unpolluted wildlife. We don't even need the product of such a mine. A few rich people will only get richer.

Please save these experiences for your grandchildren and mine.

Sincerely yours,
Darlene C. Marlow
(Mrs. Florence M.)

Dear Sirs:



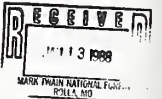
You people have no idea of what you are about to do with letting Doe Run Co. mine lead on our forest.

I personally work for Doe Run, and know how they operate.

At the plant in Mercur, MO. they run by the best of their plant, everything they have is outdated and worn out. They don't care! Just as long as they get the lead product, they don't worry about their people or anything else. They have one of the highest injury rates around, just because they don't give a damn! Ask OSHA.

I am the president of our local Base Club with 50 members and you can bet we will all fight this project. I am also writing the U.S. Base & BASS members magazine so you can look for an article to come out in there within the next few months about this outrage!

VAN C. BY PROS.
#14 DA/64 02065
REYSTAL CITY, MO. 13065
63019. 10/12/85



1/11/88

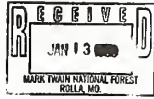
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

As a person who lived for 5 years on a creek below one of Missouri's "environmentally sound" lead mines in the Black River country and as one who has enjoyed the tremendous asset that the unpolluted current of Seven Point River offers to this state, I am absolutely horrified that the National Forest Service is about to allow such mines onto the water shed of these two rivers. I can only assume that the leadership of the National Forest Service is ready to hand over one of the finest assets of the state of Missouri to be destroyed forever as was the Black River country. I have followed this issue for over 15 years & will never forget what you are trying to do.

Keith Francis
Ferguson, Mo. 63025

Route 1, Box 9
GATEWOOD, MO 63742
JANUARY 11, 1988

Forest Supervisor B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain Natl Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



DEAR SIR:

I HAVE JUST READ THE LEAD-OFF LETTER IN THE "LETTER TO THE EDITOR" COLUMN OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH OF JANUARY 11, 1988.

MR. SUAREZ'S LETTER HAS MOTIVATED ME TO WRITE YOU — NOT TO VOICE OPPOSITION TO THE DEER RUN CO'S APPLICATION TO MINE LEAD IN THE WATERSHED AREA OF THE CURRENT Y EBBEN RANT RIVERS — BUT TO HEARTILY ENFORCE SUCH ACTION.

IN MY ESTIMATION, MR. SUAREZ IS OBJECTING ON UNSUBSTANTIATED PRINCIPLES RATHER THAN ON THE MERITS OF THIS PARTICULAR VENTURE. MORE IMPORTANTLY, THE AREA IN QUESTION DESPERATELY NEEDS THE ECONOMIC FALL-OUT OF THE MINING EXERCISE.

LET'S GET ON WITH IT, IN SPITE OF POINTLESS OBJECTIONS OF MR. SUAREZ & OTHERS OF HIS ilk.

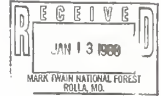
Sincerely,

Bill H. DeCaw
Route 1, Box 9
GATEWOOD, MO 63742
(314) 255-3648



9108 Delmar
Prairie Village, Kansas 66207
1-8-88

Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

As true lovers of the Ozarks and its natural beauty, we learned with horror that Hardrock Mineral Leasing is being considered in the Mark Twain National Forest.

We have seen the "Environmental Impact Statement" done by the Department of Agriculture & the Interior. In our opinion, the draft is poorly written, difficult to understand, hard to evaluate, and would allow for many loopholes because of its unclarity.

There should be no mining for lead in an area which drains into the beautiful Ozark Waterways.

See what you can do!

Sincerely,

Marilyn Gottlieb

Dr. Stephen B. Koshland

cc: Governor John Ashcroft
Senator Nancy Kassebaum
Senator Bob Dole

230

231

Dear Sirs,

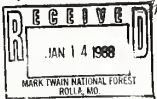
I am writing you to voice our family's concern over the proposed to license mining to Doe Run. We are strongly against it not to prohibit progress, but to prevent the irreversible loss of the water purity, air quality and so many other fragile, important issues.

We have spent much time off and on in that area involved. While there are always economic needs in the present, there are always the long-range needs of the future that must be attended to.

Please deny a mining license to Doe Run.

Thank you,

Charles Stedel
1220 Carol Ann Place
Glenella, Mo. 63122



Gatewood, Mo.
Jan. 13, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

I understand the decision is not yet final concerning the request by the Doe Run Company to mine "lead ore" public lands. I am completely appalled.

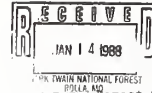
Last summer we visited Alaska - we drove to the site of gold mining operations - the re-working of old mining areas has produced utter devastation. Population is sparse there - so not much dirt was raised. A few people have profited but the beautiful streams that belong to everyone are ruined.

Our public lands have been set aside for everyone to enjoy. Many areas I will think we don't feel good knowing they are protected, to be exploited by those who can take advantage of them. There could be some argument for exploiting the lead deposits of our country needed it - but according to a government statement, we do not. I see no need to grant the application by the Doe Run.

River Company and many
nearby to keep the Current
River and Eleven Points,
clean.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Bernard Ruchardt
704 N Woodlawn
Kirkwood, Mo
63122



Forest Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, MO.
Dear Sir:

Jan. 12, 1988



8 The following members of the Petunia Garden Club wish to
express their disapproval of the proposed plan to allow
lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

6 The destruction caused by mining in a large proportion
of this forest will be very detrimental to the entire
environment of the area causing pollution to the two
rivers, the Current and Eleven Point, which are in the
prime recreation area. It will also destroy the habitat
for the many varieties of wildlife.

Please reject this disastrous plan.

Sincerely yours,
PETUNIA GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. Berrie Rigel
1157 Parker Rd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63129

Mrs. Bill Thomas
6443 Christopher Dr.
St. Louis, Mo. 63129

Mrs. Betty Wagoner
41 Estates Dr.
Arnold, Mo. 63010

Mrs. Mary Parker
524 Patterson
St. Louis, Mo. 63129

Mrs. Margaret Mellon
3720 Ruschwa
St. Mary, Mo. 63125

Mrs. Susan C. [unclear]
30 [unclear] [unclear]
St. Louis, Mo. 63125

Mrs. Joan Pavlovic
330 Bappington Brks Rd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63125

Mrs. Pee Chulick
7655 Becker Road
St. Louis, Mo. 63129

Blanchard Allen
2713 Shanda Dr.
St. Louis, Mo. 63125

Mrs. Charles Galandek
2828 Phamerson Dr.
St. Louis, Mo. 63129

Mrs. [unclear] [unclear]
227 [unclear] [unclear]
St. Louis, Mo. 63125

12/31/87

Dear Eric Morse,

I am concerned about the future
of Mark Twain Nat'l Forest. Please
send me a copy of the DEIS so
myself and others can review the docu-
ment.

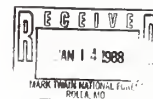
Missouri's forests are an integral
attraction for tourism, the second

largest revenue producer in Missouri. The
revenue generated from lead and zinc mining
is not even close to the revenues that
could be produced by a more beautiful
and natural forested Missouri. According
to Missouri Conservationist december 1987 issue

70% of Missouri was forested before
settlement. Now about 31% is forested.
I am concerned that if we don't plan
very carefully a drive through our state
will reveal only the scenery of farms,
scrubby trees, billboards, and development
rather than the unforgettable beauty of our
natural heritage & treasure, the forests

Sincerely

Matthew Diller
2547 S. Hwy 94
Defiance, Mo. 63341



1-12-88

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat. Forest
Rolla, Mo.



Dear Sir:

It really makes me sad and discouraged to think that strip mining would even be considered on our lands. I was too downcast to write when I first heard it. Many usually would I just thought "what's the use?"

It seems this is a country no longer concerned with the welfare of the people. But I pray that you will stand by the people & give us renewed hope that some decency yet exists in the hearts of our officials. Please don't permit strip mining.

Edna Fay Stephens
1985 Rolla Grade
Rolla, Mo 65802;

To: Forest Supervisor
B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
From: Audrey Kendall
266 Santa Cruz
ST Peters Mo 63372

I have seen the devastation left by lead mining, and I cannot understand how you can want to create such havoc in the beautiful forest. Who is to profit by this action—surely not our state.
Please rethink this.



December 15, 1987

Bureau of Land Management
Dept. of Interior
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

I recently read in the newspaper that your department is in favor of allowing lead mining in Mark Twain National Forest. I sincerely hope that you will give further thought to the stand you are taking.

I recently had an opportunity to see first-hand the damage to the environment that a mine can do to an area of natural beauty. We spent some time in Strathcona Provincial Park on Vancouver Island and even toured the mine located in the center of this park. How this came about is a long and painful story, but most of the blame goes to the Ministry of Forests and Lands. Through the years a series of decisions slowly but surely allowed park lands to be used for various commercial interests.

The area where this mine is located looks like a moonscape, the water it is releasing is polluting streams and lakes, huge trucks and buses (for employees) speed by on narrow highways at all hours of the day and night. Canadians bemoan the day they ever permitted this to happen.

Let's don't let it happen here.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Cherrie Briscoe

Cherrie Briscoe
(Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Briscoe)
123 Clear Meadows Dr.
Ballwin, MO 63011

10325 Chaucer Ave. Apt. 1
Saint Louis, Missouri

January 12, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

6 I am concerned about the environmental risk to the Current River and Eleven Point watershed area if lead mining is allowed. My major concern is the risk of long-term pollution from mine tailings.

6 I am also concerned about the loss of beauty, peace and solitude which would result from opening the forest to any mining activity.

8 There are so few of these delicate, beautiful natural habitats left in Missouri. Please leave this natural area alone!

Sincerely,

Joseph G. Donelon

Joseph G. Donelon
concerned Missouri citizen



Debbie Ralbert
2642 Greeridge Trl. Ct.
St. Louis, MO. 63129
November 26, 1987

Dear Honorable Donald Paul Rodl:

I am convinced we have our own enchanted forest in the state of Missouri. It is the rich lands of the Mark Twain Forest. Have you ever walked the path that leads to the lush flora that surrounds Greer Springs? Or have you sat next to the mirror-like lake McCracken? These and many more wonders of the earth can be reached by driving past many miles of undisturbed forests. A lead mining company wants a permit to mine 50% of the forest. There projected 9 mills mining 5,000 tons of ore a day would destroy the enjoyment this forest brings a person.

I urge you to help stop the permit that allows the lead mining of the Mark Twain Forest. The mining and tailings would be the ruin of this beautiful land, its water supply, and its wildlife.

Sincerely,
Debbie Ralbert

12-18-87
(611)

Nadja K. Blisch, M.D.
924 Adelaide Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

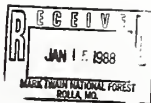
Bureau of Land Management
Dept. of the Interior
Washington, D.C.
202460

Dear Sir or Madam,
As a native born American I feel that your endorsement of a plan to put lead mining into Mark Twain Forest near the Eleven Point River and the Ozark National Scenic Riverway is an assault on my right to enjoy the wild life and natural beauty of the area, and also an unfair use of forest that is part of my children's and grand children's heritage.

The Forest Service has already endangered several species by their cutting policies. If you do not think roads and permissive stumps, really should look at the old mines in Missouri. The land around them looks more like moon surface than good green earth. Please halt this mining in our National Forests at once.

Yours sincerely, Nadja K. Blisch

Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain Nat'l Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO. 65401



Dear Supervisor Morse,

Tourism is Missouri's second largest revenue producing industry and the Mark Twain National Forest (MTNF) is a very important tourist attraction in the Ozark area. Scenic and recreational attractions in the area, not including two nationally designated scenic rivers, are in themselves money making interests. Possible pollution from mining of these concerns would be a serious mistake.

The Forest Service's Draft Environmental Impact Statement admits that serious environmental harm may occur if mining is carried on in MTNF. New jobs may be added to the locality by mining, but it can just as well discourage tourist from visiting.

Preserving the visual purity of the region through corridors of "visual quality" does not ease my fears when compared to the serious environmental harm to water resources caused by such mining.

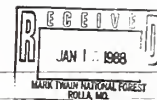
Lead and Zinc are not immediately needed vital resources. The endangering of a known natural resource, as the Mark Twain National Forest, for minerals of low market value is short sighted and dubious.

Mining should not be allowed in the important Mark Twain National Forest.

Sincerely,

Jerry Haly

Jerry Haly
3416 Holmes
Kansas City, Mo. 64199



1-13-88

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to express my concern over the possibility of mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. Living there back hills as I do, I deeply regret that there is a real possibility that we may take a chance on damaging our fragile environment for a few pieces of silver.

I think we all know the importance of living harmoniously with our environment, and it is the unintentional, accidental damage that scars us as much as any intentional damage.

I urge you to please give this issue very serious consideration.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Debbie Ralbert
St. Louis, Mo.

PLEASE CONSIDER THE REASONING
IN THAT AREA. Pollution of the waters could
be a disaster!

Save the Forest



A few good reasons to prevent the mining of
lead in the Mark Twain National Forest at Winona:
clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer
Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle.

NAME	Address
L.D. Weaver	511 Leoda West Plains MO
P. J. Smith	Pt. 2 Box 339 West Plains MO
Alfred J. Smith	PT 2 Box 339 West Plains Mo.
London M. Smith	210 S. Walker St. West Plains MO
Ben H. Smith	610 S. Walker St. WP MO
Samuel O. Smith	PT 3 Box 107 West Plains MO
Clayton Smith	P.O. Box 737 West Plains MO
Mary Albright	P.O. Box 131 Potosi MO
Isabelle de Redon	511 Leoda West Plains MO
Linda Brewer	1614 W. 10th West Plains Mo.
Mary Weirbeck	1473 Barnett St. West Plains Mo
Paul Peterson	221 Westmont West Plains Mo 65775
Gene Pope	327 South Hill West Plains MO 65775
David O'Brien	1435 Shirley Ave #134 St. Louis, Ca 91201
Annie Basler	1237 Columbia St. West Plains, Mo.
Jay Sambarino	9742 Wallwood Dr. Huntville AL 35895
Robert E. Lee	4063 Box 68 Caulfield Mo 65626
Shari P. Lee	4063 Box 68 Caulfield Mo 65626
Nicholas G. Lee	Davis Creek Box 37 West Plains MO 65775

NAME	Address
David Carlson	Davis Creek Box 37 West Plains MO 65775
Megan Carlson	Davis Creek Box 37 West Plains MO 65775
Alfred J. Smith	PT 2 Box 339 West Plains Mo.
Ula E. Smith	P.O. Box 532 MTN View MO
Quida Smith	910 S. Walker St. WP 65775

Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain Nat'l Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO. 65401



Dear Supervisor Morse,

The Mark Twain National Forest (MTNF) is a very important tourist attraction in the Missouri Ozark area. The scenic and recreational attractions of the area, not to mention the national designation of two scenic rivers there, are large money making concerns. To threaten these with pollution from mining would be a grave mistake.

The Forest Service's Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommends that mining be allowed in MTNF, while making the case that serious environmental harm may occur. Mining may bring in a few new jobs to the area, but it may just as well discourage tourist from visiting.

6 The idea of preserving the visual purity of the region through corridors of visual quality is not comforting when placed next to the serious environmental harm to water resources caused by such mining.

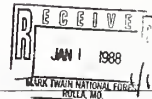
7 The minerals to be mined (lead and zinc) are not a immediately needed vital resource. To endanger a known natural resource, as the Mark Twain National Forest, for minerals of low market value is highly questionable.

8 Mining should not be allowed in this beautiful and tourist revenue producing region.

Sincerely,

Linda L. Holey

3416 Holmes
Kansas City, Mo 64109



Mr Eric Morse 1/14/88

I urge you to support
Alternative A (no mining - maximum
resource protection).

8 This region of the Ozarks
is just too valuable of a
resource to Missouri for us
to gamble with.

6 The meager benefits that
the proposed mining has to offer
is just not worth the environ-
mental threat. These are nationally
significant natural resources!

If this plan is not stopped it
will physically alter this area
forever and cause other degradations
6 to water quality which could
carry serious ramifications far
beyond the mining issue.

For over 25 years our family and
many others in this area have enjoyed
this unspoiled area of Mark Twain
National Forest. Please help see that
it stays that way - Support Alternative A -

Thank-you David Carlson

David Carlson
Rt. 1 Box 19-D
Jamestown, MO 65046

14 January 1987

Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to you regarding the recently released Draft Environmental Impact Statement which recommends that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. Specifically, I would like to register my opposition to that recommendation.

You are certainly aware of the many reasons offered by those who oppose the Forest Service's recommendation, so I won't bother to list what you already know.

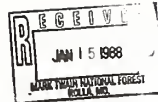
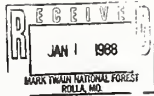
In a word or two, I am simply disgusted that an agency that presumably exists to serve the greater needs of the American public and nation has become, once again, a pawn moved by political and corporate pressures to serve the needs of the few. It's always been my notion that the Forest Service exists to protect and preserve the forest and its renewable resources, not to support and keep afloat a dying, polluting, and unnecessary part of the mining industry. To do so, especially in an area which has repeatedly been blessed with a variety of protected designations, is absurd.

I hereby urge you to reconsider the recommendation of the DEIS, and support Alternative A: maximum resource protection.

Sincerely,

Frank Ottinger
Frank Ottinger

511 Westwood Avenue
Columbia, Missouri
65203



10225 Chaucer Ave. Apt. 1
Saint Louis, Missouri

January 13, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

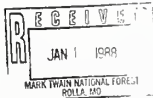
I am concerned about the environmental risk to the Current River and Eleven Point watershed area if lead mining is allowed. I am also concerned about the loss of beauty, peace and solitude which would result from opening the forest to any mining activity.

There are so few of these delicate, beautiful natural habitats left in Missouri. Please leave this natural area alone!

Sincerely,

Ruth Donelan
Ruth Donelan

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I would like to communicate my concern about lead mining in Mark Twain National Forest. Not only would it threaten the water shed of the Eleven Point and other scenic rivers but it would seriously undermine the confidence that the people of this state have in the ability of your agency to protect our public land and water. The social and environmental losses of such a project outweigh by far even the most optimistic economic gains. The Forest Service should make a stand against the pressure of big business to ensure that this situation doesn't turn into another Tongass N.F. disaster.

Sincerely,

Christopher A. Phillips
Christopher A. Phillips

7B28 Monroe Dr.
Hanley Hills, Missouri
63133



IN REPLY REFER TO:
L7619 (NWR-PQ)
DES 87/0035

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MIDWEST REGION
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102-2571

JAN 11 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The National Park Service (NPS) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties, Missouri. We have the following comments.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although we are a cooperating agency in this DEIS, we strongly disagree with the preferred alternative, Alternative D, or with any other alternative which would permit mineral leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest. The NPS takes a position of objection to implementation of any alternative other than Alternative A, the No Lease Alternative, which the NPS advises it prefers.

The NPS strongly disagrees with the recommendation by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to grant proposed preferred mineral leases and open up approximately 80% of a 119,000-acre area to new leasing despite their own documentation of probable catastrophic environmental consequences.

The NPS has throughout the DEIS preparation process taken the position that we would recommend against mineral leasing unless the environmental analysis clearly establishes that there will be no risk to the resources of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, which the Service is mandated by its Organic Act (39 Stat. 535) and other legislation to protect (enabling legislation for Ozark NSR, 78 Stat. 608; The Redwoods Act, 82 Stat. 931). Our primary reason for concern is the well documented groundwater connection between the study area and Big Spring, which then flows into the Current River.

Our chief concern is the high potential for adverse impacts to the Riverways' water quality and quantity, riparian habitats, and associated flora and fauna, including threatened and endangered species. We also

- 4 disagree with the recurring conclusion that regulations will prevent environmental impacts. Therefore, we recommend that Alternative A, the No Lease Alternative, be adopted.

We look forward to discussing our concerns with you further before completion of the FEIS. The rationale for our positions and other specific comments and recommendations are as follows.

COMMENTS SUPPORTING ADOPTION OF ALTERNATIVE A

- 6 It is concluded in the DEIS that lease stipulations requiring mining operations to meet various State and Federal environmental protection laws will prevent potentially serious impacts from occurring by precluding mining if the laws cannot be met. The analysis of environmental impacts occurring in the Viburnum Trend, however, indicates that the environmental standards are not being met (e.g., for zinc, page 71) using current technology. The conclusions in a number of the "Effects after Mitigation" sections, especially those beginning with statements such as "Assuming requirements of State water quality standards are complied with," on page 70, and "The successful application of mitigation measures," on page 71, are therefore misleading, because it is indicated in the DEIS that it is unlikely that these conditions will occur. The conclusions should be changed to reflect the conditions that are likely to occur. If you continue to maintain that mining will not be allowed unless it is conclusively demonstrated that environmental standards will be met, the document should clearly conclude that mining will not occur until significant technological advances have been made.

- 6 The assumption is made in the DEIS that because Missouri State water quality regulations prohibit discharges from tailings impoundments in the Eleven Point National Scenic River and Ozark National Scenic Riverways drainages, the State will then enforce its regulations after the leases are issued. It is unfair to shift this burden of compliance responsibility to the State if it is known beforehand that it will be impossible to comply with the State water quality regulations. From our review of the DEIS, this appears to be the case. Thus the selection of any alternative other than Alternative A is contradictory. If it is at all possible to conduct mining and dispose of tailings in a manner that will meet Missouri State water quality regulations, then the FEIS should demonstrate that possibility. For an action alternative to be logically supportable, the FEIS must contain detailed plans and specifications of a typical tailings impoundment that will meet State regulations or provide similar details on an alternative disposal method that would also comply with these regulations. If this cannot be done, Alternative A should be selected.

- 6 It is stated in the DEIS that most of the area's water appears as groundwater discharge from Big Spring on the Current River, within Ozark NSR. Groundwater contamination from a mining operation in the potential lease area, which is highly probable, would contaminate Big Spring, a nationally significant resource we are mandated to protect.

It is stated on page 38 of the DEIS that the Current River is designated as a State Outstanding National Resource Water with any degradation of existing water quality expressly prohibited (10 CSR 20-7.031). Although control

- 6 plans must be approved by the DNR before mining/milling operations can start, according to mineral leasing regulations, a mineral lease giving the right to mine cannot be denied based on environmental grounds. Although stipulations and mitigating measures can be required in the mining plan, stating that mining/milling operations won't be allowed to proceed is misleading. With the high probability of water quality impacts occurring to these rivers from any mining operation, it is inappropriate to recommend leasing in the proposed area.

- 6 The impact analysis underestimates the risks to groundwater quality. All potential discharges, accidental or intended, can rapidly enter the groundwater system through recharge areas such as sinkholes and through the "leaky" characteristics of most strata. As stated above, such contamination from a large part of the study area would likely contaminate Big Spring and the Current River. If leasing and mining is retained as the preferred course of action, a comprehensive study should be completed prior to completion of the FEIS to identify recharge areas and provide that use of these areas be prohibited.

- 6 It is stated on page 70 of the document that the greatest possibility for tailings escape would be collapse of the impoundment bottom and flushing of the tailings into underground passageways. The catastrophic consequences that would result from a tailings impoundment collapse was graphically described at the beginning of the document:

"... the greatest risk to both water quality and quantity would result from either chronic leakage or a catastrophic collapse of a tailings impoundment. If this occurred, it could load both the surface and subsurface systems with thousands of yards of tailings. This could choke stream bottoms, change surface channels and alter groundwater flows. Such discharges would directly affect water-related recreation activities as well as terrestrial, aquatic and cave wildlife (including numerous threatened and endangered species)..."

- 6 Contamination of Big Spring would be assured by such a catastrophe.

- 6 There is a lack of consideration given to acid drainage and heavy metal complexes introduced into both surface and especially groundwater. Heavy metal complexes, especially in a carbonate environment, could be very mobile and contaminate the groundwater. Acid derived from the oxidation of the sulfides could have serious consequences in an active karst area. It is stated in the DEIS that good industrial practices cannot eliminate losses of heavy metals, implying that heavy metal contamination is inevitable. It is also stated that metals in a dissolved or weakly occluded form may be toxic to aquatic life in very low concentrations, that even insoluble metals can enter the biological food chain, and that heavy metal exposure can have severe effects on aquatic life. In addition, it is stated in the document that mitigating measures can only reduce, not eliminate, the possibility of heavy metals entering the water system and that there is also a potential for contamination by milling reagents, petroleum products, and herbicides.

- 6 The document also includes a description of the potential for petroleum products to coat cave walls, which are habitat for numerous threatened and endangered species. If heavy metal contamination is inevitable, it is unclear how water quality standards can be met. Therefore, opening up this area to leasing and subsequent mining cannot be justified.

- 6 We are also concerned about the possibility, identified on page 75 of the DEIS, that alteration of groundwater flows and levels would result from the development of mine and air vent shafts. It is stated in the DEIS that "surface and groundwater flow rates and volumes, groundwater levels, and groundwater flow directions and recharge points could be altered in several ways by mineral activities." Mitigation proposed would be limited to flows of more than 10.5 million gallons per 24 hours (cross-sectional areas greater than 4 square feet). Smaller volumes would be considered expendable. Within a sizable mine complex, this could collectively involve a large volume of groundwater destined for one of the many springs in the region. This cumulative impact should be accurately described in the FEIS.

- 5 A major shortcoming of this document is that much of the mitigation to be applied to the mining processes is in the form of stipulations, attached to the lease, which call for future studies after the lease is issued. A federal lease, once issued, conveys the right to extract the minerals under lease. It would seem the future analyses of environmental impacts could be compromised when conducted "under the gun" of a lessee's right to extract the mineral.

- 8 Throughout the document, an overriding unrealistic optimism is expressed in the way a potential mining operation would operate. Little reference is made to the inevitable occurrence of accidents, noncompliance with regulations, etc. Accidents do happen and in this environment the consequences could be devastating. The likelihood of accidents, noncompliance, and natural disasters such as earthquakes, etc., should be taken into account in deciding what alternative to implement.

OTHER SPECIFIC COMMENTS

- 8 The economic analysis in the EIS appears to lack objectivity. The executive summary, p. I, for instance, considers selection of Alternative A only in a negative context. "... the decision to deny leasing and subsequent development would forego potential future local jobs and income, returns to the U.S. Treasury and payments to affected counties..." Not one positive benefit is mentioned in the summary on the selection of Alternative A, such as the continued preservation of nationally significant natural resources and protection of endangered and threatened species.

- 5 page 12: The section on reclamation should be more specific. Revegetating tailings is very difficult, if not impossible. A specific reclamation plan, including species to be used, should be required as part of the mining plan.

- 6 pages 21-23: The maps for Alternatives D and E are not clear. It is not clear whether transmission corridors, mine/mill facilities and haul roads are permitted where tailings impoundments are not permitted or whether roads

- 6 tailings impoundments are permitted where haul roads are not permitted. Exactly what will be permitted and what will not should be shown very clearly on these maps.

- 5 page 25: Localized impacts to water quality due to petroleum, sewage, milling reagent, drilling effluent or herbicide spills are mentioned as potentially causing a temporary reduction in water quality. We question how temporary these impacts are when some such substances can be reversibly adsorbed onto particle surfaces and released over time. Spills of this kind could cause long-term impacts, especially to groundwater quality and the suitability of the water for drinking, fish habitat, or other purposes. The potential severity of such spills has not been given adequate consideration.

- 6 In addition to sedimentation, tailings collapse and chronic leakage would change the chemical composition of groundwater and surface water (e.g., lowering of pH due to acid water), increase karst topography formation through dissolution of limestone which would increase the potential for tailings pond collapse, and contribute heavy metals. These impacts should be described in the FEIS.

- 6 It is indicated on pages 38-39 and 82 of the DEIS that cultural resources surveys of all cultural resources in the project area have not been completed.

- 5 Comprehensive surveys and evaluations of all cultural resources, both archeological and nonarcheological, and an evaluation of effects on all cultural resources which might be impacted by any alternative should be accomplished in consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) prior to preparation of FEIS, in order to determine whether or not Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act apply to any cultural resources. The SHPO for Missouri is Dr. Fred Brunner, Director, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.

- 5 The FEIS should demonstrate the completion of compliance with all mandates pertaining to the identification and protection of cultural resources except for completion of an archeological data recovery program, and should describe archeological data recovery to be undertaken.

- We offer the following advice in relation to archeological salvage requirements.

- Section 3(a) of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291) requires an agency to notify the Secretary of the Interior and provide him with appropriate information when it finds or is notified that its activities in connection with any Federal construction project or Federally-assisted, licensed or permitted project, activity, or program may cause irreparable loss or destruction of cultural resources. Section 5(c) directs the Secretary to coordinate all Federal survey and recovery activities and report annually to Congress on the results. In this regard the following office must be contacted: Dr. Bennie C. Keel, Departmental Consulting Archeologist, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, 1100 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20013-7127 (telephone FTS 343-1878 or commercial 202-343-1878).

61 pages 42-50: Discussions under "Plants of Special Concern" (page 45) and "Animals of Special Concern" (page 49) mention rare species in or adjacent to Ozark NSR. These discussions state that Ozark NSR species could be affected by a change in water quality or quantity. The discussion should also reiterate the documented groundwater connection between the study area and Ozark NSR groundwater and how this could affect associated plant and animal species.

31 page 50: The title of Table 13 should read "Occurrence of Listed Animal Species and Species of Concern in the Study Area and in Ozark NSR."

31 page 59: In Table 20, under age-class distribution, the "Percent in Analysis Area" entries total 116%.

31 page 60: In Table 21, the "Analysis Area" column totals 111.7% and the "State" column totals 99%.

42 page 67: The spreading of effluent and cuttings is described as a mitigation measure to prevent soil contamination. This method appears to be more of a cause of contamination than it does a way of preventing an impact.

51 pages 68-75: The impact analysis understates the risks to groundwater quality. All potential discharges, accidental or intended, can rapidly enter the groundwater system through recharge areas such as sinkholes and through the "losing" characteristics of most streams. If leasing and mining is retained as the preferred course of action, a study should be completed to identify recharge areas and use of these areas should be prohibited.

High concentrations of lead, cadmium and zinc in Viburnum Trend soils has been attributed to contamination from the mining activity. There is a high likelihood that contaminated soil would contribute to groundwater contamination, but this impact is not mentioned.

61 page 70: The potential for acid drainage and associated increase in karst formation has not been adequately addressed.

61 page 74: The methods which could be used to prevent collapse of a tailings dam have not been adequately addressed, in spite of the catastrophic environmental consequences that would result from collapse of a tailings pond. In addition, although the statement that "there are no documented faults or folds within the study area" may (or may not) be correct, the New Madrid Fault Zone, one of the most active and potentially damaging fault zones in the United States, lies only about 100 miles to the east. A severe earthquake in this area could cause the collapse of even a "well-sited" tailings dam.

61 page 84: Under impacts to Ozark NSR, only recreational impacts are discussed, yet the greatest threat from a mining operation is its impact on water quality, riparian biota and threatened and endangered species. This section severely underplays the serious environmental threats the riverways resources would experience from a mining operation in the proposed lease area.

As stated earlier, we believe that the impact analysis understates the risks to groundwater quality. All potential discharges, accidental or intended, can rapidly enter the groundwater system through recharge areas such as sinkholes and through the "losing" characteristics of most streams. If leasing and mining is retained as the preferred course of action, we recommend that a comprehensive study be completed to identify recharge areas and use of these areas should be prohibited.

81 We found the differences in impacts between exploration and mineral development to be dramatic, yet it is difficult or impossible to adequately assess the impacts of mineral development before a mining plan is prepared (e.g., the impacts of tailings disposal). The schematic of the preference right lease process included in Appendix 2 seems to indicate that the mining plan will be the subject of a separate NEPA compliance process. If this is true and Alternate A is not selected, the exploration decision should be separated from the approval to mine decision, deferring the latter decision until the mining plan review stage.

11 The potential for severe heavy metal contamination of soil is described on page 66, yet no mitigation technique(s) are described which would eliminate soil contamination or assure revegetation of tailings. This should be done in the FEIS.

61 page 74: Merely requiring a tailings dam to not "leak excessively" is a totally inadequate mitigation measure. Any leakage could have severe impacts and a dam failure would result in an uncontrolled release of milling reagents, heavy metals and tailings, contaminating surface water and groundwater and degrading aquatic and riparian habitat.

51 page 92: It is stated in the DEIS that mine tailings impoundments will not be permitted within the lease area unless additional studies conclusively show that such facilities can be constructed in an environmentally sound manner. Elaboration on what additional studies are needed and definition of "environmentally sound manner" should be included in the FEIS. These studies should be conducted before a decision is made to open the proposed area to leasing. The issuance of a federal lease conveys the right to extract the minerals under that lease and the decision to allow mining is made at this stage, not at the mining plan stage. Deciding that a mine cannot be operated in an "environmentally sound manner" at the mining plan stage is too late.

321 It is stated in the DEIS without adequate specifics that threatened and endangered species would be protected. This should be clarified in the FEIS to the satisfaction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

SUMMARY COMMENTS

81 The National Park Service has throughout this EIS preparation taken the position that we would recommend against mineral leasing unless the environmental analysis clearly establishes that there will be no risk to the resources of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, which the Service is mandated to protect. Since the analysis in the DEIS proves that using current technology, environmental degradation, including that of Big Spring and the Current River within the National Scenic Riverways, is probable, we

61 page 87-88: The section on environmental consequences of the proposal on plants of special concern deals only with plants in the study area. Although previous discussions (page 45) describe Ozark NSR rare plant impacts being potentially affected, the specifics of these impacts are not discussed here.

61 page 100-106: The DEIS is deficient in the economic analysis section regarding adverse impacts on the tourism industry in the event of environmental degradation. Inadequate consideration is given to the number of recreation-related jobs that would be lost and the associated negative economic impacts which would occur to the local economy from a loss in recreation-related business. Since the DEIS treats scenarios and since the DEIS also documents the potential adverse environmental impacts which could occur, the FEIS should address the adverse economic impacts on tourism and recreation should the scenario described above or similar scenarios develop in the study area.

ADDITIONAL STUDY, MONITORING, AND MITIGATION COMMENTS

While we recommend against the selection of an action alternative, if lands within the study area are to be opened to mineral leasing, the following studies, monitoring, and mitigating measures should be required and should be described in the FEIS.

51 We recommend that, prior to leasing of any minerals in the area, specific hydrogeologic investigations should be completed to ascertain if significant subterranean karstic waterways are present which could be intercepted and impacted by mine shafts. Such an investigation could include the installation of deep monitoring wells, which could be used as dye injection points to further refine the hydrogeologic relationship between the proposed mining area and the water resources of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

61 Throughout the document there is no mention of environmental monitoring. Without monitoring, many mitigation measures are useless. The type of monitoring that will take place should be described in the FEIS. This monitoring should assure that environmental degradation is not taking place, and if impacts are occurring, implementation of measures to eliminate those impacts. Monitoring is especially crucial for surface, groundwater and cave resources, physically, chemically and biologically, but is also needed for terrestrial resources and air quality. Of critical importance is a monitoring and leak detection system for the tailings ponds. The possibility of a slow leak is mentioned in the DEIS. A leak detection system should be built into the tailings pond so that any leakage to the groundwater can be detected early. This can be accomplished in a number of ways, including layering clay, followed by a synthetic liner, then a layer of sand, and finally another layer of clay. Within the sand layer, a leak detection system consisting of perforated PVC pipe could be incorporated. A system or network of monitoring wells should be established to monitor groundwater chemistry, pore water chemistry, pore pressures, pH, suspended solids, resistivity, conductivity, etc., to assure that any leakage into the groundwater system is detected early. All of the alternate tailings pond designs mentioned in the DEIS are inadequate to protect the groundwater from contamination and none of these designs incorporates a leak detection system.

81 urge that Alternative A, the No Lease alternative, be adopted. Further, NPS takes a position of objection to implementation of any other alternative described in the DEIS. It is especially critical that the proposed area not be open to mineral leasing now, in light of the fact that once leasing is allowed, a lease cannot be denied on environmental grounds and a preference right lease grants the right to mine.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments.

Sincerely,

William W. Schenk
William W. Schenk
Acting Regional Director

cc:
Mr. Bruce Blanchard, Director, Office of Environmental Project Review, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

Ms. Sheila Minor Huff, Regional Environmental Officer, Office of Environmental Project Review, Department of the Interior, 230 S. Dearborn, Suite 3422, Chicago, Illinois 60604

Mr. William Penn Mott, Director, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37171, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Mr. G. Curtis Jones, Jr., Director, Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management 350 So. Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22304

Mr. James C. Gritman, Regional Director, Region 3, Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111

Director, U.S. Geological Survey, National Center, Reston, Virginia 22092

Mr. Floyd J. Marita, Regional Forester, Eastern Region, Forest Service, 210 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Mr. Morse:

We are writing concerning proposed mineral leasing in ~~Mark Twain~~ National Forest. We urge you to accept Alternative A - no mining / maximum resource protection. We believe national forests should be maintained and kept as close to natural as possible.

Dr. & Mrs. David Brewer
Madison, AR 72104

Dear Mr. Morse,
I want you to know that I am opposed to the granting of additional lead leases.
I support "Alternative A".

Sincerely,

Wm. R. Eward
St. Louis, Missouri



Dear Mr. Morse -

1-14-88

Please don't allow ANY hardrock mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

LEAD MINES do not belong in a National Forest. They may damage the environment for years to come.

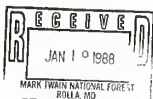
ADOPT ALTERNATIVE "A"

PLEASE!

cc. John D. Ford
Chairman, Board

TERESA MATTHEWS
PO-542
JANES AR 72641

Star Route
Fremont, MO 63941
7 January 1988



Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

This letter is in response to the "Hardrock Mineral Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest--Carter, Oregon and Shannon Counties, Missouri--Draft Environmental Impact Statement, October, 1987." In particular, the economic arguments need careful review, in such a way that revenues generated by tourism in the analysis area are compared over a 50 to 100 year period to those revenues generated by hardrock mining in the study area, over the same period. Note I distinguish between the analysis area (Butler, Carter, Howell, Oregon, Ripley and Shannon counties), and the study area, which is the area of proposed mining and is smaller than the analysis area. In particular, it should be stressed that the negative environmental effects of mining in the study area will adversely affect the analysis area economically, over time, via-r-vis tourism, with an absolute magnitude greater than the positive economic aspects of mining in the study area.

If we examine Fig.22, p.55, for the analysis area earnings by industry for 1984, we arrive at the following approximate figures:

Industry	Millions of Dollars
Construction	16
Manufacturing	90
Wholesale	30
Retail	59
Finance	16
Services	79
Government	92
Farm	30
Total	\$412 million

Let us also consider Table 19, p.56, on "Lower Current River Visitor Use, 1985." This table lists 546,198 visitor-days to the lower Current River, the bulk of whom were picnickers, hikers and campers. In 1983, I became involved in the fight for the Irish National Wilderness Area, which adjoins the study area. Along with Mr. Mark Grinner and Ms. Linda Kloesener, I wrote two letters to Representative Bill Emerson regarding the long-term economic benefits of tourism versus those of timbering and mining. (I enclose copies of these letters as

Attachments 1 and 2). In these letters, an estimate of \$20 per visitor-day was spent in what is the present 6 county analysis area. This is a fairly conservative figure--\$20 equals a gas-up and a meal; or groceries, beer and souvenirs; or an occasional motel room; and so forth. Using Table 19, 546,198 visitor-days/year times \$20/visitor-day equals \$10.9 million/year from lower Current River tourism in an analysis area that earns \$412 million/year. The contribution from visitors to the Jack's Fork River, Eleven Point River, Irish Wilderness, Greer Spring and other scenic attractions in the analysis area would only increase the tourism contribution. The actual tourist income is probably closer to \$15 million/year.

Let us now examine Table 35, p.105, on the income impacts from the study area outputs, based on Alternative A versus Alternatives B,C,D, and E. This Table is based on Table 29, p.102, the Projected Study Area Outputs, 1995. Hence, the income impact from Alternative A (no mining) is \$5.21 million per year from the study area, according to Table 35. (From Table 29, there are 158,890 recreational visitor-days. At \$20/visitor-day, this indicates \$3.18 million yearly income to the analysis area additional to the previously calculated \$10.9 million income from the lower Current River. Hence, the earlier estimate of \$15 million in annual tourist income to the analysis area is reinforced). However, the certain long-term chronic ecological damage (and/or a catastrophic ecological disaster) will destroy the tourist potential for the analysis area. Hence, the negative environmental effects of mining in the study area will adversely affect the analysis area to the tune of \$15 million/year (those visitors to the lower Current River, Eleven Point, Irish Wilderness, Greer Spring and so forth). There is no doubt in my mind that this will happen even under the low scenario, let alone the high scenario: when I drive from Fremont to St. Louis, I pass through Bonne Terre and see the effects of lead mining and know the lead contaminated fish from the Big River cannot be eaten.

In Table 35, under the low scenario, there will be \$5.89 million income/year times 6 years of construction, plus \$9.16 million income/year times 32 years of production, for a total of \$328.46 million income over a 38 year period. Under the high scenario, there will be \$11.77 million income/year times 6 years of construction, plus \$72.11 million income times 32 years of production, for a total of \$279.14 million income over a 38 year period. In the same time period, if tourism stays constant, some \$15 million income/year times 38 years equals \$570 million in tourist revenue to the analysis area will be generated. However, it is likely that tourism will increase to an area that is increasingly rare due to its lack of pollution. The draft EIS claims that when the mining ends, "employment would eventually decline to Alternative A levels" (p.105). This is false. Tourism will have been destroyed and the area will be more impoverished than ever, just as it was after the excessive lumbering of the late nineteenth century and the 1930's (see Attachment 1 for a discussion of "quality" of revenue generation).

Fifty years after the mining has ended, the tourist resource will be producing little. But if there is no mining the tourism will have produced at least \$15 million/year times 50 years or \$750 million

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ATTACHMENT 1

total income, an amount far in excess of the \$2400 million income produced even under the high scenario for mining.

I urge you to reject the mining, promote the tourism intelligently, and don't steal from our grandchildren.

Sincerely,

Derrick P. Grinner
Derrick P. Grinner, Ph.D.

Ozark Wilderness Hostel
Fremont, MO 63941

17 May 1983

Representative William Emerson
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Emerson:

We met at Dorothy Ellis' farm in Oregon Co. on 6 May. There we discussed (among other things) what revenues can be expected from tourism to a National Wilderness Area such as the Irish would be if it is approved by the House. These revenues generated by tourism can be compared over a 50 to 100 year period to those revenues generated by timbering and mining over the same period.

It is difficult to measure or estimate the quantity of revenue generated by a Wilderness Area. However, I examined the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area in Colorado, because it is a Wilderness area I am familiar with and because it is near the Aspen tourist center. I felt that this Wilderness Area roughly paralleled the Irish and its proximity to the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and the Eleven Point National Scenic River tourist attractions. In data I received from the Aspen Chamber of Commerce, I learned the following:
1981 Pitkin Co. (Colorado) retail sales ---\$186,489,203
1981-82 skier visits ---1,198,166.

From the White River National Forest (WRNF), I found the following about the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness:

1982 visitors---15,400
1982 visitor-days---130,000

The WRNF people said that the Wilderness contributed \$2,600,000 to the Aspen area (Pitkin County) summer economy.

Using these figures, we can calculate that
dollars spent per visitor=\$180 and
dollars spent per visitor per day=\$20.

That is, visitors to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness can be expected to leave \$180 each in the Aspen area during their

-2-

stay, and \$20 per visitor per day of stay (the average visitor stay was \$180/\$20 = 9 days).

We can also look at the percent contribution to the Aspen area economy from the Maroon-Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (MBSW) from two perspectives---the percentage of MBSW visitors to total area visitors and the percentage of revenue generated by the MBSW to the total area revenue:

- (1) $\frac{\text{MBSW visitors}}{\text{MBSW} + \text{skier visits}} = \frac{15,400}{15,400 + 1,198,166} = 1.3\%$
- (2) $\frac{\text{MBSW revenue}}{\text{Aspen area retail sales}} = \frac{\$2,600,000}{\$186,489,203} = 1.4\%$

So the agreement is good on the calculation of MBSW revenue contribution by these two different methods. Using these preceding figures for the MBSW as a guide---\$180/visitor, \$20/visitor-day, 1.4% of local revenue---we can do some rough calculations for the economic impact on the area of the inclusion of the Irish in the widely-advertised National Wilderness System.

For the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (ONSR), there are approximately 1 million visitors per year. There are also visitors to the Eleven Point National Scenic River area, as there would be visitors to the Irish National Wilderness. But the ONSR is the principal tourist draw to the area, just as skiing is the principal draw to the Aspen area. Let us assume for the sake of discussion that 1.4% of the ONSR visitors also would hike in the National Wilderness, and let us assume that each one leaves \$75 in the area during their stay (a conservative figure---a couple of gas ups, several meals, groceries, a motel room to clean and rest up in after hiking). Then this indicates an annual revenue from the Irish National Area of

$1,000,000 \times 1.4\% \times \$75 = \$1,050,000$ per year. Over a 50 year period, with no increase in numbers of tourists or their amount spent, the wilderness area would generate \$52.5 million for the area. This figure is, of course, an underestimate.

As important as the quantity of revenue generated by tourism is the quality of such revenue. We are interested in establishing a local economic infrastructure where money is "turned over" or spent several

-3-

times in a community before leaving it. With tourism, the revenue is generated by a resource that is not diminished through export of physical material, as in timbering or mining. Tourists take back memories from the Wilderness. On the other hand, timbering and mining remove a physical product at the wholesale price level. The product is depletable and its full cost is measured by the difference between retail (outside community) price and wholesale price it is worth when it leaves the community. People in the community purchase finished products of outside manufacture (e.g. wood furniture or lead batteries) at retail cost although they part with the raw materials at wholesale cost. Money in the form of revenues from extractive technologies (timbering or mining) tends to leave a community faster than through tourism, a service-oriented industry. (Note that the US economy is moving into the service and away from manufacturing industries). Thus, from the community perspective, tourist dollars have a higher value or quality than revenues from extractive technologies, because the basis for revenue generation does not leave the community.

I urge you to vote in favor of the Irish National Wilderness designation. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Derrick P. Grimmer
and

Mark T. Grimmer

Linda K. Kloessner

cc. Rep. Sieberling
Mrs. Dorothy Ellis
Mr. John Carol

ATTACHMENT 2

Ozark Wilderness Hostel
Fremont, MO 63941

6 July 1983

Representative Bill Emerson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Rep. Emerson:

Thank you for your letter of 2 June 1983 with the enclosures. I had read your letter to William Woo of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch before, but the Congressional Record excerpt was new and interesting.

You state in your letter that you "don't believe Aspen, Colorado and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways are at all comparable in their capacities as tourist attractions." A careful reading of our 17 May 1983 letter to you would demonstrate we did not claim that Aspen and the Ozark National Scenic Riverway (ONSR) are comparable in absolute capacities as tourist attractions. What was derived and claimed as reasonable is that, based on the ratio of Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness visitors and/or revenue to overall visitors and/or revenue to the Aspen area, approximately 1.4% of the visitors to the ONSR might also be expected to visit the Irish National Wilderness area while in the scenic region. Also, based on per capita tourist spending in the Aspen area, a conservative estimate of \$75 was made of the revenue generated for the region per wilderness visit. Multiplying together the known number of ONSR visitors, the factor of 1.4% as the estimated percentage of ONSR visitors who might be expected to visit the Irish National Wilderness while in the scenic region, and the amount of extra revenue generated by an Irish National Wilderness experience, we derived a conservative estimate of increased tourist revenue generated by a widely advertised Irish National Wilderness of around \$1,000,000 per year. Thus, we are comparing Aspen and the ONSR on a relative, not absolute basis. If one does not understand this kind of numerical analysis, one cannot rationally discuss the Irish Wilderness economic questions. Emotionally, yes, but not rationally.

-2-

There does exist some data to indicate that our estimates are reasonable, even conservative. In 1982, the ONSR (operated by the National Park Service, Dept. of Interior) had 1,970,700 visitors. In the same year, the Eleven Point National Scenic River (operated by the National Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture) had 94,000 visitors to developed campsites, and 47,700 visitors to undeveloped campsites. Taking the ratio of the number of visitors to the Eleven Point National Scenic River (EPNSR) undeveloped campsites to the number of visitors to the ONSR, we calculate a value of 2.4%. If we make the reasonable assumption that the number of people who would camp in an Irish National Wilderness area (advertised nationally by the US Forest Service like the EPNSR) is on the order of the number of people who camp at undeveloped sites on the Eleven Point, then the calculated ratio of 1.4% used to estimate revenues generated by an Irish National Wilderness seems reasonable.

Thus, we have estimated a conservative ^{figure for} ~~estimate of~~ tourist revenue generated by an Irish National Wilderness Area (as part of the Federal scenic attractions clustered in the area) of over \$50 million over a 50 year period (1983\$). We would like to see an estimate of mining and timbering revenues to compare with tourist figures, as an example of numerical analysis applied to an emotional question. Much has been made, for example, of the reported million board feet of Irish Wilderness timber blown down by winter windstorms. But at 30¢ per board foot, this downed timber amounts to \$300,000 revenue, or not even 1/3 year of estimated tourist revenues. We reiterate, the real money for the area is from tourism.

Sincerely,

Derrick P. Grimmer
and
Mark T. Grimmer
Linda K. Kloessner

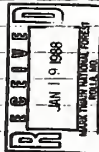
cc. Rep. Sieberling
Mrs. Dorothy Ellis
Mr. John Carol

2

1/17/88

TO: Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, MO 65401

From: Gary Hudson
1316 Good Hope
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701



Dear Mr. Eric Morse,
I have recently spent some time reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) issued by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and the recommendation that Hardrock Mineral Leasing be allowed in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. As a citizen & am strongly opposed to utilization of this area for Hardrock Mineral Leasing. I urge that Alternative A (Prohibiting Mineral Development) be adopted so that this area and the surrounding areas and their inhabitants be protected from the serious damages which

Would Result From Mineral Development.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Gary Hudson

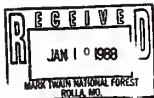
COPIES: SENATOR JOHN DANFORTH
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

SENATOR CHASEY OPEN BIRD
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM EMERSON
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

256

257



January 11, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

8 | This is just a note to let you know that I am very much against the proposed mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. Please remember that the forest is there for everybody today and for generations to come. I don't want to be part of the generation that would destroy one of our state's most beautiful natural resources to provide jobs in an industry that is already becoming obsolete.

6 | Mines and jobs will come and go, but this forest precedes us and if we take care of it, it would hopefully be here for our grandchildren.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lisa Goffstein

7409 B Olive St. Rd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63130



JANUARY 15, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I take this opportunity to express to you my comments concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri.

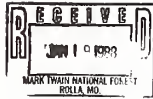
8 | I strongly endorse and support Alternative D as the most overall practical and beneficial alternative addressed in the draft E.I.S. I support Alternative D for the following reasons:

- o Missouri, as the nation's largest producer of lead, has present known reserves which are likely to be depleted by the year 2000. This area has been identified as one of the most likely areas to develop new mines which could come on-stream by the late 1990's.
- o Lead is a valuable mineral commodity in our U.S. society and we cannot afford to become dependent on foreign sources.
- o The potential positive economic impact is substantial and vitally needed, both by The Doe Run Company and the area involved.
- o The Doe Run Company and its parent companies have demonstrated responsible performance in National Forest locations for more than 30 years by mining, milling, disposal and reclamation of mine operations sites.
- o There are sufficient regulatory and review laws and agencies to ensure that Doe Run does meet its obligation to the environment.

Please register my comment in support of Alternative D of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

James E. Stack
JAMES E. STACK
25 BAYVIEW CT.
ST. LOUIS, MO. 63146



Mr. Morse,

8 Please put me down for alternative C. on the mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. We don't need the Doe Run Mining Co. or any Company coming in and degrading our outdoor natural beauty and recreational area.

As the man at the hearing I attended said "We don't want it sacrificed to the corporate lords' god of greed."

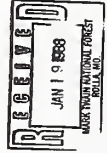
Thank you

Eugene J. Trost
8335 Duryea A St
St. Louis Mo. 63136



Harold Dobsch
Square Dance Caller and Instructor
WASHINGTON, MISSOURI
1/15/88

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, Mo.



Dear Mr. Morse

We have received and read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on hardrock mineral leasing in Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri. After studying the statement we have come to the conclusion

2



Harold Dobsch
Square Dance Caller and Instructor
WASHINGTON, MISSOURI

8 that we are adamantly opposed to mineral leasing in Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri. There seems to be no logical reason for granting the lease since such action would certainly degrade the land and would produce no long term benefits to any-
6 one except the greedy mining companies who wish to profit from public property. According to the statements

3



Harold Dobsch
Square Dance Caller and Instructor
WASHINGTON, MISSOURI

7 our analysis, refusal of the leases would not result in a significant threat to the security of lead supplies to the U. S. (page 24).

6 We have all too little left in America that is still in its natural state and mining in this area would only diminish what little is left by despoiling one of the natural gems of Missouri.

Sincerely
Harold E. Dobsch
Elizabeth J. Dobsch

205 Hickory St.
Mayesville, Mo. 64464
Jan. 14, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir:

I am disturbed to learn that the Forest Service are proposing to grant permission for mining and mineral development activities in a 11900 acre area in the Mark Twain National Forest.

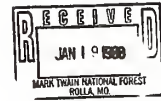
Some of our most beautiful landscape and significant natural resources are to be found in this location. Economic pursuits which would alter or degrade in any way this valuable heritage should not be allowed.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. Reed



JANUARY 17, 1988

MR. ERIC MORSE
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
ROLLA, MO. 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

It is sad to consider that the environmental quality of the forest and resources in your care is so seriously threatened by the proposal to allow lead mining in the forest.

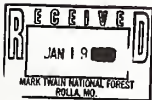
It seems clear that the long term damage to irreplaceable natural resources far outweighs any economic gain to the government or the citizens.

Please work against any proposals that would allow mining and the resultant destruction of this beautiful area in your forest.

Sincerely,
William Ford
413 LEATHER JAIL LANE COWETTE MO. 63132

262

January 14, 1988
5609 Ewing
Kansas City, Missouri



Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
Rolla, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I believe mining should not be allowed in the Winona District. I would like to see the Forest Service adopt Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection). Mining cannot be permitted in this area.

Sincerely,
Martha Altis
Martha Altis
5609 Ewing
K.C. Mo. 64129

263

January 14, 1988
5609 Ewing
Kansas City, Missouri

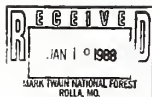


Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
Rolla, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I want to register my strong objection to proposed lead mining in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I urge the Forest Service to adopt Alternative A so that no mining will be allowed. I believe that for the Forest Service to even consider the allowing of mining in the very heart and soul of the Ozarks is a betrayal of the values of your founder, Gifford Pinchot. This area must be kept free from mining and all of the problems that go hand in hand with mining.

Sincerely,
Tim Altis
Tim Altis
5609 Ewing
Kansas City, Missouri 64129



9935 Meppen Drive
St. Louis, Mo 63128
15 January

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

8 We write to urge that Alternative A, or the NO MINING--MAXIMUM
61 RESOURCE PROTECTION, be adopted. The world has precious few
wilderness areas left. Once destroyed, that's it. Do not permit violation
of the spirit of the Eleven Point River. PLEASE

Thank you

Sincerely,

Rebecca A. Richardson
Rebecca A. Richardson
Kevin P. Fyle
Kevin P. Fyle

cc to Danforth, Bond, and Gephardt

3508 Osage
St. Louis, MO 63118
(314) 752 0366

January 14, 1988



Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
410 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Supervisor Morse:

5 I am writing to express my concern about the Draft
Environmental Impact Statement Summary on Hardrock Mineral
Leasing at Mark Twain National Forest. First, I must say
that the statement is as poorly written as anything I have
ever come across. After a tortuous reading of the report,
however, I find that with mining, a risk to the quality of
the water exists, "facility design to reduce the risk of
accidental releases," notwithstanding. And I am not relieved
to read, "research indicates that adverse effects would be
minimal." I find the term "research" too general to be
convincing, and the term "minimal" too much of a judgement to
be taken with more than a grain of salt. I do not think we
can afford to put our water supply at risk, no matter how
"minimal" the risk. I do not think we can do this in
Missouri; any more than we can do it elsewhere. The United
States, the world, cannot afford any further possibility of
pollution.

6 I understand the people in the area want jobs, and I do
understand that need. Unfortunately, I have no solution, but
I do think we have to stop following the same old path --
take care of today and worry about tomorrow after it is in
jeopardy -- and consider new approaches. Above all, we must
be careful. Have we not learned already from the
environmental problems we have caused ourselves over the last
thirty or forty years?

6 I believe a National Forest is for the nation, not solely for
the people who live around it. In fact, it must be partly
because the nation is not sure those dwelling in the
immediate vicinity will take care of the resource that we
all, through our taxes, have agreed to preserve it. Lead
mining will make some people wealthy, will give some others
enough to just make ends meet, could destroy a resource for
all, and could further pollute a system that cannot take much
more. I hope the U.S. Departments of Interior and
Agriculture come to their senses soon.

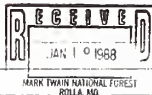
Sincerely,

Mary Troy
Mary Troy

Copy to Senator Danforth

Les A. Strider
NMSU, 405 Ryle Hall
Kirkville, MO 63501
January 13, 1988

Eric Morse, Supervisor
United States Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

6 Recently I have read of the request by Doe Run Minerals
to lease areas within the Mark Twain National Forest for the
mining of lead. Areas under consideration lie close to the
Current and Jack's Fork Rivers, the Eleven Point River, and an
area north of the Jack's Fork Wilderness. All these places provide
beautiful scenery and sanctuary for wildlife.

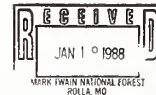
8 I support "Alternative A" which calls for no-mineral
leasing on these areas. I ask that you take these views
into your own considerations.

Thank you, Mr. Morse, for your time.

Yours Truly,
Les A. Strider

January 17, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing this letter with regard to the proposed leasing of public land in the
Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. It is my understanding that the
United States Forest Service is supporting the leasing of public lands for potential
lead mining.

6 I am opposed to any mining in this area for many reasons. First of all, the area is
in close proximity to the Scenic and Wild River System of Missouri, the Irish
Wilderness, and two very beautiful and important springs, Greer and Big Springs. I
am aware of groundwater dye testing that has been conducted which showed that
waters moving through the proposed lease area flow directly to Big Springs. If the
mining occurs it is almost certain that heavy metals will wind up in Big Springs,
Greer Springs, and most of the scenic river system.

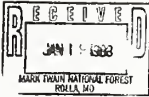
6 Please consider this problem, in the light of the recent failures of the West Plains
Sewage Lagoon, as well as numerous ponds in the area. This area, which is very
karst, will just not hold water. In addition, I believe that it has been predicted that
The New Madrid Fault is due for some heavy activity in the not too distant future.
Government geologists and seismologists have indicated, with a strong degree of
certainty, that this area will feel the affect of the earthquake when it occurs. If a
tailings pond is constructed in this area what guarantees can the Forest Service and
BLM provide that the ponds would hold through an earthquake of the magnitude
predicted?

6 Lastly, it seems counter productive to have two agencies of the Federal
Government supporting the increased usage of lead when at least two others are
working diligently to remove it from the environment. Are we through good tax
dollars to the drain to support an industry which seems destined to die anyway?

8 Count my vote against issuing any permit to mine lead or any other metal within
the confines of our Public lands in the Ozark Region. I think it is a bad move and
could cause serious health problems if allowed to occur.

Sincerely,

James R. Blanton
James R. Blanton
541 East Woodland
Springfield, MO 65807-3607



15 January 1988

Dear Mr. Morse;

Once again I feel the need to express my outrage about the lead mining issue. I find it incomprehensible that we could even consider allowing them to mine lead and risk contamination of our environment. I plan on living in this area for the rest of my life. I do not want to be forced to leave my home because we've allowed our beautiful land to be contaminated out of greed. As I stated in my previous letter, no amount of employment or money is worth the sacrifice of our natural resources.

Please send me any information that is available on this issue. Please help us protect our homes and wildlife. Once it is gone it can never be replaced.

We depend on our riverways and underground water supplies for our lives. If we pollute them it makes us responsible for the destruction of an entire water system. Personally, I would not want that on my shoulders.

We are supposed to be the most intelligent animals on earth. We need to start acting like it. We owe it to ourselves and to the generations to follow to take responsibility for the world we live in. It is time to show our love and appreciation for the land and preserve it instead of destroying it, and to show some respect for the beautiful world we live in.

I would deeply appreciate any information that you can send me concerning this issue or any other environmental issues in my area. I am a very concerned citizen that wants to protect this beautiful earth. After all, we are only here for a short time. We have to protect our earth for the future.

Sincerest Thanks;

Linda Belline
Linda Belline
Rt One Box 510

Jan. 19, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

I have been informed that the Forest Service did not consider either the income from tourism or the current demand for lead when the DEIS was written for lead mining in the Mark Twain Nat. Forest. I am concerned about damage to the ecosystem if mining is allowed in this most pristine of areas. Please send me a copy of the DEIS.

Sincerely,
Wilma T. Kennell
Wilma T. Kennell
1332 Purdue
St. Louis, Mo
63130

1/17/88

I just read that there is still time to stop a crisis against nature, beauty, and humanity before it starts.

My family, and my parents' family are from Reynolds' county and most of my relatives still live there, from Bedford to Centerville and Ellington.

There's been a constant visitor and we now have two small pieces off of the Jackson Creek.

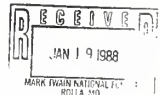
There is no where in the world more beautiful to me. I've traveled to Hawaii, Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, and our east coast.

I would hate to think that in an effort to continue the dying lead industry for a short time you would destroy any part of that. You can not guarantee the tailing ponds will hold the volume of toxic wastes - nor that the groundwater - the heart of the land I love - will be uncontaminated. You're gambling the lives of the creature, the flowers, the wildlife, and the beauty that draws the recreation, medical tourists for a dying industry?!!

Please adopt Alternative A - and uphold the primary purpose of the land - soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, (over)

8 outdoor recreation, and timber production. Please let me know how I can assist in assuring Alternative A is enacted.

Thank you,
Shirley E. Brown
6209 Marquette
St. Louis, Mo.
63137



cc. John Benfield
Christopher Bond
Richard Steward

January 14, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to you concerning the Lead Mining issue proposed by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for the Winona District. Although I do not consider myself to be an extreme environmentalist, I am very concerned about this proposed hardrock mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest. Therefore, I hope you will consider the adoption of Alternative A as a solution.

Having lived all of my life in southern Missouri I am very proud of the scenic beauty that this area affords those who live and visit the Ozarks. The particular area that is involved in this issue is, as you know, Karst Topography and is located in the heart of several scenic riverways. This obviously makes the potential for widespread contamination quite high as these rivers, streams and springs draw much of its water supply from the underground system. The fact that many of the waterways are interconnected makes the risk even greater. Once this damage from mining occurs there is very little that can be done to correct the problems. What has taken thousands of years to create can be accidentally destroyed in virtually no time at all!

I recognize that the proposed mining area in Winona is facing economic hardship currently, but the long-term adverse effects, possibly hundreds of years, in my opinion, far outweigh the potential short-term earnings that the mining industry will provide. Considering the decline in demand for the lead industry's product over the past several years, and indications that this trend will continue, it doesn't make sense to destroy an area that has a great potential for earnings in recreationally related industries for many years to come.

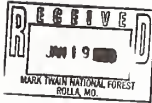
I have never before written a letter to my congressman, but because of the importance of this issue I will be sending a copy of this letter to the proper government officials. I ask that you rethink your position on this hardrock mining issue and hope that you will encourage the adoption of Alternative A instead.

Thank you for your attention to this matter!

Michele Johnson

Michele Johnson
921 E. Edgewood
Springfield, MO 65807

CC: Sen. John Danforth, Sen. Christopher Bond, Rep. Gene Taylor



+ The Doe Run Company (and St. Joe Lead before that), has a record of compliance and environmental responsibility.

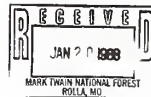
+ There are many State and Federal regulations governing lead mining and processing. These regulations are tough and thorough and are actively enforced. I am confident that further mining in the Oregon County area will be regulated and enforced to the degree that assures environmental safety.

+ I work at the Herculaneum smelter, so I see the inspections, the regulations and the company concern at work every day. I have seen firsthand the measures and procedures that prove the company is serious about obeying the law, about protecting the safety of workers, and about the health and well-being of the community.

+ With modern exploration and mining methods, current and rigorously enforced regulations and a company that has proved to be responsible and reliable, lead mining and processing is safe.

+ I urge you to stick to the Environmental Impact Statement recommendation which was backed by two years of research and the evaluations of many people who are experts in the field.

+ Our nation can have the lead it needs in the next century, AND we can pass our wilderness on to future generations undamaged.



Yours Truly

Benjamin C. Robinson

207 Weidell Dr.

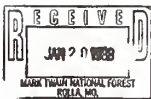
Bonne Terre, Mo 63628

*P.S. I Have Been With St. Joe Lead Co.
21 Years*

OZARK EXOTICA
FRESH HERBS MAKE IT BETTER
Route 3 Box 5
THEODOSIA, MISSOURI 65761

(417) 273-4949

To: *Mr. Eric Morse*
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla Mo 65401



Memo
LETTER

Date 1-18-88

Subject: *hard rock mineral*
Leasing in Winona District
of Mark Twain Nat Forest.

Dear Mr. Morse,

Let the Lead industry die a natural death
A few years' early. The risk to the environment &
water resources appears too great for the short
term benefit.

The wastes created can wreak havoc to the
water system. It be almost impossible to clean up
should one of the tailing ponds leak as imper-
ment has historically do in this area. Why is this being
down played? An answer would be appreciated.

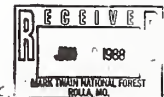
Permit to mine should not be issued. Please
Adopt Alternative A

I'd like to know your personal view
on this proposal

Thank you
Jack Francis

☒ Please reply ☐ No reply necessary

SIGNED



Dear Mr. Morse,

Please adopt Alternative A -

no mining - maximum resource
protection for the Ozarks.

I knew that people in
Winona need work - there's got
to be a better way for that
to happen.

Sincerely,

Susan L. Damm
223 UTAH
W P MO 65775

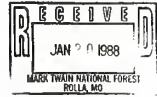
Dear Mr. Morse

4/15/88

I would like to say I am opposed to lead mining in the national state parks, forests, preserves. To give up the environmental safety of the area for short-term possibly unsuccessful mining is known as selling one's birthright for a morsel of porridge. I do sympathize with the people of the region, and I plan to take more conservative with my friends especially to send on dollars their way. I will not that I had to leave my native land of the country to get a job - did so only for that reason but cannot always expect jobs to come to us. Our national biological treasures belong to all of us, not just those closest to them. I know what mining tailings are like. Please - don't do it. Once it is mined it is irreplaceable. "Recycle my lead (batteries) and aluminum."

Thank you, T. Rosenman

Samuel O. Ledgerwood
Rt. 3, Box 15
Birch Tree, Mo. 65438
January 18, 1988



Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Ref: U. S. Steel Mineral Lease

Dear Sir:

I'm not sure what the environmentalist think we are down here in these Ozark hills. Do they think that we would ruin the total area? We love this area much more than they do. If we didn't we wouldn't be living and trying to raise our family here. Sure, the whole area could be turned over to the government and made into a national park which is what they seem to want. The problem with that is all of the people would have to move to the city and compete with them for their jobs there and they wouldn't like that either.

Now for a few facts and figures. A look at the U. S. Forest Service figures indicate that the Federal Government owns 1,456,845 acres of land in the State of Missouri. Of this total 83,824 acres in Shannon County this is 13% of the 639,360 acres total in the county, 89,961 acres in Carter County this is 28% of the 373,840 acres total in the county, and 97,380 acres in Oregon County this is 19% of the county total of 501,760 acres. These figures do not include the approximate 88,000 acres owned by State Conservation Department or the approximate 84,000 acres of land owned by the National Park Service along the Eleven Points, Jackfork and Current Rivers which are set aside for the use of the people. Compared to the above figure, are the local people asking too much for the use of the small acreage that the mining company is asking for the use of and most of that use would be underground where no one would see it.

(2)

(3)

The land along these rivers was once family farms on which people lived, raised families and paid property taxes on. These people were forced to sell to the government so that the environmentalist could have a wild rivers to float. Is this really the American way to force people off land that has been in the family for three or four generations? What has happened to the individuals rights for liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Has the rule of the masses done away with this?

Not many years ago there was a battle over the Irish Wilderness which the people in our area lost 16,500 acres of land. I call it lost because now we can not even cut the timber off of it as it matures because it is set aside as a primitive forest. To us this is a waste because when the trees mature they will just die, fall to the ground and rot. This is a waste of a natural resource and also cuts back on the amount of timber work available.

Just this year, as everyone knows, a company wanted to purchase Greer Spring in Oregon County. All they wanted was to take about one per cent of the water, bottle it and ship it out to be sold. So much pressure was put on the company that they backed out on the purchase. Are people so dense that they think that Anlier Bush would ruin the area? Have they been to Grants Farm in St. Louis, or Bush Gardens? These are preserved grounds. Who is to say that they might have put in a Bush Gardens of the Ozarks, in all it natural beauty.

Most of the people who are raising the fuss about the Ozarks environment, have never even been in the back woods. If you can't drive to it they won't go. Most people have been to some of the larger cities in the United States, like St. Louis, Kansas City. Some have made it as far as Los Angeles where the air is so bad that they tell you what you can not even go outside. These are the people that are trying to tell us what to do with our environment. Well, personally I think that they need to get their own house in order before they start telling other people how to live and what's best for them.

The point to all of this is based on the study which was made and knowing the regulated state that a mine would have to operate under, I feel that there would be a minimum amount of damage to the local environment. The mine would be a very beneficial asset to this depressed area which would more than off set the minor damage done. All the people in the area wants is the opportunity to make a decent living and raise their families. I feel, therefore, that the mine lease should be allowed. If the environmentalist are so dead set against the mine I am sure that some of them are corporate managers. Let them move some of their plants into the area. The work force is there, they just need the jobs.

Sincerely,

Samuel O. Ledgerwood

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Moree:

I take this opportunity to express to you my comments concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri.

I strongly endorse and support Alternative D as the most overall practical and beneficial alternative addressed in the draft E.I.S. I support Alternative D for the following reasons:

- o Missouri, as the nation's largest producer of lead, has present known reserves which are likely to be depleted by the year 2000. This area has been identified as one of the most likely areas to develop new mines which could come on-stream by the late 1990's.
- o Lead is a valuable mineral commodity in our U.S. society and we cannot afford to become dependent on foreign sources.
- o The potential positive economic impact is substantial and vitally needed, both by The Doe Run Company and the area involved.
- o The Doe Run Company and its parent companies have demonstrated responsible performance in National Forest locations for more than 30 years by mining, milling, disposal and reclamation of mine operations sites.
- o There are sufficient regulatory and review laws and agencies to ensure that Doe Run does meet its obligation to the environment.

Please register my comment in support of Alternative D of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

Alfred A. Thompson

St. Louis, Missouri

1349 N. Berry Road
Glendale, Mo. 63122
18 January 1988

Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Supervisor Morse:

I was greatly disappointed to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on hardrock mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. The conclusions—as well as the Forest Service's lack of thoroughness in preparing the document—are surprising.

Considerable documentation seems missing or poorly referenced. If information is lacking, how can conclusions be accurately drawn? Further, how can the public be expected to properly review the material if sources of information provided are not given. I would like to know where information comes from before I know how much credence I can give it, especially when it affects an area of Missouri that means so much to me and that has left so many developers' mouths watering.

Probably what surprises me most about the document are the conclusions the Forest Service has come to based on the data. Please explain how the report can estimate that substantial damage will occur to the area and still recommend development of fifty percent of the area? I am also curious to hear how the Forest Service can justify its position on hardrock mining in this region when it clearly runs contrary to certain portions of its own master plan for the forest.

This section of the Ozarks is possibly the most important remaining bit of wild Missouri left to us. Developers have gobbled up all the rest except for very small pockets here and there. Only in this region between the Eleven Point and Current rivers do we have a substantial area of unbroken forest and clear, unpolluted rivers.

The plan's authors seem to think that hiding drill sites and other visual pollution behind rows of trees so they can't be seen from trails, rivers, and roads makes the development okay. They are wrong. This area must not be destroyed, and attempts to destroy it will not be hidden.

I strongly urge you to revise the DEIS, drawing the conclusions that your data seems to indicate: that there cannot be exploration and development of mines without substantial destruction and degradation of the environment; therefore, let there be no development.

Respectfully,

S. Dean Wooten
S. Dean Wooten

Mrs. W. Evans Crosby
97 FREDERICK LANE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63122

Dear Mr. Eric Morse,

The protectors of our nation's natural resources and wilderness are about to give away to money-makers — again. This time to mining interests. Right in the middle of our beautiful Ozarks.

Thousands of us — city folk — and local people — are and enjoy this area year after year. Doesn't the Forest Service mean keeping and protecting our finest areas unspoiled for us all? How is it possible to allow it away to business interests when it is for the enjoyment of us all?

I urge you to support Alternative A — which means a no-mining resource protection — because we have to start to make the decisions happen. Many thanks —

Sincerely,

Grace Crosby

January 19th, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing you, in behalf of my family, to urge you to help STOP INCREASED MINING in Missouri's National Forests, by using your power & influence to see that

ALTERNATIVE A (No mining-maximum resource protection)
WILL BE ADOPTED

It would certainly be a betrayal of The public trust to allow mining in The unspoiled natural area under study for This proposal by The U.S. Forest Service & The Bureau of Land Management. This whole area includes & affects, in addition to The Mark Twain National Forest, The Eleven Point National Scenic River — of The National National Wild & Scenic Rivers System, Greer Spring, (Missouri's second largest, & one of The most beautiful springs in The world), & The Ozark National Scenic Riverways, & much more. The threat to groundwater quality ... and the threat of actual groundwater contamination are very high, we know, because of The nature of The land in Missouri, with its many springs, rivers, sinkholes & caves, & The porous nature of The land. We strongly urge you to protect Missouri's natural Treasures, wilderness areas, & wild rivers ... for all The people. Thank you.

Lois Kozman
Myron Kozman

Lois & Myron Kozman
414 N. Bompert Ave.
Webster Groves, MO
63119



January 17, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing out of concern for protecting a valuable wilderness area from the possible damaging effects of mining.

It is my understanding that an environmental impact statement recommends mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. As this area could be significantly damaged and the ground water could well be polluted by lead mining, I must register my objection to allowing mining in this region (Winona District).

Yours truly,

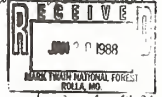
Donall Rust

Box 6B2
Tecumseh, Missouri 65760

To: Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor, Mark Twain National Forest.

From: Guy Moussalli, East Wind Community, Tecumseh, Missouri 65760.

Date: January 14, 1988



Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to express my opposition to increased mineral activity in the National Forest, particularly in regard to lead mining.

Here is a summary of my concerns and considerations, as they relate to the proposed lead mine in Shannon County: The building of roads and the physical presence of the mine will negatively impact the beauty of Mark Twain National Forest. Noise and water pollution from lead mining will result in a loss of tourist dollars from hikers and canoeists who now use the National Forest. The water pollution is a definite cause for alarm due to leaks into the groundwater and tailings dams possible breakages. These problems are compounded by the forest topography and sinkhole phenomena of the regional topography. Water pollution would be a real threat to the health and well being of the people in the area as well as to the fish and wildlife. As you know, there are other streams adversely affected by discharges from lead industries in Missouri.

I come now to the specific health effects resulting from lead: For adults and children, all solid particles of lead that are inhaled are trapped in the lungs and the lead is absorbed in the bones and the bloodstream. Lead damages the kidneys, liver, reproductive system, blood creation, basic cellular function and brain function.

Do we really need lead? Lead is being removed from paint and gasoline and new batteries are being developed that don't require lead. Why don't we look into ways to recycle the present lead we already have, thus making the potential for jobs that are safe on people and the environment.

Finally, there is no guarantee that the jobs the Winona people seek will be theirs. The miners may come from the Viburnum Trend Area, the managers from outside the region and the state altogether. Far from benefitting from an already obsolete industry, local communities may well find themselves with imported workers, exported profits, and a dwindling tourist economy. Indeed jobs generated by hikers, canoeists, and other tourists are safer and take pride in the beauty and the clean environment.

For all the reasons outlined above, I urge you to adopt Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection). I see your role as a steward of the Mark Twain National Forest and I trust you will take the right steps to protect the environment.

Yours in peace

Mr. Eric Morse

1/14/88

Forest Service Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

It has come to my attention that the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within 119,000 acres of the Winona District of Mark Twain National Forest. My opinion is that this mineral leasing will not benefit this area economically - because mining as an industry is extremely transitory and in my opinion not at all responsive to the needs of the communities wherein it takes place. It discourages economic diversity. I'm from New Mexico and I saw first hand the economic devastation wrought upon mining towns after the companies pulled cover.



14 JAN 88

6 out, and the horrible social consequences of community demoralization (drugs and violence, family break-ups etc.) This sort of thing would only profit the mining companies - the managers and executives who don't live here and don't care. It would not benefit the people at all.

Why doesn't the Forest Service recognize the true economic assets of the Ozarks - the beauty - the pristine beauty and recommend development along the lines of tourism? This is probably one of the best hopes for this economically depressed area. Please cease from subjecting this area to environmental degradation because of a get-rich-quick scheme. Please don't subject the people of this wonderful country to the whims of the mining companies who pull out without any accountability to what they do to the earth or the people who live here.

I trust you have heard me, and will act as a responsible public official exercising your obligation to act in the public interest - Sincerely, *Harold Smith*

East Wind Community
Tumseeh, Missouri 65760

Mr. Mess:

The purpose of this letter is to express my deep concern over the proposed lead mining activity in the Mark Twain National Forest, and to request a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I further request that my comments become a part of the DSI record.

6 Long experience has shown that hardrock lead mining has far too many deleterious effects on the environment. The impact on the groundwater quality alone is a sufficiently serious & potentially disastrous risk to preclude any such activity, not to mention the loss of yet another Ozark wilderness area, with its resulting noise pollution, over-development (fading impoundments, drill sites, roads, power lines, etc.), and loss of recreational area & recreation-generated income.

8 I strongly support Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection).

Sincerely,
Daniel Oppenheimer
EAST WIND COMMUNITY
TUMSEEH, MISSOURI 65760



Mr. Mess:

8 I am writing to express my support for an application made by the New River Company to explore and mine for lead in a section of the Mark Twain National Forest.

I am presently employed by the New River Company at Mercersburg and see the effects of the company concerning the health of its employees and of the community.

Because of my job responsibilities I am aware of the funds spent to ensure safety and healthy working conditions. The State and Federal regulations governing our mines and smelters are followed by the company.

Our Nation is the only Nation in the world that can be self-sufficient and we should strive to keep imports down to a minimum for the reason of remaining the strongest country in the world.

The employment and tax benefits for Carter, Shannon and Angus Counties should most certainly be considered as unemployment is high and those who are employed are on the average, making well below the national income average.

I feel that the New River Company can provide excellent opportunities for residents

for an application made by the New River Company to explore and mine for lead in a section of the Mark Twain National Forest.

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Because of my job responsibilities I am aware of the funds spent to ensure safety and healthy working conditions. The State and Federal regulations governing our mines and smelters are followed by the company.

Our Nation is the only Nation in the world that can be self-sufficient and we should strive to keep imports down to a minimum for the reason of remaining the strongest country in the world.

The employment and tax benefits for Carter, Shannon and Angus Counties should most certainly be considered as unemployment is high and those who are employed are on the average, making well below the national income average.

I feel that the New River Company can provide excellent opportunities for residents

Walter L. Shuman
102 Holden Avenue
Crystal City, MO
63019



HOLLY G. ROBERSON
PO BOX 1934
COLUMBIA, MO. 65205
13 JANUARY 1988

MR. ERIC MORSE, FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
ROLLA, MO. 65401

MR. MORSE:

I AM WRITING THIS LETTER IN RESPONSE TO THE PROPOSED
LEAD MINING IN THE WINONA DISTRICT OF THE MARK TWAIN
NATIONAL FOREST. I AM APPALLED THAT THE PROSPECT
IS EVEN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

I AM A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI IN
COLUMBIA, AND I CONSIDER MYSELF A RESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.
I ENJOY BACKPACKING IN THE WINONA, SALEM-POTOSI,
WILLOW SPRINGS, AND ROLLA-HOUSTON DISTRICTS, PRIMARILY. I
AM ANGERED AND CONCERNED AT THE IMPACT A LEAD MINE
WILL HAVE ON THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST. I BELIEVE
IT SHOULD BE PRESERVED FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

MY PARENTS LIVE IN CABOOL. I AM WELL AWARE OF THE ECONOMIC
TROUBLES SOUTHERN MISSOURI HAS. BUT I DON'T BELIEVE A
LEAD MINE IS THE ANSWER. RECYCLING THE TOXIC LEAD ALREADY
PRESENT IS A MORE VIABLE ALTERNATIVE. I URGE YOU TO ADOPT
ALTERNATIVE A (NO MINING) AND PROTECT OUR RESOURCES.

Holly G. Roberson

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing in regards to the proposed lead mining operations in the
Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri.

I would like to go on record as being STRONGLY OPPOSED to any type of
activity that would degrade the unique and fragile environment of our
PUBLIC LANDS. The short term gains for the local economy are far
outweighed by the permanent destruction of this last vestige of our wild
and scenic heritage. My Grandfather, Dr. Z. Lee Stokely, was among
those that were instrumental in getting the national forests established
in Missouri for the benefit of future generations to use and enjoy. The
multi-purpose usage built into the original philosophy of these public
lands was not intended to include usage that would destroy the forest
lands and preclude or destroy such basic uses such as providing food,
water, wood products and recreation. The close proximity of the
proposed lead mines to the heart of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways
in surface miles but also in the connection to underground waterways
that we cannot see much less control makes this much more than just a
local problem.

It is our responsibility to insure that the work and foresight of our
forefathers is not sold out for the sake of short-term, short-sighted
goals. The present generation will be cursed forever by those that
follow if we let this prostitution of our legacy proceed.

The bottom line is that the newly and conveniently renamed Doe Run
Corporation (formerly the St. Joseph Lead Mining Co.) cannot guarantee
that it can absolutely, positively protect our natural resources from
the type of poisonous water and moonscape that now cover many, many
acres from Bonne Terre to Joplin in Missouri. It's time to stop trading
the legacy to future generations for our own short term questionable
gains.

Sincerely,

David N. Stokely

David N. Stokely
Rt. 1, Box 307A
Billings, Missouri 65610



Jonathan S. Beard
923 E. Guinevere
Springfield, Mo. 65807
1-417-887-7231

January 18, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have read in the local and national media with deep concern about
the proposed mining in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National
Forest. As I have done much research in the Tri-State District for an
upcoming book on caves that includes a chapter on the area, I can say
without reservation with clear conscience that lead mining in the karst
topography of the Ozark Region will result in long-term deterioration of
above-ground and subterranean water quality. Tar Creek of northeast Ok-
lahoma has been so badly polluted with sulfuric acid and other heavy-met-
al contaminants that aquatic life has been non-existent in some areas.
This area has been designated one of the worst environmental problems
in the midwest by the E.P.A. and will take several decades to decontam-
inate to the point where it will once again support the healthy wildlife
that once flourished before the mining began. Meanwhile, the visual eye-
sore is permanent--what once was pristine Ozark topography is now ugly
"moonscape". No amount of subsequent "reclaiming" will return this area
to its former pristine landscape (not to mention the tremendous tax bur-
den to attempt it).

The Winona District is even more ecologically sensitive than the
Tri-State Mining District. The Tri-State District is located on the very
edge of the Ozark Region, and the hideous environmental disaster the min-
ing caused is relatively localized. The Winona District is the recharge
area for the three largest springs in the Ozarks--Big Spring, Mammoth
Spring and Greer Spring--as well as several other lesser-known area
springs with smaller discharges. There is simply no way the area can
be mined without polluting these springs with deadly toxic mine wastes--
the rock strata in the area are extensively faulted and jointed with
countless cracks, partings and caves which are means of fast unfiltered
travel of large quantities of groundwater (not to mention what surface
run-off can do with water containing mine leachate). Big Spring, gener-
ally regarded by geologists as the largest single-outlet spring in the
United States, could easily and quickly be polluted for many decades by
the proposed mining operations being considered. There is also the per-
manent destruction of one of Missouri's most rugged unspoiled regions.
This is not a small region, but a region that affects about 1000 square

miles of some of the most beautiful scenic land in America. Much of the
area has been proposed for wilderness designation because many believe
it should remain unspoiled. Why can't this area be left alone so that
future generations may enjoy it and the many species of wildlife (some
on the federally protected endangered species list) may be allowed to
survive?

The relatively few job opportunities and cash flow that the proposed
mining operations would give to the local inhabitants is short-lived.
In a matter of a few years, the mining operations would cease, and the
jobs and cash flow would cease as well. So, for just a temporary pause
in the local economic woes of only a percentage of the local economy, a
long-term if not permanent environmental catastrophe would be created.
No amount of jobs or cash flow for the local economy is worth this ter-
rible ecological impact! Let us not allow a great part of Missouri to
become a poisoned moonscape.

Please also consider that the economy of this area is very local--
the benefits of the added cash flow from mining operations would only
affect a relative few people. However, the beauty of this unspoiled
area affects not only the local inhabitants but also the many thousands
of people who visit the area each year to hike its wooded hills and float
its clear streams. The damage caused by mining could affect tourism in
the area dramatically, perhaps cancelling any net economic gain from
mining.

I urge you and all others considering the proposed mining of the
Winona District to support "Alternative A" (no mining--maximum resource
protection) and help defeat the proposal that will surely severely dam-
age the environment and beauty of this delicate area.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Jonathan S. Beard

Jonathan S. Beard,
National Speleological Society
Missouri Speleological Survey
American Cave Conservation Association

Mrs. Vanessa Elliott
Rt 1 Box 117
Cabool, MO 65689

January 17, 1987

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I don't usually take the time to write letters of this nature, but it has come to my attention that there is a Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending hardrock mineral leasing be allowed in the Mark Twain National Forest Winona District. I feel that this is very important and that the citizens in the area should let their thoughts on the matter be known.

My husband and I purchased property in the area between Willow Springs and Cabool in 1983. We have come to realize and appreciate the magnificent beauty of this area. I feel that there is always a price to pay for things you like, and it seems to be very hard to find a good-paying job in the Ozarks. I feel that this job situation is also a consideration in the lead mining project. It seems that the loss of heavy pollution causing industry, and thus the opportunity for a large number of well-paying jobs, is the price to be paid for living here. I can relate our own personal experiences along this line.

My husband and I, after moving here in May 1984, realized we were not going to survive financially, so we both moved temporarily to St. Louis for jobs, keeping our property here. We committed to our home on weekends for the past two years. About 6 weeks ago I got a job in Springfield, MO, and I am now travelling back and forth every day to Springfield, about 4 hrs per day. This has not been easy for my family, but we have been through a lot just with the hope of settling here permanently as soon as we could, and we feel it has all been worth it.

I am not suggesting that anyone could or should do what we have done, but I guess I am just trying to say that this is a beautiful, unspoiled area that is definitely worth the price you have to pay to live here. I don't think it is worthwhile to create a few jobs for a while but risk damaging the water, atmosphere or landscape in order to accomplish that. There must be a better way.

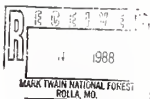
I would like to close by asking you to adopt Alternative A.

Sincerely,

Vanessa Elliott

Mrs. Vanessa Elliott

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Representative William Thompson
House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Senator Christopher Bond
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510



517 E. Capitol #2
Jefferson City MO 65101
Jan. 20, 1988

Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain NF
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I write in opposition to lead mining in the Winona District of the Forest.

I can appreciate the residents' distaste for tourists and desire for the more prestigious, dignified, and higher paying work associated with mining.

However, the geology of the area, and its proximity to the New Madrid fault, make it high likely that lead tailings will sooner or later poison the National Scenic Rivers.

There is no shortage of lead in the world. Its price has not significantly increased in the last few years. If the price of lead did go up, it might be profitable for mining companies to use lower grade ore from their current Missouri mines.

Over the long run, the area is of national tourist value and it is quite possible that more money will come in from tourism than from mining. Tourism is permanent, as long as the rivers are clean. Mining is always temporary. I urge that you adopt "Alternative A."

Sincerely,

Philip D. Roos

Philip D. Roos

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Kit Bond
Congressman Ike Skelton

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to you concerning the Doe-Run Company, wanting to mine in Shannon and Oregon Counties.

Yes I believe in protecting the environment. And the St. Joe Park in Elvins is proof that the land is given back to nature and the people to enjoy. And with enforced rules and regulations that the company has to comply with and does. Lets not depend on foreign concentrate and lose more jobs. Lets keep the jobs home.

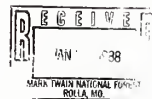
I think the Doe-Run Company records has proven itself and will continue to prove itself.

I now I have worked there for 20 years.

Thank You

Robert Spruell

Rt 3 Box 399
DeSoto, Missouri 63020



Dear Mr. Morse,

As a current employee of the Doe Run Company, I am writing to state facts in concern of the Environment Impact Statement.

There are many State and Federal regulations governing lead mining and processing. For example: No less than 14 major federal acts now regulate hardrock mining as well as 12 state laws. Administration and enforcement involves eight federal agencies and Bureau plus four state agencies.

Among these proud legislative landmarks that safeguard our nation's natural legacy are: The Clean Water Act; the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; the National Historic Preservation Act; the Protection of Wetlands Executive Order; the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and more.

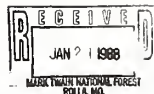
As a result, construction and operation of a mine/mill complex will have to meet the most stringent environmental and safety standards ever enacted and enforced during the 5,000-year history of lead mining.

The Doe Run Company has consistently demonstrated a desire to achieve prompt compliance with these laws in all operations.

8 I urge you to stick to the Environmental Impact Statement recommendation which was backed by two years of research and the evaluations of many people who are experts in the field.

9 Our nation can have the lead it needs in the next century, and we can pass our wilderness on to future generations undamaged.

Sincerely,
Steve Warren
Flat River, Missouri



Jan 17, 88

Dear Sir: -

I'm writing on behalf of the Mark Twain Forest & the mining that wants to be done there.

My husband works at Doe Run in Potosi, Mo. They do a real good job of keeping with their responsibility of governing the process of lead. I know they will keep up with their responsibility. The country needs the mine for working people. With more modern technology everyday there is more & new ways for sort of the regulations in keeping the environment safe for everyone.

My husband has told me of the many things the Doe Run does all the time to keep things safe for everyone. He has been there 25 yrs & he knows how much improved they have done over the years.

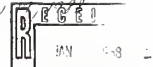
I hope this is looked into

very hard for the people & also to preserve the Forest also.

Sincerely

Mr & Mrs Luther Davis
R. 4 Box 44
Farmington, Mo. 63640

835 Amber Lane,
Manchester, Mo. 65011
Jan 17, 1988



Dear Mr. Moses:

6 I wish to add my ~~strong~~ objection to those who are speaking out against the granting of a mining license to the Doe Run Company, authorizing mining in part of the watershed for the Eleven Point and Current rivers. Surely the protection and preservation of public land is of paramount importance. According to a letter written to the editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the government's environmental impact statement warned that lead mining in this area could result in unavoidable adverse effects to water resources... to biological resources... and to visual quality and land character. "This reinforces my conviction that granting this license would be unwise and regrettable in the extreme."

7 While I am not familiar with all the economic ramifications of this issue, I note the environmental report states that prohibiting mining "could not result

7 in a significant threat to the security of
lead supplies to the U.S. Certainly the sup-
ply of lead in this area is not inexhaustible
and I do not think the need to temporarily
6 preserve jobs outweighs the need to preserve
what can never be replaced. (Extending
mining operations does indeed mean the preser-
vation of jobs) Should it not be more cost-
efficient to re-educate or re-train persons
6 whose livelihoods are threatened rather than
providing employment at the expense of ruin-
ing our precious natural resources? Surely our
efforts can be better directed - perhaps to
reforestation or pollution-control efforts.
8 In the light of these considerations I
think permitting the ravages of mining in
this area is unconscionable.

Sincerely yours,
Donna Stevens

Ann T. Eggebrecht
923 South Hanley Apt. C
Clayton, Missouri 63105
(314) 725-1560

January 18, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement - Public Comment
Mining in Mark Twain National Forest

It is imperative that we preserve our land and water,
or it will no longer be there for us.

6 Any mining in the Mark Twain National Forest will cause
6 irreversible damage and pollution. Most obviously, there
will be visual damage and noise. More insidious will be
an increase in toxic chemicals and contamination of
ground water.

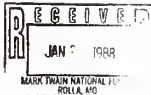
6 The primary purposes for which the National Forest land
was acquired include: soil conservation, watershed
protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation
and timber production. These management objectives have
been set forth in the USFS recently adopted Forest
Management Plan.

6 It is the duty of the USFS to preserve the forest lands
and wilderness values in perpetuity. Mining would destroy
the lands.

8 Please adopt Alternative A: no mining; maximum resource
protection.

Sincerely,

Ann T. Eggebrecht
Ann T. Eggebrecht



19 January 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Forest Supervisor:

Enclosed is a letter we submitted to you in June, 1986
concerning lead mining in the Winona District of the Mark
Twain National Forest. Since then our feelings on this issue
have only strengthened in opposition to the hardrock mineral
leases; our reasons remain the same.

8 We urge the United States Forest Service to adopt
Alternative A (no mining--maximum resource protection).
Please protect our national forests--not destroy them!

Sincerely,
Steve Markley
Steve and Jane Markley
Route 1, Box 187
Willow Springs, Missouri 65793

cc: Representative William Emerson
Senator Christopher Bond
Senator John Danforth

23 June 1986

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Forest Supervisor:

27 We have several comments we would like to make concerning
the U.S. Steel Preference Right Lease Application. First, we
were very sorry to hear that you are considering lead mining
in the Frisco Unit Winona Ranger District. You, better than
anyone else, should know that this would result in the pollu-
tion of the ground water in this area, not to mention the
disruption and destruction of the very important eco-system.
Your 60-page "Environmental Analysis" has already told you so,
and, we might add, was far too sketchy for what you are proposing
to undertake.

6 We realize these are times of hard fiscal realities, but
we feel that the wise use of our resources should still be the
rule. Something that would pollute the ground water and rivers
is not worth it. It seems that it is time to acknowledge the
damage we do to our environment when we do large scale
tampering with the earth's surface for immediate profit with
little regard for what is really valuable: the soil, the water,
the air, the vegetation, and the animals. The Ozarks is a
beautiful place that does bring in revenue through tourism,
for example, if you are so concerned about money. But its
topography is fragile and cannot take much abuse. There is
5 little topsoil. Erosion occurs easily on these rocky slopes.
And there is little below ground to filter effluent--i.e., heavy
metal. Therefore, prudent land management is necessary,
especially by the largest land manager in this area, the U.S.
Forest Service. Even as small hog farmers (and ex-teachers)
we try to practice this principal of prudence.

6 The gains made from mining operations might mean a short-
term profit for some company; but we who live in this region
would lose much in the long run: specifically the clean water
that comes from the karst below us. The gains made by the
mining business could not be so great as to cover the long
range costs of cleaning up polluted ground and streams (and
beautiful ones, too!). Springfield is currently having to
reckon with two landfills which are contaminating surrounding
land; West Plains had to deal with their sewage lagoon system

2

that sank into underground streams (surfacing in Mammoth Springs, Arkansas. . .). Any mining operation in this area would surely do a lot more damage to the environment. Who would be responsible for the resulting pollution? We feel that whoever decides to allow such activities is in part responsible--and that means the U.S. Government (U.S. Forest Service), who is supposed to represent us.

We strongly encourage further study and analysis on this issue, and would like our opinions stated here to be included on the official record.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,
Steve Maraley
Steve and Jane Maraley
Route 1, Box 187
Willow Springs, Missouri 65793

cc

Mark Knewton
Rt. 12, Box 343
Springfield, MO 65807
January 20, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Molla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to protest the proposed hardrock mineral leasing (lead mining) of the Winona District of The Mark Twain National Forest. Mining could have a negative effect on both the Eleven Point and Current rivers, as major springs which feed these rivers are recharged from this area. The karst topography of this area is highly unsuitable for the construction of tailings ponds which would contain toxic lead and other heavy metals. Any leakage or failure of these ponds could directly pollute our rivers causing irreversible damage.

Allowing mining here would greatly endanger this wild and scenic area which many people have worked long and hard to preserve.

Pollution of ground water is not the only bad result of mining. Heavy industry in this area would also result in noise pollution and numerous scars upon the land, among other things.

It is my feeling that the U.S.F.S. should not ignore watershed protection, wilderness protection, and outdoor recreation value in favor of mining interests and local jobs. Tourism is already an established local industry. Why endanger tourism with something as risky as lead mining? This area's own natural value and beauty could very well be lost forever.

2

I urge you to adopt alternative A, no mining-maximum resource protection.

Sincerely,
Mark Knewton
Mark Knewton

(I am also sending copies of this letter to our Missouri Senators and Congressman Wene Taylor.)

Ms. Sue Morse
Mark Twain Natl Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla Mo
Dear Mr. Morse
Regarding mining on Natl Forest land
First, is it fair to take land which
belongs to the citizens of America & let
it out to private interest groups
for probably personal profit.
I have been to these springs 3 different
times in the last 32 years. Last Big Spring
Cedar Spring, Round Spring, plus the
outflows on forks of Osage. Our Osage
streams have been commented on
many times by visitors from other
states on the Missouri
Lack of clearance of the
water in our Osage
streams. Last we lose
any part of our land
clear & unpolluted from
man's so called progress.
If progress is allowed
to progress in the Osage
district the effects



of the mining will be much more than
proposed than it was before.

What would it be like to see these springs
these brown, or blue springs or yellow
springs or Round Springs already on some
of our hills, have at home where character
is taking place, gravel & debris, or coming
down the hill sides, filling the hole, what
before the water the hill spring fed creek
has on the west side of the divide.

Mr. Morse, it's mostly just greed that
makes these things take form. And mostly
the profit is already some million & just
want a lot more to go. When it becomes
unprofitable, it's gone. Don't ask me.

6

It's not a mile
the land is mostly too
fragile for mining.

They say the pioneers cleared
the land, but the lines, cleared
all kinds of erosion problems
will go with stream, such debris.

27

4 miles, finally the land should
be profitable. But help from
conservationists, now it
seems to me it will



27

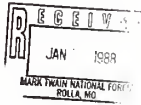
has been around again only this
time it is the government's great
interest groups being the polluting stream
wasteway.

There are very thoughtful on the subject of
mining, in the small town of Rolla
the solution these springs & Big Springs blue spring
Round Spring, rolling Spring area.

Yours Truly
Ada K. Miller
Rt 2 Box 536B
Willard Springs, Mo
65773



Lorraine P. Brany
Route 2 Box 1668 492
Newbold, Missouri 65717



Jan. 20, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fair grounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

6

"Think not of yourselves, O Chiefs, nor of your
own generation. Think of continuing generations
of our families, think of our grandchildren and
of those yet unborn, whose faces are coming from
beneath the ground."

Dear Mr. Morse,

My husband and I agree that the above quotation
credited to Peace maker, founder of Six Nations Iroquois
Confederacy and quoted in the National Geographic, Sept.
1987, should be a charge to all in positions of power.

6

Keeping this in mind, we urge you to use your in-
fluence to prevent mining in the Mark Twain National
Forest. The National Forests were created for a greater
purpose than to benefit an individual industry or to
provide a few employment opportunities to the local
community. This is an extremely fragile area. Any
mining at all, with its attendant side effects: roads,
noise, exposure of poisonous lead, disposition of tail-
ings, highly possible water pollution, etc., would be
incompatible with the purpose of the National Forest.
Some of these effects would be impossible to ever reverse.

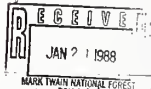
8

Again, we urge you to say "no" to mining in Mark
Twain and to convince your colleagues to do the same.

Yours,

Lorraine P. Brany

Jan. 18, 1988



8

Mr. Eric Morse,

This letter is to urge the
adoption of Alternative A (No Mining -
MAXIMUM RESOURCE PROTECTION) in reference
to the possible mineral leasing in
Mark Twain National Forest.

As a registered voter of Columbia,
Missouri, I whole heartedly oppose
any more mining that can possibly
lead to environmental contamination.

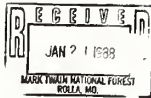
So that they will respect the
land, tell your children what we have
taught our children; that the Earth is
our mother. Whatever happens the Earth
is the son of the Earth. What
ever man does to the web (of life),
he does to himself.

Chief Seattle, 1854

Thank you for your time.

Theresa Marie Busselman
207 Redwood Rd.
Columbia, Mo. 65303

LAW OFFICES OF
ROBERT M. LANDMAN, P.C.
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
2418 COMMERCE TOWER
511 MAIN STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64108-2009
(816) 848-2400
January 19, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Raleigh, Missouri 65401

Re: DEIS recommending that Hardrock Mineral Leasing be allowed within the Mark Twain National Forest

Dear Mr. Morse:

I want to add my objection to the above-referenced recommendation. If the USFS plan is not stopped, it will physically alter the Mark Twain National Forest area forever and will cause other degradations to water quality which could carry ramifications far beyond the issue of mining. Instead, I urge that Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) be adopted. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Robert M. Landman
ROBERT M. LANDMAN

RML/bg

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Allan Wheat

In the interest of conservation

01/17/88

I am a resident of the beautiful state of Missouri and, on writing in behalf of the interested citizens for preservation of our wilderness I urge Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) be adopted by those parties who in vote to represent our state. After reviewing the proposed mining plan & economic benefits I do not recognize this as a viable, regional benefit to our natural resources which is already being diminished without replacement or adequate concern.



Thank you

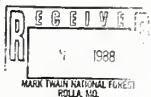
Concurrence resident of
Missouri

R.S. Hunt

607 NE 115th Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri
64155

Jan 16, 1988

Steve Scherrer
4985 Parker Ave.
St. Louis MO 63139



Dear Mr. Eric Morse,

I just finished reading about the USFS and BLM plan to allow lead mining in the Uniona District of the Mark Twain Forest.

I am writing immediately to express my stalwart opposition to such a plan. The environmental consequences would be devastating, just for a few more years worth of lead mining. Common sense also dictates that the threat to groundwater resources outweighs any benefits, economic or otherwise.

Sincerely, a concerned citizen
Steve Scherrer



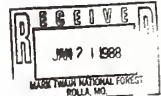
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0180

STREET LOCATION:
2801 West Truman Boulevard
Jefferson City, Missouri

Telephone: 314/751-4115
JERRY J. PRESLEY, Director

January 19, 1988



Mr. B. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Re: 2820

Dear Mr. Morse:

Department of Conservation review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Hardrock Mineral Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest is complete. The following comments are offered.

The DEIS states, "Because a lease conveys the right to develop and produce Federal minerals, this analysis considers all possible environmental effects." The DEIS adequately reviews the issues and impacts of mining activities on the various natural resources. However, analysis of site specific mining impacts, and a determination of additional necessary studies and information were not possible at this stage of study. Conveyance of mining rights is of concern unless each mining plan would be independently subjected to full scale public review.

The report alludes to the need for mining proposals to meet all regulatory requirements associated with clean air, water, transportation, etc., perhaps suggesting that if met permission to mine will be granted. In the event the decision is to grant leases, the Forest Service should absolutely not abdicate such responsibilities to other regulatory agencies, but rather ensure compliance to those regulations and to its own management policies.

The Mark Twain staff recently completed its "Land and Resource Management Plan" (Plan) with involvement of other agencies, including the Department of Conservation. We have joined in support for implementation of the Plan, and intend to maintain that position. The Department recommends that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be prepared for each proposed mine site, or other associated mining activity that could have a serious impact on the environment, regardless of the mining alternative chosen through the EIS process. We believe this to be a tenable position protective of the forest and wildlife resource of the Mark Twain National Forest, as set out in the recently published Plan.

COMMISSION

JEFF CHURAN
Chillicothe

JAY HENGES
Earth City

JOHN POWELL
Rolla

RICHARD REED
Lao Prairie

Mr. B. Eric Morse
January 19, 1988
Page Two

Attached are summarized specific comments by Department reviewers of the DEIS to assist in preparation of the final Statement. Questions regarding these comments may be directed to Gary Christoff of the Department staff.

Sincerely,

Jerry J. Presley
JERRY J. PRESLEY
DIRECTOR

Enclosure

cc: Commissioner Churan
Commissioner Powell
Commissioner Reed
Commissioner Henges

MDC Staff Comments on the Hardrock Mineral Lease
Mark Twain National Forest
(paraphrased)

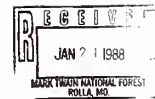
- 6 "Significant impacts to wildlife will occur on the occupied surface site."
- 6 "A concern not found addressed: Lead dust contamination along haul roads."
- 6 "The Department of Conservation is conducting an inventory of natural features funded in part by the U. S. Forest Service. All of these areas should be protected."
- 6 "Sulphur can be a substantial problem."
- 6 "Mitigation measures should include only the use of chemicals (used to separate the mineral from the rock) which are not harmful to all forms of life."
- 6 "Tailings pond dams are described as 'finely-ground limestone with some heavy metals.' This will result in addition of heavy metals and silt to streams or groundwater during rains."
- 6 "One catastrophic failure of the containment structure around a tailings pond could have irreversible and long-term effects on surface and subterranean waters, and associated life forms."
- 6 "They did little to lessen my fears that mining will result in fish with high levels of lead."
- 6 "There are multiple paths for heavy metals to enter groundwater. While each component may not be a problem individually, their cumulative impact may be great."
- 6 "Further efforts to guard against these catastrophic events (tailings dam collapse) will be needed. A backup system that collects all accidentally discharged tailings is a necessity."
- 1 "Good quantification of habitat values and biotic communities and some specific practices designed to return equivalent environmental values for losses are desperately needed."

Hazelwood Mo. 305
Jan 22-88

Dear Mr. Morse Please stop
increased mining on the National
Forest in Missouri



Gilbert F. Hordston



1-16-88 -1

Dear Mr. Forest Supervisor,
B. Eric Morse.

Sir, You will be receiving many letters about the Doe Run movement to excavate & mine a section of Mark Twain National Forest. An issue I'm sure you are well aware of.

The letter they have sent to me, to try and convince you, why they should be allowed to do this, about their sound safety records, their environmental concerns for the Show-me-States, our Missouri. About their concerns for their employees. And their practices for clean air, clean water, clean blood leads, etc..

But, this letter is quite the contrary, I work for Doe Run - St. Joe lead Co. at the Smelter in Hazelwood, MO.

And let me tell you Sir, they say they're doing clean, but all their after is lead, lead, lead. They don't care about us. Money of us out sick with lead poisoning, all the while they are sending out blood lead reports as O.K. Blood averaging, every 3 months, so the can write it down, we're doing fine, this is really not the case. They make us go from Midnight Shift on Sunday morning, & come back on Evening Shift the same day, go home on Evening Shift Saturday night & be back on Sunday morning Day Shift, poisoning us of our natural defense against illness. Since we get four (4) Day weekends off. But

we work 7-8-9 & sometimes, 10 shifts in between these days off. with the Start-Changes in between. When they dump a hot - Pot of lead into the kettles in the floor for de-copperizing the lead, the raw smoke or lead I should say goes right out into the Jefferson County atmosphere, Right thru the roof, that's to mention the people in & around Hanky. Just Survey these people & ask them how many times they half smelled Sulphur, how many times they have seen, white, grey smoke billowing from plants. Ask the OSHA people about how they hide lost - Time - Injuries. So I can swallow how they care about us, our me. An Employee of their own. I know this could very well mean my own job. But Quite Frankly Sir, they do not deserve to go on. For my Sake, for Herculanum's people's Sake, for our National Forest's Sake. Let them Fall, they should have cared for us, in Vibernom during the Union Bust of 84-85, & you watch, they'd do to us, as soon as they can. They cut our wages by 7000.00 to 40.000 a year. For what we work them, they we deserve one - Hell. - at least more than we earn now, just because of the lead factor. But, that's not what this letter concerns, it concerns their ability to bribe & manipulate - & turn things these ways. I say NO to a new lead - Mining here at Mark Twain National Forest. But, I don't think get what they want. They are so politically powerful

8] it is just Unbelievable, Because of my position in the Smelter Work that you'd excuse my note revealing my name. It would surely be last opinion Expressed as an Employee.

Thanky all for time and good luck with this issue,

Unsigned

St. Louis, Missouri

1-18-88

Mr. B Eric Morse,

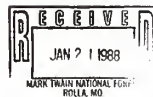
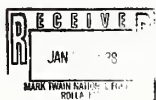
8] This is just a short note in support of Doe Run's application to explore and mine for lead in a section of Mark Twain National Forest. As an outdoorsman and a smelter worker. I believe mining and wilderness can co-exist. I believe good strong government regulations are also necessary. I also believe this section of the state unemployed will surely benefit as will the nation be more safe from imports.

Thanks for your time.

Sincerely,

Tom Wilson
510 Hill St

Herculanum, Mo. 63048



3923 Chippewa
St. Louis, Mo. 63116
January 16, 1988

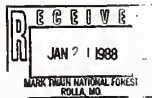
Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8] I, as a concerned citizen, urge you to adopt Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) for the Wigons District of the Mark Twain National Forest. We need to protect this natural wilderness area for the enjoyment and relaxation of Missouri and other residents for our psychological benefit. Of no less importance, we need to protect the area from the environmental impact, which the mining industry would have on the hydrogeological system. I urge you to reconsidering the plans for this region.

Sincerely,
Mertha Schlepsoch
3923 Chippewa
St. Louis, Mo. 63116
Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Richard Elphinstone

January 20, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

- 6 I am very concerned about the proposal to mine lead in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. This seems like a contradiction in terms. On the one hand we set aside primitive and natural areas for our children and their children to enjoy, and on the other we propose to strip and probably permanently alter it by mining.
- 8 I urge you to adopt Alternative A of the impact statement that would provide maximum resource protection.

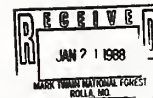
Sincerely,

Karl Kruse
Karl Kruse

cc Senator Bond
Senator Danforth
Representative Volkmer

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

4008 Lyntoo Drive
St. Louis, MO 63129
January 18, 1988



Dear Mr. Morse,

I have read that the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Mark Twain National Forest, Winona District.

I am very fond of the Missouri Ozarks, have floated the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers many times, and do volunteer trailbuilding on the Ozark Trail. Great Spring is my favorite place in Missouri and I am planning a backpack trip to Irish Wilderneas this spring. It is distressing to think of the degradation that mining activities would cause in an area highly valued for its wilderneas qualities.

- 8 I request that Alternative A be adopted and the Mark Twain National Forest continue to be managed in accordance with the objectives set forth in the recently adopted Forest Management Plan.

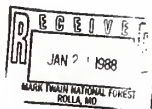
Sincerely,

Pauline Holtzmann
Pauline E. Holtzmann

copy: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Richard Gephardt

01/18/88

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

- 8 I am writing to express my objection to the proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. I strongly suggest that Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted.
- 6 While I recognize the short term economic benefit to the local area, I also recognize the Winona District of the forest to be a totally unsuitable location for mining.
- 6 Environmentally, my concerns lean toward both surface and ground-water contamination. The Karst topography of the area is particularly porous and groundwater from the area has been traced to its outlet at the Current River (Ozark National Scenic Riverway).
- 6 Aesthetically, I choose the natural beauty of the Ozarks, the rolling hills and clear streams, over the exposed tailings, dead trees, and polluted flatwater areas that will accompany the mining.
- 6 In summary, the temporary benefits of the proposed mining will come only at the permanent and unacceptable expense of the primary forest values.

Sincerely,

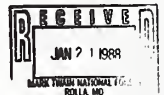
Terry L. Sandquist
Terry L. Sandquist
Route 1, Box 640
Camdenton, Missouri 65020

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Ike Skelton

cc Sen. John Danforth
cc Sen. Christopher Bond.

1/19/88

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Supervisor Morse:

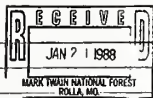
- 8 Again our wilderness areas are threatened. I refer to the USFS and the Bureau of Land Management issue of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within 119,000 acres (Winona District) of the Mark Twain Nat. Forest. The purpose of this letter is to urge you to adopt Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) be adopted.

We cannot allow our remaining wilderness areas to go down the tube!
Thank you.

2017 Rayner Rd
Kirkwood, Mo.
63122

Very truly yours

Herbert J. Day
Herbert J. Day



Betty Peters

508 W. Main Ave.

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan 15, 1988

Forest Supervisor, Eric B. Morse

Dear Mr. Morse,

8 This letter is to protest, in the strongest possible terms, the mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

I am writing in behalf of at least sixty of my friends and family, from Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Texas, California, and of course those of us fortunate enough to live in this beautiful state.

We all get together at least once a year at the Circle B Campground in Eminence.

But those of us from Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri are very frequent visitors.

I personally spend almost every weekend, as soon as the weather is nice, taking someone to some place in the Ozarks.

I love to take people who have never seen the gorgeous blue springs and rivers.

I see the look of absolute awe on their faces when they first see Blue Springs at Van Buren or River Springs at Eminence, or when they stand on a bridge and see every pebble at the bottom of the stream.

Sometimes I just take my camera and go. I feel a certain urgency to preserve this area in slides and photographs for my grandchildren.

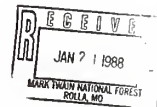
6 Mining does, and has done irreparable damage to the groundwater. As to the Pettifamily at Boss, Mo, who lost a fish hatchery because of polluted water in their spring-fed ponds.

Not to mention the fact that an awful lot of people in this area drink this water, just as it comes from the ground.

The "50 to 100 jobs" that mining will create(?) will not make up for the money that will be lost to this area from tourism.

I know this is a long letter, and I hope that someone has taken the

January 17, 1988
8708 Margo Ann Lane
St. Louis, MO 63134



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I have been informed that the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending mineral leasing in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

6 I do not agree with this recommendation. Drill sites, tailing impoundments, pipelines and roads would definitely spoil the visual quality of this beautiful area. More importantly, the chance of groundwater contamination is quite probable. Lead is poisonous to living things, and some organisms will suffer needlessly if there is a pollution accident.

8 Please reconsider mining here. We do not need the lead at this time. Please adopt Alternative "A" instead.

Sincerely,
Emily F. Christensen
Emily F. Christensen

Copies to: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Jack Suechner

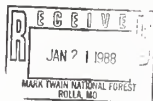
time to read it. I am proud to live in such a beautiful state, and I hope the "powers that be" feel the same way. I thank you for your time.

Very, very sincerely,
Betty Peters



HAZELWOOD WEST JUNIOR HIGH-HIGH SCHOOL, George J. Gerdeman, Principal
#1 Wildcat Lane, Hazelwood, Missouri 63042 - (314) 731-3333

Hazelwood Schools



1-19-88

Mr. Morse,

8 The Forest Service endorsement of mining in an
8 unspoiled area, such as the 11 Point River, is a
betrayal of the public trust. I urge to its support
Alternative A instead.

Thank you for your consideration,

Mary M. Estes-Gresham

Mary M. Estes-Gresham
1504 Hudson
St. Louis, MO 63116

ORIGINAL LOST AND DUPLICATE IS ON FILE

20 January 1988

Route 1, Box 39
Brookline, Missouri 65619

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Mr. Morse:

- 8 It has come to my attention that the Forest Service is giving
8 serious consideration to additional lead mining in Mark Twain
National Forest. In view of the serious impact that will likely
occur to the Irish Wilderness, Greer Spring, and the Eleven Point
River, I think this consideration is most appalling!
- 6 I have walked in the Irish Wilderness, enjoyed the pristine beauty
of Greer Spring, and floated and trout fished in the upper section
of the Eleven Point River. Because of their fragile nature, I
believe that lead mining would adversely affect all these areas
for many years to come.
- 6 Lead mining generates a considerable quantity of tailings. These
tailings will include some levels of lead, copper, zinc, and
nickel. At the very least, some underground water contamination
will occur thus impacting all of the above referenced areas. This
contamination could result in flora destruction and fish kills.
- 17 In closing, I would like to remind you that it is not the duty of
the Forest Service to sacrifice wilderness areas for the
sustenance of a small but poorly planned mining industry venture.

Thank you,

s/R. Steven Krogh
R. STEVEN KROGH

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Gene Taylor

BOARD OF EDUCATION: Gwen Gerhardt, President Joseph E. Donahue, Vice President Charles E. Sweeney, Secretary
August A. Busch Jr., Treasurer Ann Gibbons, Director Pat McEvoy, Director SUPERINTENDENT, Francis C. Huss

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI GROTTO

Rte. 1, Box 110A
Annapolis, MD 20620

(314) 546-2864

January 16, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse

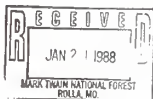
This is in response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the
proposed hardrock mineral leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest. The
Southeast Missouri Grotto is an organization representing paleontologists
throughout the state. A number of our activities have been in the Winona District
of the Mark Twain National Forest, where we have mapped and inventoried cave
resources. We urge that Alternative A - no mining and maximum resource
protection - be adopted.

- 15 The DEIS appears to be a very biased document favoring the economic interests of
the mining industry. Conversely, the concerns of environmentalists, recreational
users and public citizens are ignored or trivialized. What follows is a summary of
some of the major weaknesses we have noted in the DEIS.

The Impact on the Forest Terrain Will Have Long-Term Adverse Environmental
Effects

- 6 The DEIS acknowledges a risk of seriously damaging the fragile karst
environment, yet finds this risk acceptable. However, the areas that potentially
might be affected are of national significance: the Current and Eleven Point
National Scenic Rivers, Greer Spring, the Irish Wilderness, to name the more
well-known features. Degradation of the groundwater has long-term
consequences for human and other life forms that ought to make the risks
completely unacceptable, especially in such an area of outstanding natural
resources.

- 6 There is no way to prevent contaminants from reaching the groundwater. The
DEIS trivializes the possible catastrophic consequences of a tailings pond
collapse or tailings pond leakage. The DEIS states, "Studies have not yet been
conducted within the area to determine the potential for suitable [tailings
impoundment] sites" (p. 12); it might well have added that the area contains no
suitable sites. As Tom Alev (1979) demonstrated, hydrological studies in this
area show it to consist of losing streams with little or no filtration. There have
been many collapses in karst terrains following the building of impoundments.
Likewise, the DEIS fails to give consideration to the hazards associated with
sinkhole collapse or subsidence resulting from mining activities. Nor does the
DEIS sufficiently address contaminants reaching the groundwater through
infiltration of water into the mine once it is closed.



- 6 Given that groundwater contamination will occur, the DEIS fails to indicate what
levels of lead and other heavy metals would be allowed, and it insufficiently
addresses the consequences of any contamination much less exceeding the
"allowable" limits. While the DEIS says that State water quality laws will be
enforced, by the time deterioration is noticed damage to the groundwater will
already have occurred. Further, scientific data indicates that present standards
for water quality may exceed the limits necessary to prevent serious degradation
of aquatic ecosystems; while state regulations for human drinking water allow 50
parts per billion the Environmental Protection Agency is planning to reduce the
permissible lead in drinking water to 20 ppb.

- 6 Troglotic communities are especially vulnerable to groundwater contamination.
Populations of the Southern Cave Fish have been found in caves in the area; there
is reason to believe that populations of rare troglotic animals exist in the
drainage networks of the area.

The Economic Need for Mining is Not Sufficiently Justified

- 7 The economic arguments presented to justify mining are twofold: the nation needs
the lead supplies and the local citizens would find economic benefit. Neither of
these arguments are sufficiently justified.

- 7 Tom Alev (1967) has presented interesting points suggesting that the Viburnum
Trend reserves are much larger than is being claimed. The source cited by the
DEIS for the expected depletion date is from the mining industry itself and
conflicts with several other reliable estimates which were not cited. Even if the
figures presented were correct, it appears that mining in the Winona District
would augment the present reserves of low-cost lead for only a relatively short
period, and this at the permanent expense of the wilderness resources as
elaborated above. The DEIS fails to mention another adverse impact of expanding
mine production: it discourages recycling efforts. Lead recycling - mainly of
automotive batteries - is not economically feasible at present because lead is
already so cheap (which, along with the several currently closed mining
operations, further challenges the notion that production expansion in a new area
is a necessity). But if indeed there is an anticipated shortage of lead then
recycling should be encouraged before production is expanded; recycling would be
a more ecologically sound approach when dealing with such a highly toxic element
and it is a means of economic growth that doesn't require depleting scarce forest
resources.

- 6 The supposed benefit to the local economy is also not clearly supported in the
DEIS. Most likely only a very small percentage of the local inhabitants would be
employed in the mining operations; typically, such positions are filled by skilled
laborers and there already is a large pool of unemployed miners elsewhere who
would presumably be hired first. Although the unemployed miners might welcome
the opportunity to regain employment, they will have personal costs to pay in
relocating to the Winona District and undoubtedly would prefer that the mining
industry reopen existing mines. Perhaps there would be some exodus in the
housing and retail business if there is a sudden population influx, but how much
and who would be the beneficiaries of this exodus has not been researched.
Exodus elsewhere has often shown that in a sudden boom outside businesses
move in and outcompete the indigenous businesses who don't have the capital
required for quick expansion. In-migration brings an additional pool of people
seeking work (spouses, teenagers, other family members of the mining work force)

with a net effect that, as a percentage of the population, unemployment rates may stay the same or even increase. Population booms also place a tremendous demand for services (schools, utilities, sewage treatment, etc.) which rural townships cannot readily afford. And what would be the effect on the local economy when the mining is finished? Would not the unemployment scale to new heights leaving the area in a worse financial condition than it presently suffers?

The DEIS Fails to Fairly Assess the Impact on Wilderness Qualities

A mining industry is an evildoer to all but the mine owner and, apparently, the U.S. Forest Service. The area to be affected is an outstanding scenic area. The erection of above ground structures, transmission lines, roads, and tailings ponds would destroy one of Missouri's most pristine areas and would be visible from the surrounding wilderness areas. Added to this is the noise contamination: the DEIS mentions that noise can be heard up to two miles away! The DEIS suggestion that "high solitude users" go elsewhere is flatulent and points unequivocally to the biased nature of the Forest Service in favoring the mining proposal. The Forest Service Management Plan recently completed called for maintaining this area in its natural state; now the Forest Service seems to be catering to the special-interest demands of the mining industry in its unaccountable failure to give significance to the losses that would result from the environmental degradation.

Mining of this area will have longterm negative consequences for the watershed, will accelerate soil erosion, will degrade the forest cover, and will disrupt the wildlife in the area. The population influx to the area is also likely to have negative consequences which haven't been addressed by the DEIS: increased usage of reduced forest reserves for recreational purposes, increased vehicular traffic (and increased use of ORV's and motorboats in the area), and a general decline in the solitude of the area.

In conclusion, we feel that the DEIS was poorly constructed and that the Forest Service preferred alternative recommending mining yields to political/economic pressure from the mining industry itself; it is not the result of an informed and unbiased examination of the issues. Our preferred alternative is "A". We believe that there is a growing feeling amongst the citizens of this State - and a beginning awareness elsewhere in this country - that the Forest Service should not be in the business of keeping the mining industry afloat at the expense of our limited natural resources, especially high quality wilderness resources as found in the Winona District. The beauty of the water, the extensive forests, the fragile ponds and sinkholes, the caves, the abundant wildlife, all this and more should take precedence over trying to sustain a faltering lead mining industry.

Sincerely,

Sue Hagan

Sue Hagan
SEMO Director

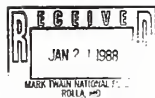
Source Cited:

Alev, Thomas. 1975. A predictive hydrologic model for evaluating the effects of land use and management on the quantity and quality of water from Ozark Springs. Missouri Soeology, vol. 18, 1978.

Alev, Thomas. 1987. A Technical Review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri. Ozark Underground Laboratory.

HOWARD JONES BOX 307 ARCADIA MO 63621-314 546 2230

January 18, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road,
Rolla, Mo., 65401

Dear Sir:

I feel the U.S. Forest Service DEIS plan will physically alter the Mark Twain National Forest (Winona District) forever.

I urge you to help adopt Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) to preserve our forest lands.

Sincerely yours,

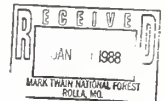
Howard W. Jones

Howard W. Jones

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative William Emerson

Jan 19, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401



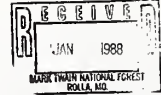
Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing this as a retired responsible citizen soon to be 70 years old. I love to hunt and fish. I have done so all my life and still actively participate in the sports. I have lived in Festus for the last twenty plus years. I hunt in the Mark Twain National Forest as well as other areas. I am a life member of the National Rifle Association and am conservation minded!

With that background, here are the thoughts I wish to express to you and to all it may concern:

1. Missouri needs all the job opportunities it can get in its economical depressed areas.

2. The Doe Run Company and St. Joe Lead Company have good responsible records for compliance of existing laws regulating their industry.



To B. Eric Morse.

I am an employee at the Herculaneum lead smelter, and I am writing in regards to the regulations, inspections and the company concern for their employees and surrounding areas in which they are located.

St. Joe + Doe Run are being inspected. They are concerned to prove the company is following all laws to protect the health of all workers and its community. I have been with the company for 14 years and have never had any health problems.

Doe Run has proved it is responsible and reliable lead mining and processing is safe.

I urge you to stick to the Environmental Impact Statement recommendation which was backed by two years of ~~research~~ research and the evaluations of many people.

Thank You
Michael Gar

3. Less than 4000 acres of land are involved in the lease the Doe Run Company is seeking.

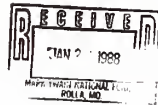
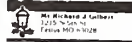
4. There are several regulatory agencies (Federal) that control mining operations on Federal lands. It would seem these would provide adequate protection to the forest land + water.

I could list other areas favorable to allowing the lease to Doe Run Company for mining operations but you should already be acquainted with all favorable points.

Therefore, I heartily recommend granting the lease to the Doe Run Company. I know one letter from an ordinary ~~citizen~~ citizen does not make a tremendous amount of difference but I felt compelled to writing my opinion.

Thank you for taking the time to read a hand written letter.

Sincerely,
RJ Golder



Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401.

January 18, 1988

Mr. Morse,

As a Missourian Employed in the lead industry, I am awaiting your decision on the Doe Run Company's application before you.

I know as well as you do that there are multitudes of State and Federal Regulations governing lead mining and processing. The regulations are tough, thorough and enforced actively.

If further mining is permitted in Oregon County, I am sure it will be actively enforced and regulated to ensure environmental safety.

As an employee of the Doe Run Company's smelter at Herculaneum, I see inspections, regulations and corporate concern at work every day. The company is committed to obeying the law, hence all the procedures and measures they have enacted during my employment of 12 years.

As you know the reserves in the Viburnum trend will be worked out by the year 2000. Our nation needs the lead available from every deposit. Foreign imports are rising every year and the lead market is no different. The important statistics are imports are up 60% since 1983, from 120,000 tons per year to 200,000 per year.

The economic impact in the Carter, Shannon and Oregon County areas must be addressed also. The unemployment and poverty levels in this area are nearly double the Missouri average. Also the National per capita average is nearly twice that of the affected area \$13,917 to \$6,432 annually.

With taxes, and support related jobs this could be a boon to the tri County area. Another important note is the Missourians already employed in the lead industry whose jobs will be at stake.

Our Company cannot remain viable with only foreign imported concentrates to process. The above mentioned deposits are desperately needed. The construction should begin soon as it will take a number of years before the site could start producing. This would probably coincide with the Viburnum Trends depletion.

Herculaneum, Missouri 63048

17 Jan 88

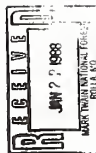
Dear Sir:

I am employed with the Doe Run Co. I work at the smelting division in Herculaneum, Mo. I have been with them for over 20 years which is the biggest part of what time they were known as the St. Joe Lead Co.

To make along story short, my letter concerns the threat of lead in the Mark Twain Forest that the Doe Run Co. wants to start some mining development.

I firmly believe that the Doe Run Co. will not in any way damage the land in question. I have watched them protect land before and I know they will do everything possible to keep on protecting the land. It seems to me like they have so many guide lines to follow there is no way they could damage anything.

The other way to look at this is for the economy in that area, our country strives on tax dollars and it is getting to where every body wants to put people out of work on account of costs or have it imported because it's cheaper, well some body better wake up and see that our tax dollars are running out, so in closing I hope that you are in favor for the Doe Run Co. to advance with the mining that needs. Thank you. Kenneth J. Martin



8

With modern exploration, mining methods and vigorously enforced regulations, I feel that Doe Run has proved to be responsible and safe. Reliable and concerned about the environment.

I feel that recreational activities on the Eleven Point River and Greer Spring would not be endangered. I also feel the environmental impact would not be affected by the visual intrusion which would likely be confined to about 10% of 1 person of the entire lease site.

So in closing, I urge you to stick to the Environmental Impact Statement recommendation, backed by two years of research, and the evaluation of many who are experts in the field.

Our Country's lead needs can be met in the next century and our wilderness can be passed from our generation to future generations unchanged.

Thank you for the opportunity to write you concerning this very important issue and I am sure the decision you make will be just. Again thank you for your valuable time and trouble.

Michael Cawley
663 Bayr Dr
Herculaneum, MO 63048

323

324



Mr. Eric Morse
Mark Twain Nat. Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla Mo 65401

Dear Mr. Morse

I have recently rec'd information about the planned mining of the Nat. Forest in Mo. As a citizen of the lower Ozarks I have a very strong opinion against the mining activity. In Ark. we have made the mistake of clear cutting the Quakhtata Nat. Forest. We can not afford to destroy any more of our precious Natural Resource.

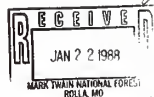
I feel very strongly that Alternative A must be adopted.

I thank you for your support in stopping the destruction of our National Forest.

Sincerely,
Kathryn Kappus-Beattie

Kathryn Kappus-Beattie
P.O. Box 688
Rolla AR 72605

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Jan 20, 1988

Dear Sir,

It has come to my attention that the Mark Twain National Forest south of Winona, Mo. is being considered for the mining of lead - of all things.

It would seem to be a step toward severe environmental damage to that area's clean air, clean water, and beauty - should these 8 mines be allowed to operate & split. Everywhere one hears about the toxic dangers to human life that products of lead contain.

While the operation of such mines would provide employment for a time, the damage to the area would hardly seem worth it. Anything you can do to discourage the granting of permission for these mines, would be in the overall best interest of the people not to degrade the area for LEAD. The National Forests belong to the people! We should protect the air & land everywhere it's possible.

Sincerely,

Butler S. Woodhurst
203 Seneca PK Ave
Rochester, NY 14617

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6

6

8

January 20, 1988

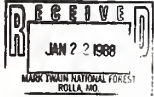
Mr. Morse,

8 Please do not allow mining at Dee Run. Once something like this is started.....it only gets worse...never does it improve anything.

Sincerely,



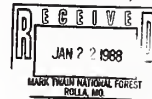
Marion M. Roenn




Oliver H. Roenn

709 Colonial Oak Ln.
Kirkwood Mo. 63122

Dear Mr. Morse:
Please adopt Alternative
A for the Mark Twain
National Forest.
Thank you.



Signature
Richard DePoe
240 Cotton Lane
Rolla, MO 65803

January 18, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

It would like to register my strong support for Alternative A -- no mining, maximum resource protection -- with regard to the question of hardrock mineral leasing in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

6 To allow lead mining in this area would, in my opinion, be an unconscionable violation of the public trust by the Forest Service. There are a number of considerations, from disruption of the visual beauty of the area, to insupportable disruption of ecosystems through the development and running of the mine operations, any of which should be sufficient to stop the issuing of leases.

6 But by far the most dangerous is the virtually certain large-scale pollution of the ground water by mine tailings and mining wastes, given the karst sub-structure of the land in the Winona District.

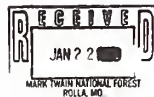
17 Basically, you know better. What could possibly lead an agency of the Federal Government given the public welfare as its charge to engage in such a speculation so obviously dangerous to those you are supposed to serve? Who is supposed to benefit from this to such a degree that your mission to serve the forests and the people can be so compromised?

8 I urge you to do the job that you were originally given to do when the Forest Service was founded, and take care of the ecological integrity of the National Forests. I urge you to implement Alternative A, no mining leases.

Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

David Haenke
Box 3,
Brixy, Missouri 65618

Copies to Jan. Dandeth
Sen. Blod
Rep. Emerson

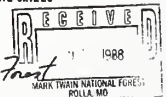


FROM THE DESK OF

1/14/88
ERNIE SKILES

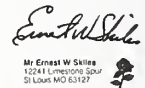
Supervisor

Mark Twain Natl Forest



Mr. Eric Morse

8 I find it incredible to believe that our Forest Service supports additional mining in our national forests. Please keep our last remaining Orchid forests primitive - they can never be replaced.



Mr. Ernest W. Skiles
12241 Lymington Squ
St Louis MO 63127

cc John Dandeth
Christopher Bond
Jack Brubaker

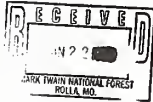


January 20, 1988

Richard L. Martin
1104 Blueberry Lane
Liberty, Missouri 64068

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Mark Twain National Forest
Herd Rock Mining, October, 1987
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of the Interior (DEIS)



Dear Mr. Morse:

8 I urge the U.S. Forest Service to adopt alternative A as outlined in the DEIS.

6 I have in recent years, been fortunate to have taken advantage of the enormous beauty afforded by Mark Twain National Forest and in particular the Missouri/Ozarks area adjacent to the Eleven Point National Scenic River, the Irish Wilderness and Greer Spring. My children have now reached the age where they too are enjoying these last few areas of untouched Missouri beauty. ANY chance that even a small portion of our Missouri heritage is spoiled by hard rock mining is too a great chance to take.

Adoption of Alternative A (No Mining-Maximum Resource Protection) should be adopted.

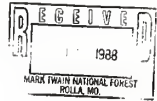
Very truly yours,

Richard L. Martin
Richard L. Martin

cc - Senator John C. Danforth
Senator Christopher S. Bond
Representative E. Thomas Coleman

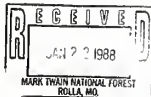
Dear Mr. Morse

8 I am urging that Alternative A be adopted.



*Thank you,
Tron Peterson*

Tron Peterson
Pc 1 Box 176
Gronogo, Missouri 64855



Jan 19, 1988

I have worked in the lead smelter at Buick, Mo. for the past nineteen years, and I don't want to be a witness to the death of lead mining and processing in Mo. It's down our country to foreign dependence for another natural resource, when we can supply it right here, without damage to our environment.

There are many regulations that protect the wilderness where lead is mined, and the two mining companies that I have worked for, has a sound environmental concern and practices.

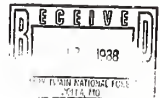
8 I urge you to stick to the environmental Impact Statement recommendation which was backed by two years of research and the evaluations of many people who are experts in the field. I believe we can have lead mining & processing, a clean environment and a strong economy. 6 This is the kind of future I'm looking forward to.

Charles L. Burnett

Herculeum, Mo. 63048

Mrs. Laurs L. McPeak
8900 Sycamore Court
Sycamore Hills, MO 63114

January 18, 1988



Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 Based on personal knowledge and experience, I'm writing to support approval of this application permits for exploration and possible mining development as recommended as Alternative D in the draft E.I.S.

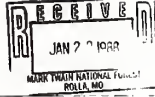
The Doe Run Company (and St. Joe Lead before that), has a solid record of compliance and environmental responsibility. There are many State and Federal regulations governing lead mining and processing. These regulations are tough and thorough and are actively enforced. I am confident that further mining in the Oregon County area will be regulated and enforced to the degree that assures environmental safety. With modern exploration and mining methods, current and rigorously enforced regulations, a company that has proved to be responsible and reliable, lead mining and processing is safe. I urge you to stick to the E.I.S. recommendation which was backed by two years of research and the evaluations of many people who are experts in the field. Our nation can have the lead it needs in the next century, and we can pass our wilderness on to future generations undamaged. I personally don't want our country to depend on any more foreign resources than we have to.

9 If we have enough lead here in Missouri to avoid dependence on foreign sources. I say go for it. Mining doesn't affect the environment nearly as much as those people who object seem to think. Mining and the wilderness can coexist. We want to preserve the natural beauties and recreational resources of our state as much as do those people who oppose the draft E.I.S. recommendation and the detailed expertise that went into it. People often distrust what they don't know firsthand. For example, Viburnum is a beautiful area as well as the source of 90% of our nation's lead supply. Taxes and royalties from mining provide excellent schools, municipal services, jobs, and amenities beyond what you would expect in a town this size. From personal experience, we do know and trust that Alternative D will provide the environmental protection that will preserve our wilderness heritage for our children and grandchildren. It also permits the development of needed resources.

Sincerely,

Laurs L. McPeak
Laurs L. McPeak

P.S. Enclosed is a fact sheet that may provide you with more informative information.



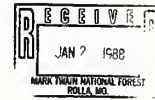
Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain Natl Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo 65401

Dear Supervisor Morse,

I am very concerned about the future of the Mark Twain Natl Forest. The Forest Service's recommendation that lead mining be permitted in the Mark Twain Natl Forest presents a threat to this area. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement states that environmental damage is likely to occur. Furthermore, there is no economic need for increased lead mining in the U.S.

Please reconsider the recommendation of the DEIS and keep the Mark Twain Natl Forest free from lead mining. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Caroline Papelt
13415 LAND-O-WOODS #3
St Louis, Mo 63141



389 Crown Point
Columbia, MO 65203
Jan. 20, 1988

Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to you as a citizen of Missouri, to express my opinion regarding the proposed mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Our family has lived in Columbia for 20 years, and I was in St. Louis for eight years before. During our time here we have enjoyed especially our trips to the Ozarks and the Mark Twain National Forest, to the springs and Scenic Rivers. Our children, now nearly all grown, have very fond memories of times we spent there. I find it very sad to think that these places may not be there for our grandchildren to enjoy. I am not insensitive to the employment needs of people living in the Ozarks. I do think that mining development represents a temporary fix to the problem, and a spotty one at best. Why not devote some of the cost of the proposed mining development to the development of ways to recycle lead, and let the unemployed people of the Ozarks have the opportunity to be employed in this effort? The tourist business promises to be more enduring than any mining operation, and few people will want to visit this area if it is defaced by mining.

Much of the area proposed for mining contains underground sinkholes and caves, as well as beautiful springs. We have many sinkholes and caves just south of Columbia, and the policy here is to limit even the number of homes that can be built on this type of land. Part of the reason for this is the fear of polluting the ground water and the streams. We are the stewards of the natural resources on this planet. If we despoil them to satisfy our greed, our grandchildren will never see or experience them. I consider this incredibly selfish.

Please do what you can to prevent mining in this wilderness area, which belongs to all the people!

Sincerely,

Carolyn W. Terry

O. O. W. First
Maryville, Mo
Jan 10-1988

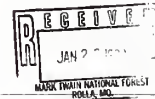
Dear Mr. Morse,
Forest Supervisor Mark Twain Forest,
I am writing as a citizen of Mo. who has for many years been concerned with the beauty and protection of the Eleven Point River Area, and adjacent scenic areas.

I urge you to prevent all mining and mineral development activities in that area.

Please, support a NO Mining - Maximum Resources Protection stand, for this area, and protect this beautiful heart of the Mo. Ozarks, a much concerned citizen,

Mrs. Julia Dietrich

610 W. First
Maryville, Mo. 64468



816 West Lockwood
St. Louis, MO 63122
January 21, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

RE: Lead mining near Winona

Dear Mr. Morse:

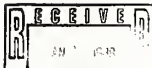
I own land in the Greenwood Forest, near Mountain View, Missouri, within spitting distance of Winona, Missouri and the Mark Twain National Forest. I am very concerned about the proposal to allow more lead mining in the Forest, because of the environmental impact of lead mining on the area, especially water quality. When I visit my land, I must drink the spring water available in Greenwood, and strongly oppose any potential pollution of this sweet-tasting water.

I oppose lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest, and hope that you work to prevent any further occurrence of it.

Thank you for your attention to my views.

Sincerely,

Laura E. Griesedieck
Laura E. Griesedieck



Mr. Morse 1-19-88

My name is Earl Allen. I am a lead worker. I am writing to you concerning lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. Mining and wilderness currently coexist in Missouri and we meet all environmental responsibilities, why should anyone think that this would be any different?

I have had the pleasure of working in both the mine, mill and refining and have seen firsthand the measures and procedures that prove the company is serious about obeying the law; my goodness the state and federal regulations governing lead mining and processing are tough and thorough and are actively enforced. The safety of workers, health and well-being of the community are top concerns of this company they care, they are people too!

Sure they take natural resources for profit, but they give back so much more; between 300 and 2,000 thousands will have jobs and adding 1 to 5 million dollars a year to a three county economy in cigarettes, real estate,

and property taxes. I urge you to stick to the Environmental Impact Statement recommendation that took two years of research and evaluations by people who are experts in this field.

I think it would be a crime not to stop the nations largest lead ore deposit that would benefit not only the people of this state but the welfare of the nation and whose opposition only argument is that it will ruin the wilderness, which has not happened and wouldn't be allowed to happen. Who is punished for this crime if we are not allowed to be a self sufficient nation? We the people!

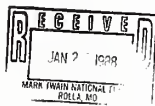
So, you and I have a job, what about our kids to the future? Don't they deserve to have the beauty of the wilderness and jobs too? We enjoy both, lets see that they do too. You can make this happen.

Herculaneum, Mo 63048

Thank you
Earl

Jan 20, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Super
Mark Twain Natl Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla Mo. 65401

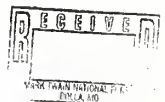


Mr. Morse:

Having reviewed the potential hazards of leasing hardrock mineral rights in the Winona District, I urge you to adopt Alternative A in the USFS proposal. The beauty of this area must not be compromised. This tract of the Ozarks, so close to the Irish and Over spring is indeed a national treasure. Please consider this proposal very carefully.

Sincerely,
Robert B. Dawson
16712 E. 5th Terr. Ct.
Inden. Mo 64055

January 15, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

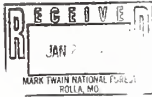
I continue to have concern for the maintaining of high quality water supplies for the earth's people.

Here in Missouri we have an acute need to keep the quality of water that we now have. Many reliable studies have been done by competent researchers that tell us that water is already at a premium in many parts of the earth. Let's get serious about keeping one of Missouri's most precious resources WATER that is clean and usable.

I urge USFS supervisors to adopt alternate A.

Sincerely,
Barbara A. Votel

Copies to
Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Gene Taylor



21 January 1988
Linda Beline
Route One Box 51D
Doniphan, Missouri
63935

Dear Mr. Morse:

Once again I am writing to urge you to adapt Alternative A. We, as citizens for the preservation of the Ozarks, do not want our homes and environment destroyed.

Please carefully consider all of the adverse effects that this lead mining proposition would cause. The mining may be temporary, but the affects it will have on the Ozark area will be permanent, and irrevocable. It is not necessary for me to name all of the aspects of our delicate environment that could be affected by this horrendous misuse of our forests, rivers, and springs.

We can look around our own state and see the legacy of lead mining. It is not a pretty sight. I don't think that was what they had in mind for the Mark Twain National Forest when they decided to protect it.

Now it is our turn to show that we care for the world we live in. It is time to show some respect for the other creatures that live in this world with us. Considering that we are supposed to be the most intelligent creatures on this planet, I think it is about time we started acting like it. We owe it to ourselves, future generations, all the others who inhabit this planet, and most of all to the earth herself, to stand up and fight to protect our sacred homeland.

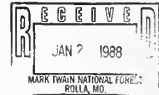
Please help us in this battle for a clean, safe world to live in by adopting Alternative A. Thank you very much for the D.E.I.S., I already had one but I gave it to another concerned citizen to read and study.

Thank you again for your time and concern about this issue. Please help to save the beautiful MarkTwain National Forest.

Sincerely:

Linda Beline
Linda Beline

January 20, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The purpose of this letter is to let you know that I am opposed to the proposed lead mining of parts of the Mark Twain National Forest. I think that it would be a tragedy to spoil this natural and primitive area.

Sincerely,

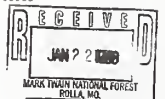
Ilalyn Irwin
Ilalyn Irwin

16 E. Stewart Rd.
Columbia, MO 65201

cc Senator Bond
Senator Danforth
Representative Volkmer

HC 6 Box 154
Doniphan, Missouri 63935

1/21/88



Dear Mr. Morse—

I'm gravely concerned about the proposed O.K. to lead miners in the Nat'l Forest. I'm a midwife & organic farmer— a lead mine ~~can~~ in this area could easily wipe out my means of making a living— who would choose to buy contaminated "organic" produce— what kind of reputation would a midwife have if babies in her county start being born w/ birth defects?

In addition— I moved to this area primarily because of it's clean water & environment. Lead tailings will probably wipe this out, too. Sincerely, Sasha Dancus

Dear Mr. Morse - Jan 20, 1988

Please add our names to the list of Missourians who consider increased lead-mining in Mark Twain Nat'l Forest to be a very bad idea. The reasons are obvious and have been eloquently stated in the press and elsewhere that it would be superfluous for us to repeat them. We support Alternative A. Sincerely,

823 Cauping Rd
Columbia, Mo. 65203

Eugene N. Lane
Robert E. Lane

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forrest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

1/15/88

Dear Sir:

This letter is to urge you to adopt Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection).

I have seen results of mining in other parts of our nation and it is abhorrent to think that it could also happen in my state. Lead mining is a cancer on the land, no matter what the motivation. Lead mining is a visual crime to the most pristine and protected areas. You cannot allow this to happen to this unspoiled area of Missouri.

Your responsibility is to protect the citizens of this state from unfair utilization of our protected lands. Not to mention what this type of mining would do to the contamination of ground water, human exposure to lead, and noise pollution from the mining industry.

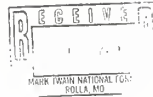
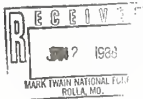
I urge you to please adopt Alternative A for those of us who love this land.

Sincerely,

Lois C. Forrestal
Lois C. Forrestal

641 East Jefferson Ave.
Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

cc. Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Jack Buechner



January 19, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am a Missouri taxpayer of the conservative persuasion. It has come to my attention that you are evaluating public remarks on the draft Environmental Impact Statement released by the Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management concerning The Doe Run Company's application for mineral leases in the Mark Twain National Forest.

I have been through the "new Lead Belt" several times and I am impressed with the efforts of the Forest Service and the mining companies to maintain the environment. It is apparent that mining can coexist with the environment of the forest given the significant changes which have been made over the past several years in governmental regulation of the mining industry.

We, in this country, have striven to improve the quality of our environment and we have been successful in our attempts. I am fully supportive of reasonable environmental efforts to control our industries; however, there must always be a clear balance established between development and the environment. I am encouraged by the way the French people think and make decisions; they think not only with their head but also with their heart. In controversial situations (i.e., nuclear power), they say their heart says "no"; however, their mind says that it is necessary. We, in this country, look at all controversial issues as either right or wrong and ignore our ability to compromise.

The point of my dissertation is that I am confident that we have established the necessary controls (i.e., 8 Federal Agencies which administer 14 major Federal regulatory acts and 4 State Agencies which administer 12 State mining laws) to allow the mining industry to proceed under "Alternative D" set forth in your Environmental Impact Statement. I believe a balance can be struck between environmental considerations and the progress of development (which is currently evidenced by activities in the "new Lead Belt").

Sincerely,

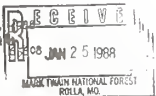
Larry J. Stoehr
Larry J. Stoehr

LJS/jkc

St. Louis, Missouri

MINING
IN THE MARK
TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST

January 22, 1988
RTV 5 BOX 1
RFA, MO.



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Protecting this planet and the universe, from pollution and contamination is the Number One Concern at last it is for me and should be for all of us. If this is not true then the outcome is certain, nothing else will matter.

When I go to vote, I will use my vote to elect the people I think will do the job of cleaning up the environment and preventing more pollution and contamination.

I do not believe the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management should allow mining in the Mark Twain National Forest or in any area where there is any chance that pollution or contamination would pose a threat to the health of this planet.

We are not doing enough to protect the health of this planet. If we don't start doing a much better job and soon, it will be too late. I am sure time will prove me right. History and the history of man proves this to be true. Everyone knows this, if they are really informed of the truth.

If our leaders fail to educate the population and fail to educate themselves, then our species is doomed. It is getting late in the day, we better get on the job and stay on it.

If we fail to protect the health of this planet, then nothing else really matters. This planet is a much sicker place than it was when I was born. I can see this all around me. I can see it for myself and I see the truth, with my own eyes. There is no way anyone can tell me lies about the true conditions and get me to believe those lies.

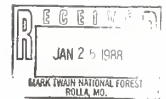
Many of us are now too wise, we will no longer allow our selves to be brainwashed by people who have special interests, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MOST OF US.

A few thousand jobs is not a good reason to ruin the environment. This is being short sighted, in the extreme.

There is no way all the consequences of mining in the Mark Twain National Forest can be foreseen. I believe the risk is to great, for the sake of worth the risk.

I SAY DON'T MINE IT! Aaron Corbin

MRS. DOROTHY ELLIS
ROUTE ONE
THAYER, MO. 65751



Dear Mr. Morse:

I have studied the Mark Environmental Impact Statement and attended the meeting at Winona and I remain convinced that we should not mine the area in question. The risk is to great.

Anyone living in the area of the West River knows how bad the water can be. I lived in Oregon County all my life and I feel that is my fate the greatest disaster we have ever experienced.

My father told me that his neighbor who lived at St. Louis in Memphis he having leukemia and the first question he asked was the water. "No you know the lead content in your drinking water?"

I was raised in an area called the "Lead Belt" where there are large & small sink holes that hold lead water, and it has been too long ago that was another collapse. As we know this is typical of all our country. We have always known our underground was springs, caves, caverns & mines, and again I say the risk is too great I am afraid in the long run the risk will be too great.

Jan. 23, 1988

Sincerely,
Dorothy Ellis

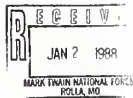
1/22/88

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat'l Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

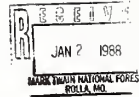
Dear Mr. Morse -

Mining interests have already
devastated too much land. They
make money at Mother Nature's -
and taxpayer's expense. I've
lived in areas where Cackling
have badly polluted water - and
the area's beauty was scarred.
I don't want that to happen to
the Winona Dist. of the Mark Twain
National Forest.

Consequently, I sincerely hope
you will note that Alternative A
be adopted.



Lorraine DeLamora
HCR 67- Box 57
Warsaw, MO 65355



January 20, 1988

Steven M. Leigh
215 Hemlock
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Mark Twain National Forest
Hard Rock Mining, October, 1987
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of the Interior (DEIS)

Dear Mr. Morse:

I urge the U.S. Forest Service to adopt alternative A as
outlined in the DEIS.

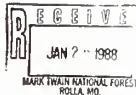
I have in recent years, been fortunate to have taken ad-
vantage of the enormous beauty afforded by Mark Twain National
Forest and in particular the Missouri/Ozarks area adjacent to
the Eleven Point National Scenic River, the Irish Wilderness and
Greer Spring. ANY chance that even a small portion of our Mis-
souri heritage is despoiled by hard rock mining is too a great
chance to take.

Adoption of Alternative A (No Mining-Maximum Resource Pro-
tection) should be adopted.

Very truly yours,

Steven M. Leigh

cc - Senator John C. Danforth
Senator Christopher S. Bond
Representative Ike Skelton



Jan. 23, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am very concerned about the proposed
lead mining in the Mark Twain Forest between
Altam and Winona. I believe that our groundwater
will inevitably be contaminated by such
mining and clean groundwater is so important
that nothing which threatens it should be allowed.

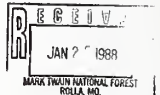
Some people seem to think that the mining
would improve the economy around here, but
I wonder about that. Tourism brings a significant
amount of money to our area, and clean,
beautiful water brings the tourists. Unspoiled
nature is about all we have to offer tourists.
Besides, the best jobs would go mostly to
trained people from outside this area.

I think we have a lot more to lose than
to gain from this proposed mining, and I want
to add my voice to those opposing it.

Sincerely,
Sally Marble
West Plains, Mo.

January 29, 1988

Rt. 1, Box 236A
Carl Junction, Missouri 64834



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to urge that Alternative A (no
mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted.

Thank you

Jerry V. Dunaway

cc. Senator Bond
Senator Danforth
Rep Gene Taylor

Mining in Mark Twain National
Forest can only benefit the
lead companies. Please leave
Unspoiled Thanks

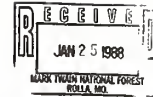
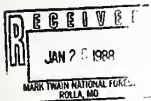
Eric Morse

I am registering my vote for alternative A - no mining in the National Forest of the Winona District.

I don't think you & the lead mining industry have the right to destroy something irreplaceable for short term benefits.

I do feel sorry for the people who are unemployed in the area. My advice to them is to move to where the jobs are. That's what the rest of the world does. My family left the Ozarks 40 years ago to find jobs in St. Louis.

Thank you for
caring
Kathy Bladen
2124 Blandon
St. Louis, Mo
63143



January 20, 1988

Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

It seems totally inconsistent for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement released in November to delineate the harmful environmental impacts of mining and mineral exploration within the 119,000 acre Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest, yet recommend Alternative D, allowing mining in 50% of the study area.

Whatever the supposed economic benefits might be, the potential for degradation of water quality and the visual beauty of the heart of the big springs country would be too great a price to pay. The economic condition of the lead and zinc market is poor and does not warrant the permanent destruction of this beautiful wilderness area. The DEIS fails to recognize the dollar value of tourism which is sure to decline if this area is exploited for mineral extraction.

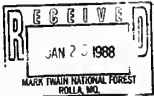
The area in question is fringed by the Eleven Point National Scenic River, Greer Springs, the Irish Wilderness, Big Spring, and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. It is unthinkable to threaten the recharge area of these waterways.

The alternative A, no mining-minerals resource protection, is clearly the only option in the public interest.

Sincerely,

Susan R. Lammert
Susan R. Lammert

36 Godwin Lane
St. Louis, Missouri 63124



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

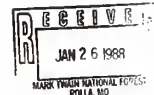
Dear Mr. Morse:

Because mine drainage would adversely affect springs, I cannot approve of mining in Mark Twain National Forest.

Sincerely,

Louise Loudon
Louise Loudon

4405 W. Pine #801
St. Louis, MO 63108-2307
January 20, 1988



Dear Mr. Morse,

January 24/88

I am writing you concerning the development of lead mining in Oregon County Mark Twain National Forest.

I know that there are people that are opposed to this being done, because, they fear it will harm the beauty of the forest.

I know they have good intentions, but, this is just not so. I have worked for St. Joe Minerals Corporation for twenty-two years. (By the way the company is now called the Doe Run Company.)

I have known of and lived around the mining area of Viburnum, Buck andunker area, all my life and I have found that the Doe Run Company is a very responsible corporation and that it cares for the natural beauty of our forest land, and I think they have done a very good job of keeping up the land around these areas. Besides all this, there's a pay roll of about forty million dollars a year, plus the other jobs that the mining industry creates in this area.

We probably have about twenty years left to mine in this area. That is why it's so important that we have the right to explore and mine in Oregon County Mark Twain National Forest.

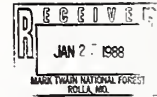
That, that it will help me, but I will have been retired for many years then, but, it would have a great devastation below on the employment in our state of Missouri.

6 They are not many country jobs, where you can make a decent living other than through mining. We hope we have made our feelings plain on this matter. It means a lot to Missouri, to be able to have this new lead resource. Especially, since 90% of the lead used in North America comes from this area. By the way, I am not a white collar worker, but, I work underground as a operated driller and Blasting technician.

Sincerely Yours,
Chas H. Hedges

Star Rt. 1 Box 66
 Middle Brook, Mo. 63656

January 20, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse
 Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Over the course of the last month I have carefully read through the DEIS report on the hardrock mineral leasing issue going on in your district. During this period I looked at all the possibilities with an open mind but see only one just answer, PLEASE LEAVE IT ALONE!

I have been truly fortunate to spend a great deal of time in the area in question while attending the university in Rolla and cringe at the thought of anything happening to the area in the future, so that future generations can see it as it is right now- Beautiful, Peaceful, and relatively UNSPOILED.

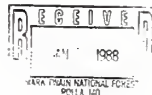
8 I realize that the most care will be taken in the mining but any disturbance or any incidence isn't worth the gamble of losing all that we are fortunate to have. Please recommend the enactment of Alternative A and follow along the progressive movement of our great conservation department in setting national precedence.

Sincerely,

Gregory J. Bischof
 Gregory J. Bischof
 4384 Satiris Dr.
 Florissant, MO 63033
 (314) 838-8953

Kathleen Farrelly
 AD 1 Box 42A
 Dora, MO 65637
 Jan. 20th

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

I am once again writing to you to protest your endorsement of the proposed lead mine in the Winona District. Alternative A should, and I hope will, be your choice.

6 Visually the beautiful and irreplaceable scenery of this district will be ruined forever. The silence will be ruptured as well. An irreversible change will be made and it appalls me to think that the Forest Service condones this devastation.

6 For a small economic gain the ground water will become contaminated, lead and other freed heavy metals will poison the environment, the wildlife and the people, and a valuable natural asset will be lost to Missouri for all time.

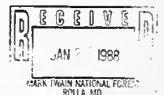
The laws protecting the Scenic Rivers and the Wilderness areas will soon be put to the test and I'm confident that the lead mine will be blocked, but to save your reputation with people who care about the earth please reverse your recommendation and withdraw your endorsement immediately.

Kathleen Farrelly
Kathleen Farrelly

Copies being sent to:
 Sen. John Danforth
 Sen. Christopher Bond
 Rep. Gene Taylor

Carol Clivio
 RR 1 Box 42A
 Dora, MO 65637

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

8 I am writing to urge you to adopt Alternative A for the proposed lead mine in the Winona District. There should be no mining in this area. I have seen the DEIS, read some of it, and read Tom Alay's white paper report citing it's many faults and flaws. It is indeed "ludicrous that the DEIS contains so little information about the physical and chemical nature of the wastes which will be created". Isn't this the problem that is plaguing the world? Fuge resses made by men who place their own goals and greed before all else. The tailings pond that collapsed in the Fiburman Bend in 1977 was in a geologically more stable area than the karst region of the proposed mine site. Why risk this kind of severe contamination for 100 jobs and a last gasp to the dying lead industry? Your endorsement of this project is preposterous. This magnificent area is not your's to ruin. It belongs to the world, and the people of this world who care about beauty and the uncorrupt are telling you to defend this region and leave it alone.

Carol Clivio
Carol Clivio

Copies being sent to:
 Sen. John Danforth
 Sen. Christopher Bond
 Representative Gene Taylor

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



January 22, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 This letter is a vote for approval of allowing mining leases on the Oregon County portion of the Mark Twain National Forest. I have been a Viburnum, Missouri resident for 9-1/2 years. My family moved from Arizona to work for The Doe Run Company (then St. Joe Minerals Corp.). We plan to live here as long as there is gainful employment.

We have seen St. Louis residents come to our area for years to enjoy camping, hunting, and water sports. Most of them have no idea that they are in the heart of the Lead Capital of the World. The lead mines in our area are responsible partners with the National Forest.

9 Mineral deposits are unique and rare occurrences. Not only is it difficult to find a mineral deposit, but to locate one that is large enough and of high enough ore grade to make it economical is even rarer. If The Doe Run Company is not allowed to prospect in an area of known mineralization, my job, my friends jobs, and tax support and royalties to the Forest Service are all in jeopardy. How can you properly manage and protect our forest land without cooperation and funding from the mining industry?

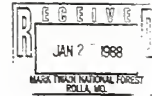
Thank you for this opportunity to express some of my opinions and views on the upcoming decisions to be made concerning mining leases on Forest Lands.

Sincerely,

R.W. Roscoe

Robert W. Roscoe

PO Box 382
26 St. Joseph St.
Viburnum, Mo. 65566



Jan. 22, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

d This concerns the proposal to lease part of the Mark Twain National Forest (Winona District) to hardrock mineral mining companies. I feel there is not enough known about things such as ground water contamination and other environmental problems to allow mining to take place at this time. I recommend that you adopt alternative "A" until more can be learned about the effects of this proposal.

Sincerely,

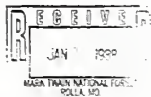
Jim Sample
Jim Sample
PO Box 707
Salem, MO 65560

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Christopher Bond
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Rep. Bill Emerson
House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Ms. Phoenix Weaver
106 Garfield
West Plains, MO 65775



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

6 I have gone to some effort to become informed on the issue of Lead Mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. The dangers to this area concern me. Disruption of the natural habitat, danger of water contamination, noise, roads, tailing ponds, and the highly toxic nature of lead being mined, will all work together to destroy the pristine nature of this area.

8 There is no way to mine in this area, no matter how limited, and not have an impact. Therefore, I support Alternative A, cited in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

This land is held in trust for our future generations. All that is necessary on our part is to tread as lightly as possible, as we pass through. The Wilderness area will be this country's last and greatest resource.

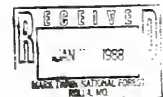
8 I ask you to support Alternative A. there should be no lead mining in the National Forests. It is not possible to do so and remain unnoticed. Please protect our trust.

Sincerely,

Phoenix Weaver
Ms. Phoenix Weaver.

16 Jan 88

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo.
65401



Dear Sir,

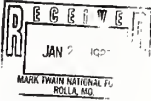
6 I am considered an outdoors person, and since this area is considered for mining I am highly against it for several reasons: 8 the visual reasons, the beauty, noise, most 6 national forest are peaceful. Most of all care 6 of wildlife, since fifty percent of land is high-grade wilderness. Please take in consideration.

Sincerely,

Alvin J. Frank
3036 S. FRANKLIN
SPRINGFIELD, MO 65807-4220

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

1-16-88



Dear Sir

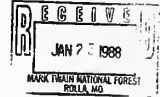
As a resident of Missouri's rural community & a great admirer of the Ozark Scenic Riverways & Forests, I am opposed to the mining proposal in Mark Twain National Forest near Big Springs. Also, this does not sound healthy for the local residents who drink from these water sources.

Concerned,

Robert J. DeLass
at 222 E. 88
Nixa, Mo. 65714

1-16-88

ROBERT N. SALVAGE
727 S. DELAWARE
SPFD, MO. 65802



Mr. Eric, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat. Forest
401 Fairgrounds RD.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

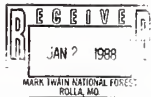
~~Mr. Morse~~: Mr. Morse:

I am strongly opposed to any mining in our National Forest especially in the Mark Twain area. I feel that mining will affect our scenery and wilderness resource, also this mining could cause noise and water pollution while there is some mining profit.

Thank you
R. N. Salvage

605 Stone Street
Potosi, Mo 63664

B. Eric Morse
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo 65401



Dear Sir,

I work at the Herculaneum Smelter, so I see the inspection, the regulations and the company concern at work every day. I have seen firsthand the measures and procedures that prove the company's concern about obeying the law, about protecting the safety of workers, and about the health and well-being of the community.

I urge you to stick to the Environmental Impact Statement recommendations which was backed by two years of research and the evaluation of many people who are experts in the field.

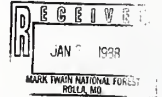
Our Nation can live the best it needs in the next century, and we can pass our wilderness on to future generations undamaged.

Thank You,
Boyd J. Boye

January 22, 1988

Steve E. Roberts
11147 Orchard Road
Kansas City, MO 64134

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

Because of the detrimental impact that mining operations have on groundwater and the sheer beauty of the area which has been proposed for hardrock mineral extraction (The Irish Wilderness) I urge you to consider the plan that is least injurious to the environment.

I understand that "Alternative A" is the most ecologically sound proposal, and it is this alternative that I hope the Forest Service will move toward, to protect the land, the water, the air, and the future of our society.

"There is no government without the element of Trust", said Thomas Jefferson. I trust that decisions made by you, and others in a position of influence and power will reflect the understanding that we are the caretakers of the natural realm. Our immediate duty, with dominion over the environment, is to give the next generation our best effort.

Your time and consideration are most appreciated. Thank you.

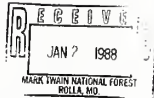
Sincerely,

101 KC
CLASS B X A A R L

HOKER BROADCASTING
913 661-0101
1771 E. 91ST ST. INDEPENDENCE, MO 64601
Sports Environmentalist

Steve E. Roberts

January 20, 1988



B. Kent Snapp
1107 East 109th Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri 64131

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Mark Twain National Forest
Hard Rock Mining, October, 1987
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of the Interior (DEIS)

Dear Mr. Morse:

I urge the U.S. Forest Service to adopt alternative A as outlined in the DEIS.

I have in recent years, been fortunate to have taken advantage of the enormous beauty afforded by Mark Twain National Forest and in particular the Missouri/Ozarks area adjacent to the Eleven Point National Scenic River, the Irish Wilderness and Greer Spring. Any chance that even a small portion of our Missouri heritage is despoiled by hard rock mining is too a great chance to take.

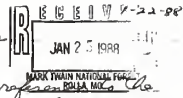
Adoption of Alternative A (No Mining-Maximum Resource Protection) should be adopted.

Very truly yours,

B. Kent Snapp
B. Kent Snapp

cc - Senator John C. Danforth
Senator Christopher S. Bond
Representative Alan Wheat

Dear Mr. B. Eric Morse



I am writing in response to the lead mining proposal that would affect the land, wildlife and residents around the Mark Twain National Forest. I own land in Poyner and will be moving to Missouri within the next few years and I am very concerned about the future of our national forests especially where I will be living.

I think it's time that people and industry quit looking at land with developmental dollar signs in their eyes, and start seeing the real value and beauty of it. There is enough poisons and pollution in too many rivers and land areas now that we better take a real look at how to solve that problem before we violate clean and untouched land.

If our children can grow up healthy in spite of all the pollution

they are exposed to, are they just going to have pictures to look at to see what the land once was?

I know this may appear as an overly strong defensive viewpoint but the advance of monetary gain at the expense of our wildlife and forests needs to be stopped somewhere and we must take that action now!

I know Don and Becky Horton and I am glad that they are taking an initiative to investigate the hazards that exist to them, their neighbor, the forest and the future by these proposed lead mining ventures. I know the initial proposal is small but when money is being made by it there will be more and more forest land lost to 'mining development' and left barren and poisoned for the future.

So as a taxpayer, an active voter, a veteran who defended our country and a very concerned citizen I urge you

and the Forest Service to consider the grave importance of the effort that mining like that would have on the land, wildlife, people, and the future.

Thank You
Respectfully Yours
Robert J. Radomski

685 N Ohio St.
Aurora, Illinois 60505



January 22, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse

the St. Louis Catholic Worker Community

Kerns House
1809 Hager
St. Louis, MO 63106
621-4052

Cost House
1839 East Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63106
621-3085

Elm Dixon House
1540 N. 17th St.
St. Louis, MO 63106
231-2039



I have followed with great interest the discussions regarding allowing hardrock mineral leasing in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. My interest is so keen because in the six years I have lived in Missouri I have canoe-camped on the Eleven Point eight times, each trip lasting 3-5 days. I have also backpacked the Whites Creek Trail, and hiked and birdwatched throughout the Winona District. In fact, I think so highly of the region, that I have thrice organized canoe-fishing trips with some old Wisconsin friends. They, too, are impressed with the regions pristine beauty, and are always eager to return.

Simply put, I think it is clear that the possible damage from the mineral leasing outweigh any benefits realized from the mining. The mining benefits will be short-term, and affect a relatively small number of people, whereas the wilderness values of the region are unlimited in temporal or numerical form. While it is possible to estimate the temporary economic benefits the mining will bring to some, I wonder how we can quantify a wilderness experience available to all in the present, and in future generations.

I am concerned about the effects of lead poisoning as a result of the mining. Lead poisoning of the environment, the water, fishes, and people too. I'm sure I don't need to write about the very real threat lead poisoning poses to water. You have probably read more widely than I on the subject. But it is one of the most toxic and debilitating poisons for the human system, and once ingested, there is no cure. Prevention is the only cure. I presently live on the north side of St. Louis at a shelter for homeless women and children. I see the effects of lead poisoning on our ghetto children from ingesting lead-based paint. So I urge you to back away from the risks and not allow the mining.

I am also concerned about noise pollution. One of the beauties of float-fishing and camping on the Eleven Point is the lack of human-made noise. There are only one or two bridges from Thomasville all the way to Riverport. The result, we can enjoy the timeless rhythms of the river, the songs of the trees in the wind, and follow the contours of the land and winding river wherever they lead us, without interruption, without any jarring, outside, mechanical interference. This is a rare and remarkable resource I am sure you will agree. That is why Congress set it aside as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and why the adjoining Irish Wilderness was designated as well. The

It is the living from day to day, taking no thought for the morrow, seeing Christ in all who come to us, and trying literally to follow the Gospel that resulted in this work. Dorothy Day

6 preference right lease application area is less than two miles from the river. The mining is not only likely to pollute the water, its noise will foul the air, and the mind. This is clearly not what Congress and the American people intended.

6 Do you honestly think that locating huge 200-300 acre tailing ponds, filled with up to 15 million tons of toxic tailings in a Karst topography region, adjacent to a wilderness area, is a sound investment for our future, and that of our children? I am reminded of an old Native American adage: "We did not so much inherit the earth from our ancestors as borrow it from our descendants." Those who live after us, who choose the Ozarks as the place where they will come to know themselves and nature, whether they live or vacation there, deserve good, clean, dependable groundwater, don't you think so?

8 I urge you to adopt Alternative A. I urge you to vote for good physical and mental health for this generation and those that follow by giving the region maximum resource protection, and by allowing no mining. Thanks for your time.

Sincerely,

Patrick G. Coy
Patrick G. Coy
1538 N. 17
St. Louis, MO 63106

Mr. B.E. Morse
Forest Supervisor

Dear Sir,

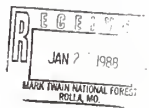
I am writing this letter in regard to the possibility of exploration, & possible mining, of a number of acres of the Mark Twain Forest, by the Hot Run Lead Co. of Mo.

I have been employed by, and associated with this company for over forty years. Some of my family and many friends go back even farther. The includes St. Joe Lead, St. Joe Minerals, and New McMillan Lead Mines.

I can say their being has been good for many many employees. It surely has been good for the Country, State, & Government.

To continue their work, seasonal

Jan 22, 1988

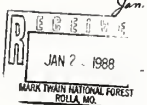


Lead Ore Reserves are Necessary.
3700 + Acres is only a small portion of the huge Mark Twain Reserve. The exploration & possible mining of this area could mean very much to many people for employment. Naturally, this would mean a lot also to the local, state, & Federal Governments.

8 Hopefully, approval will be granted to the company to continue exploration of this land.

Thanks
Herbert E. Evans
1075 Seward Trail
Rolla, Mo. 63470

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65408



Jan. 22, 1988

- 2 -

Mr. Eric Morse,

It has just been brought to my attention of the recommendations by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to allow lead mining within the 119,000 acres in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I very strongly believe this should NOT be allowed to happen.

It has always been my understanding that the purpose of the USFS is to practice soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production. If lead mining were allowed, all of these would be harmfully affected, especially the water. This area of land is extremely porous and covered with fissures, opening into underground streams and caves, that feed the many springs.

Experience from the mining activities of other lead extraction operations should show all who really look at what always results that nothing but destruction will come from mining this very vulnerable land. We have to put

a stop to the pollution of our water and the destruction of natural wild-life habitat.

Are you fully aware of how lethal lead is? One lead mine to enter the underground paths of the watershed, there would be no way to 'clean-up' the water and illness and death would come to plant, animal and human life. Just the mining set up and actual day to day operations alone would greatly alter the ecosystem. The resulting poison water from lead leakage or toxic substance spill would be devastating.

All state and federal lands are supported with taxpayers money and it would be the taxpayers who would actually lose out from the mining of this area. Those involved directly with the mining operation would benefit financially, but they would be very few and the benefits would be short lived. The loss of the ecosystem is definitely not worth the very small economic gain for a very few.

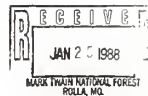
- 3 -

As a taxpayer and a voter, I want it noted by you that I am totally against any mining in any national forest, but especially in the Winona District. You should do what ever is possible from your political position to ensure that the Secretary of Agriculture should not allow mining permits to be issued. I urge that Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted.

Very truly yours,
Gael Corbis

Rt5 Box1038
Ava, Missouri 65608

Lori J. McLoughlin
2014 Alameda
St. Louis, MO 63143



Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Re: Mineral Leasing Within Mark Twain National Forest

Dear Mr. Morse:

I recently reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) issued concerning mineral leasing within the Mark Twain National Forest. I would urge you to adopt Alternative A, the No Mining - Maximum Resource Protection of the DEIS.

The area, around the 11 Point River, contains the most outstanding elements of Missouri's outdoor natural beauty and one of our prime recreational areas. Large springs, streams and rivers and large underground caves along with extensive forests of oak and pine and spectacular bluffs exist along the area.

As indicated by the DEIS, this outstanding natural landscape would be altered and changed permanently by the opening associated with drill sites, vent shaft clearing, mine/mill sites, dewatering ponds and tailing impoundments. The largest opening, two to three hundred acres, would be impoundments for storing tailings would be a stark contrast to the rolling hills and clean streams of this area of Missouri's Ozarks. All of these areas would also have associated roads and parking lots necessary for such operation. This particular area of the Ozarks may very well become unrecognizable behind the numerous alleys of development necessary to support hard rock mining activities. Chapter 4 of the DEIS delineates the environmental impacts of mining and mineral exploration of this sensitive area. Unavoidable impact, even under the most favorable circumstances would occur. Mineral development would also risk severe degradation of most of these areas in the event of a tailing impoundment failure, toxic substance fill or other unplanned event.

The 11 Point National Scenic River was designated in 1968 as an original component of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The Ozark Scenic National Riverways, consisting of the Current and Jack Forks Rivers, was designated a national park in 1964. Greer Spring in the

Mr. Eric Morse
Page Two
January 20, 1988

area is Missouri's second largest and one of the most beautiful anywhere in the world, cascading down a wild spring branch canyon to flow into the 11 Point. These complex, karst hydrogeological systems are particularly vulnerable to degradation from mining impact.

In the United States Forest Service's own words, unmitigated exploration activities under any alternative except Alternative A could be very disruptive including the noise from Vent Shaft Fans which can be heard for up to two miles from the vent site. Floaters on the 11 Point River would be able to hear the noise from the mining operation.

Available information concerning rapid and unpredictable movement of ground water in the proposed lease area, the probability of tailings impoundment failure and the demonstrated impact of heavy metals contamination in ground water on ecosystems is enough to alert us to the unique fragility of the area and to call for further, in depth studies of potential water quality problems relating to lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to allow the Interior Department to issue mining permits if it is found that such mining would "not interfere with the primary purpose for which the forest land was acquired." Moreover, such mining could proceed, "only in accordance with such conditions as may protect such purposes." The primary purposes for which the national forest land was acquired include: soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production. It is evident that any of the alternatives listed, with the exception of Alternative A, would greatly interfere with the management objectives that have been set forth in the United States Forest Service adopted forest management plan. In addition, anything other than Alternative A would forever disrupt one of Missouri's last remaining rugged wilderness areas. The 100 or so jobs which would be created as a result of the mine would not offset the jobs lost to tourism to the area both from Missouri residents and those outside of Missouri. No cost can be put on the irreversible damage that would be done to the environment should the plan be allowed to proceed and Alternative A not be adopted.

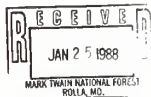
Your consideration of my opinion is appreciated.

Mr. Eric Morse
Page Three
January 20, 1988

Very truly yours,

Lori J. McLoughlin
Lori J. McLoughlin

LM/rmt
cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative William Clay



Jan 12, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse

I work at the Doe Run Co., Originally named St Joseph Lead Co., I have been with this Company for 10 plus years. I know that lead mining is important to me, my family, with out lead mining I smelting many of us would be with out work.

Lead was taken out of fuel & paint but lead has many other uses, that the general public use with out knowing it.

Our Nations defence force like Submarine Fleet employ special LEAD acid batteries, all military vehicles & our own automobiles batteries.

The LEAD glass for computer & T.V. screens, Hospitals, utilizing substation store power in LEAD batteries for electric power use.

Lead is used in car scanners & other x-ray technology, protection in the nuclear power industry.

It is used for insulation in building from noise, & in underground cable to keep it from freezing.

We see need the lead mining in & smelting in the future. So to be able to have lead & its uses, we need the mining & The Doe Run Co., is applying for

an application to explore more for lead in a section of the Mark Twain National Forest.

This mining will give a lot of people jobs in Carter, Shannon, Oregon counties. The Doe Run Co. care about the environment impact on the forest & surrounding areas.

It could mean around 1000 jobs for these counties.

Please vote to say yes for the Doe Run Co. to explore & mine in the section of the Mark Twain National Forest.

Thank You
Joseph L. KISTER
Joseph L. Kister
460 77th St.
Crystal City, Mo.
63019

1 - 88

Dear Sir:

As an employee of Morton Co. I have worked in mining for 18 yrs. Have worked in virtually every aspect of mining. As such I want to assure you the regulations are closely followed. I see daily inspections & company concern at work daily. The modern exploration & mining methods follow closely make effort safe in turn making lead mining safe.

I am confident that mining in Oregon City will be regulated and enforced to the point that will assure environmental safety.

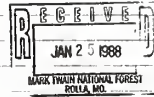
I urge you to think to Environmental Impact Statement recommendation which was backed up by 2 years of in-depth research & evaluations of many people who are experts in the field.

Good objectives can be attained. Our Nation can have the lead it needs for our children as well as now &

2
We can pass our wilderness on to the future generations un-damaged.

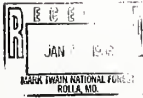
Thank you very much for your most valuable time & listening to me.

Yours truly,
Charles Major
701 Hillboro
Farmington, Mo.
63640



375

375



Mrs. Earl De La Roche
155 So. Jefferson
Florissant, Missouri 63031

January 23, 1988

Forest Supervisor B. Eric Mose
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Mose:

After reading news articles and material in letters to the Editor, in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, I wish to add my protest to those degrading your recommendation that a license (mining) be granted to the Bore Co.

You (the government) own draft of the environment impact on that beautiful

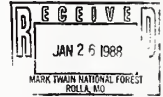
2
section of our state, state that there will be great adverse effects on two of our beautiful rivers.

Our family has camped in Missouri for years. The cities are expanding so - we need our wooded area - not trashed by industry. I get so upset that there is change of our precious forest and streams get off the track of preserving them. The ATV is our beautiful stream is another example of trashing America.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Earl De La Roche

Rt. 5, Box 117
Ozark, MO 65721
January 22, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I'm angry! It has come to my attention that the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have issued a draft environmental impact statement recommending hardrock mineral leasing within more than 100,000 acres (Winona District) of Mark Twain National Forest.

As a life-long Missouri resident, I cannot begin to comprehend how the guardians of our national forest could even consider such a gross violation of their trust, much less actually go on record with such a recommendation.

The monetary compensation that could be gained from such mining would never begin to replace the environmental loss to myself and generations to come. Words that come to mind are "betrayal of trust" and the "fox guarding the hen house."

I urge you in the strongest possible sense to adopt Alternative "A" (No mining - maximum resource protection). Beyond this letter, I don't know any way to stress my feelings on this issue to you. However, the elected officials listed below hopefully do. If not, they will have at least one less vote for them or their party the next time they seek re-election.

Sincerely,

Don M. Alday
Don M. Alday

c/c Senator John Danforth
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Christopher Bond
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

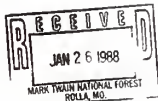
Representative Gene Taylor
House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

1/31/88
Dear Mr. Morse for all State
and National Forests
safety and preservation

Please, do not do anything
to change the values
of the National State
Forests as they are the best

The adoption of Alternative A will help to
prevent the harm that
mining would have on
the Mark Twain Forest.

Sincerely,
Rt. 3 Box 49
Helbourne, AZ 72556
Don M. Alday



P.O. Box 415
Bismarck, MO 63624
January 25, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse

8 I am writing to support the approval of the application permits for the exploration and possible mining development as recommended as Alternative D in the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The exploration and development of this land could mean alot to the surrounding areas, as well as to Missouri and the U.S. itself. The U.S. already depends on foreign countries for alot of natural resources, if we have enough lead in Missouri to fill the demand why depend on another country for it.

6 Viburnum is the source of 90% of the nation's lead supply and is a beautiful place. Most of the mining takes place under ground and out of eight, the head frame is the tallest feature rising about 55 to 150 feet above the surface of the ground. Nothing done by the Doe Run Company, formerly St. Joe, has taken away the beauty and pleasures of the woods and aresae.

The ore reserves that are currently active are expected to run out within 20 years, because of exploration, development, and production from a new ore body could take 15 years to achieve. We need to start exploring and developing the land as soon as possible so they can be operating before the other land runs out of ore to be mined.

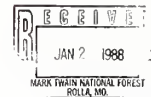
6 In conclusion, I think that mining and the wilderness can coexist and that it would be better for everyone if it is approved for the development of the land in Oregon County.

Sincerely yours

John Collin
Mr. John Collin

Mark Turnbough
Rt. #2, Box B-269
Potosi, MO 63664

January 23, 1987



B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 Please find enclosed my feelings supporting Alternative D.

As an avid hunter and fisherman in and around Mark Twain National Forest all of my life, I understand the need to preserve the beauty of our national forests for the enjoyment of my children and future generations to come. As a family, we enjoy camping, hiking, and canoeing along the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

With over 100 years of experience, along with the proposed restrictions governing the future mines in and around Oregon, Shannon, and Carter counties, I feel the presence of the Doe Run Company would be an asset to the area.

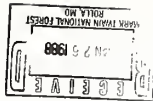
When considering the poverty in these three counties, the 120 primary jobs, creating 198 additional jobs, and projected 800 people working eight mines, a payroll of \$40 million and a secondary job increase of 1,320, coupled with the gigantic increase in revenue in the form of taxes, and what these taxes can do for the area, I see Alternative D as a necessity.

Thank you for your consideration of my opinion.

Doe Run Employee

Concerned for the future,
Mark Turnbough
Mark Turnbough

January 23, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Mr. Morse,

I AM ADAMANTLY OPPOSED TO LEAD MINING IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST. I thought we had finally fought this battle when the Irish Wilderness was approved, but it seems that we must be ever vigilant.

I'm always reading about how the fish in Big River cannot be eaten or about a tailings pond dam that has collapsed or is about to collapse. These are real health hazards and they worry me. But I am also concerned about visual and aural pollution in, what to me, is a special part of the state that I have come to love. The noise of prospecting and mining would soon fade away, but the scars of the actual mining, the access roads, utilities and tailings ponds would last for decades or centuries. And who would maintain the ponds?

I feel that lead mining in the Winona District is both short sighted and self serving. Please, do not allow prospecting or mining in this district. Let's save a few wild areas for our children and their children. If indeed there is enough lead to make mining feasible, it will still be there in fifty or a hundred years when we might really need it. If we mine now the scars will last much longer than that. At the moment, we DO NOT need lead mining this close to the Eleven Point River.

Bob Bates,
834 183
Stockton, Mo. 65785

Dear Sir

While I am not a resident of Missouri, I feel the Ozarks are my home regardless of state lines. This proposal to open up 119,000 acres of Mark Twain National Forest for mineral leases is very upsetting to me.

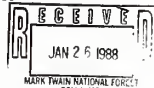
Since this area was Tennessee territory my family has lived and loved in these Ozarks. I must not be jeopardized any further. Already there is too much development.

Please adopt Alternative A.

Sincerely,

Debbie Campbell
Rt 2 Box 334A
West Fork, AR 72774

January 24, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO

Dear Mr. Morse:

With regard to the matter of permitting a mine to operate in Mark Twain National Forest, I wish to state that my family and I are strongly opposed to such action.

Recently my husband and I spent some time at a wilderness resort on the edge of Strathcona Provincial Park which is located on Vancouver Island in Canada. The entire area is suffering from a short-sighted decision made years ago to allow mining in the park. We toured the mine--the area around it looks like a moonscape. Streams and lakes below the mine are now heavily polluted. In addition to that huge trucks and buses (importing workers from distant towns) rumble along narrow, scenic highways at all hours of the day and night. It is a prime example of what happens when industry is allowed to operate in parks and forests.

As in Missouri, tourism is an important source of income for Vancouver Island. To damage this profitable business is indeed short-sighted. That aside, we have an obligation to our children and their children and so on to preserve natural beauty and wilderness wherever it is possible.

I hope that you and all others concerned with this decision will remember that Missourians are very conservation-minded and will be watching to see what happens in Mark Twain National Forest.

Thank you.

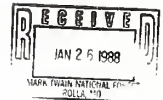
Yours truly,

M. H. W. Bates

Mrs. H. J. Briscoe
123 Clear Meadows Dr.
Ballwin, MO 63011

JANUARY 17, 1988

MR. ERIC MORSE, FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401



DEAR MR. MORSE

I HAVE REVIEWED A SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT RECOMMENDING THAT HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING BE ALLOWED WITHIN 119,000 ACRES (WINONA DISTRICT) OF THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST.

I STRONGLY FEEL THAT ALTERNATIVE WOULD COMPROMISE ALL PRIMARY FOREST OBJECTIVES FOR ONLY MINOR BENEFIT TO THE LEAD INDUSTRY. MY FAMILY AND I URGE YOU WORK TOWARDS ADOPTION OF ALTERNATIVE A (NO MINING-MAXIMUM RESOURCE PROTECTION)

WE HAVE TREASURED THIS AREA FOR MANY YEARS AND HAD HOPED THAT OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN MIGHT BE ABLE TO ALSO.

Sincerely,

Mary M Nagle
MARY M NAGLE
2120 GADSDEN
ST. LOUIS, MO 63104

CCPY. SENATOR JOHN DANFORTH
SENATOR CHRISTOPHER BOND
REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD CEFKINACOT

A CONGRATULATORY NOTE FROM A FELLOW OZARK MOUNTAIN RIDGE RUNNER

25 January 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest

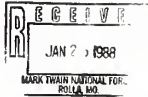
Let's Keep the Ozarks Beautiful!!!

Let's give our grandchildren
a place of beauty!

8 | Please, no more mining!

Let's build up not tear up!
Save the Ozarks!

Cleo & Mona Casady

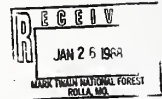


CLEO P CASADY
3238 SOUTH ELMIRA
SPRINGFIELD MO 65807
887-6898



Jan 24, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain Natl Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

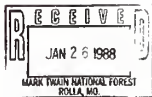


Dear Mr. Morse:

Most of us living in the beautiful
Ozarks know by now our laws pollution
problems that need our attention. Please
do not add to our problems by letting
the lead mining industry destroy more
of our area. A few short term jobs
do not justify the long term damage
that will be done in the Mark Twain Forest

Yours truly
Ruby F. Dickson

Route 1 Box 398
Flemington, Mo. 65650



January 25, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

The Doe Run Company has a record of compliance and environmental responsibility. There are many State and Federal regulations governing lead mining and processing. These regulations are tough and thorough and are actively enforced. I am confident that further mining in the Oregon County area will be regulated and enforced to the degree that assures environmental safety.

I work at the Herculean smelter, so I see the inspections, the regulations and the company concern at work everyday. I have seen firsthand the measures and procedures that prove the company is serious about obeying the law, about protecting the safety of workers, and about the health and well-being of the community.

With modern exploration and mining methods, current and rigorously enforced regulations and a company that has proved to be responsible and reliable, lead mining and processing is safe.

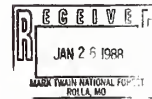
8 | I urge you to stick to Environmental Impact Statement recommendation which was backed by two years of research and the evaluations of many people who are experts in the field.

Our nation can have the lead it needs in the next century, AND we can pass our wilderness on to the future generations undamaged. Thank You!

Sincerely Yours,

James H. Peterson

3165 Hwy. A
Festus, Mo. 63028



JANUARY 23, 1988

MR. ERIC MORSE, FOREST SUPERVISOR

DEAR SIR:

8 | PLEASE ADOPT ALTERNATIVE A WITH REGARD TO THE 179,000 ACRES (WINONA DISTRICT) OF THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST.

ALTERNATIVE A IS THE "NO MINING - MAXIMUM RESOURCE PROTECTION" ALTERNATIVE.

SINCERELY,

Joseph G. Sueme

JOSEPH G. SUEME
3728 HUMPHREY
ST. LOUIS, MO 63116

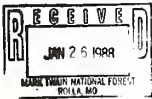
cc SENATOR JOHN C. DANFORTH
SENATOR CHRISTOPHER (KIT) BOND
REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD GEPHARDT

1-24-88

Dear Mr. Morse:

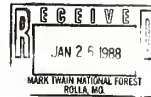
I clearly love the Ozark hills, lakes & streams. I love the animals & birds too. I think it's a shame to mar the beauty of this wonderful country.

I urge you to do all you can to stop this bad mining venture.



Sincerely
Cynthia Stuchman

Route 1 Box 398
Flemington, Mo. 65650



Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

January 25, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have been in exploration and mining in Missouri for the last twenty-five years with the majority of it spent within the boundaries of the Mark Twain National Forest. This area of southeast Missouri has the greatest potential for finding additional reserves of lead, zinc, copper, silver and iron. I am an avid hunter, fisherman and canoeist, and use the National Forest regularly in pursuit of these interests.

I am a firm believer that exploration and mining can exist with wilderness and natural forest areas within Missouri. Mining is just a temporary occupant of the land which will be eventually turned back to its original state. Today's state and federal regulations protect the environmental integrity of our National Forests. With this in mind, I recommend that Alternative 8 (Full Leasing) be the preferred alternative.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

Milt Bradley

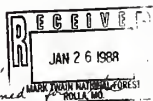
MB:df

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am very concerned about the future of our National Forest in Missouri. I hope that you will also be in support of Alternative A.

Sincerely
X. Schell

BARTY SCHILL
12345 CLOVERLEAF DRIVE
ST. LOUIS, MO 63138



B. ERIC MORSE
Forest Supervisor

James H. Medley
Six By, Mo 65439

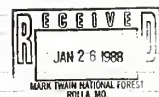
I live in the Viburnum area and work for the lead mining industry. I appreciate my job and what the mines has done for me and my family. The schools, and other services, paid for by taxes and royalties paid by the mines among many other things.

Our area has been helped not hurt by the mining industry. Many people have jobs who would not have otherwise. I don't feel it has damaged or hurt our area as far as nature is concerned either.

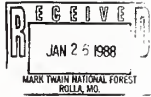
We have enough foreign products coming into our country already. If we have the lead in Missouri to mine (then mine it) and keep our jobs at home.

James H. Medley

(Comments on mining
in the Carter, Shannon
and Oregon Counties)



Jan 25, 1988



Dear Sir,

At this time I would like to take a few minutes and express my opinion on mining and milling in the Oregon and Shannon County Area.

6 My forest opinion is that mining and milling does not destroy the beauty of any land, as some people may think, but it adds jobs to a community and bringing in jobs to a community adds money to the town and community and people living in the area.

I have lived in this area my entire life and I can see how mining has improved this area. Especially in giving jobs to local people, including me. I want people in that area to have the same opportunity for a job that I have had.

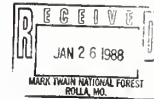
6 As far as the constructed buildings of the mines and mill, they are very nice buildings. They are not a one eye type

structure.

Also the tailing ponds. I live within a mile and a half from one. They are seeded with grass when they are done with them, and at this tailing pond. I'm referring to there have been eagles seen circling around, so by the token (if it's good enough for an eagle, there should be no complaint from human life.)

The streams are tested for pollution regularly and I hear of no dangerous chemicals or pollution in them. If they are the mining company is fined for this act.

8 Yes, I say, let mining and milling go on in Shannon and Oregon Counties. 7 Yes, I say, let it bring in jobs to that area. 7 Let the U.S.G. produce the lead, copper, and zinc products that she has instead of having it shipped in from foreign countries. Help us put



January 24, 1988

the people here to work instead of the people in the foreign countries.

Thank you for hearing my point of view on the Oregon-Shannon Counties land. Mining and milling don't destroy it, like the Forestry Department has by clear-cutting thousands of acres and ruining our wildlife out.

Sincerely yours,
A miner
Gary Sullivan
P.O. Box 1
Canton, Mo 65455

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

My name is George Tepp. I am an engineer who works for the Doe Run Company in Viburnum, Missouri. I have read with interest different comments about developing the "Irish Wilderness" in order to mine lead there. I have been associated with this lead company for thirty years. I know that The Doe Run Company has always been a good neighbor. Unlike some mining companies, The Doe Run Co. does more than just mine lead. Our town of Viburnum is a modern town with all the conveniences thanks to The Doe Run Company.

6 The "Irish Wilderness" area has a lot to offer now recreation-ally. In the future if development is done by this lead company, it will be able to offer more things. For instance, water impoundments will create opportunities for fishing, boating, swimming and so forth. The tailings area can provide opportunities for hiking, bicycling, riding horses and more.

Go to St. Francois County and see for yourself what has happened in the past. The Bonne Terre Hospital, The Bonne Terre

Library, the water system, the sewer system and more were put there by The Doe Run Co. The St. Joe State Park was given to the state of Missouri by The Doe Run Co.. This park is a popular elita for the ATV riders, boaters and swimmers.

The people at The Doe Run Company are consciencious and care about nature. We care about this area around us because, remember, we live here.

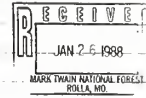
Sincerely,

Low Typ

E. George Tapp
P. O. Box 525
Viburnum, MO 65566

P.O. Box 533
Viburnum, Mo 65566
January 35, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to request that the federal government allow mining to proceed in the Oregon County part of the Mark Twain National Forest.

While my father was an Army officer and he traveled around the US and the world, I was born in St. Louis and received my early education at Rolla. My wife is from Springfield.

Following my military service and graduate school at Rolla I worked for United Chemical's Mining Groups in Colorado, Illinois, and West Virginia. My family then returned to Missouri about 8 years ago when I accepted employment with St. Joe Minerals.

As a metallurgical engineer I have been involved with mill testing, planning, and development. Today a significant effort is devoted to making any mine environmentally acceptable. Although there have been past abuses by the mining industry, I personally feel that attitude of the mining industry today is to produce minerals without depleting the natural resources.

(2)

I and my family enjoy living in the rural areas, having the woods, animals, and fish just outside the home. My four boys have had much fun fishing the old stream ponds at Viburnum.

Having been directly involved in mineral exploration during my entire career I am aware of the many few potential "world class" deposits such as the "old lead belt" and the Viburnum trend. Should the Oregon County resources approach these finds it would be a terrible shame not to develop them. In recent years it seems even increasing the lands that are eliminated from multiple development on the US side means additional projects and fewer job opportunities for those desiring to raise their families in a rural community.

I still remember while living in Southern Illinois the financial problems that Pope County encountered. Over 90% of the area was state or federal land which limited the available tax base. The state had to grant over \$100,000 to the county to keep it viable during one year.

As you have read I am very much in favor of the development and hope that the Forest Service can with the participation of the Doe Run Company successfully and environmentally utilize a new natural resource.

Sincerely,
John C. Maines, IV

Dear Sir,

I am against the Doe Run Corp, or any other mining operations using the Mark Twain or any other National Forest.

I have written my congressman stating my views.

Rose Marie Eslick
P.O. Box 150
Flemington, MO 65556



Rock Creek

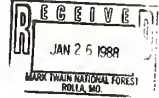
Left Beguscum	PM 6/11/14 Calico Wash. 72518
Wash. Wash	Old Age, Ark. 72659
David A. Wash	Old Age, Ark. 72659
John W. Wash	Old Age, Ark. 72659
Ernie Wash	Old Age, Ark. 72659

Before February 5, 1988 —

Send Additional comments to:
D. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Missouri, 65401

Jan 30, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat. Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

The Doe Run Company is seeking a lease to explore and there lead is a section of Mark Twain National Forest.

I strongly suggest this lease be given to them.

I have been an employee of the Doe Run Co. (formerly St. Joe Lead Co.) for over twenty (20) years.

I know they will comply with all rules and regulations regarding mining and any to protect the forest and wild life.

There is no reason why mining and wilderness can't co-exist if the regulations are followed.

If the Doe Run Co. is not allowed to seek out new mining areas, the lead supply in our country will sadly diminish and we will be

forced to have foreign lead shipped in
We already have so much foreign goods coming in now.

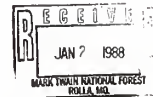
We would also lose jobs for many miners and factory workers with out new lead sources.

To help keep our people working making the lead for our country.

Issue the lease to the Doe Run Company.

Thank You.

John G. Naverstick
Box 112 E
French Village, Mo.
63036



1271 Walnut Trail Cr.
Fenton, Mo. 63026
January 22, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am an employee of the Doe Run Co. & I am writing in concern of the companies desire to explore + mine a portion of the Mark Twain Forest. I feel the Company will treat the grounds in a professional manner as well as staying within the State and Federal regulations governing lead mining and processing which they already follow with the mines in which they operate at the present.

I am a respecter of matters myself & I didn't feel the company would comply to the regulations, which their past records show they do, I wouldn't be writing for your consideration in the matter.

I also believe in American products made by the American people - with all the foreign trade coming into our country we are losing more jobs due to competition in other areas also.

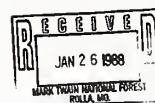
So please, in closing this letter I ask that you would allow them to permit

such exploration + mining

Sincerely,
Barbara A. Morse

January 25, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

Who needs the forests?

Who needs the lead mines?

Does one stand to make a transient (monetary) profit by destroying the other?

6 | Lead has proven to be toxic to life. Why not save the forests, which sustain life?

6 | We, the People, share one globe with all Earth life. Without the microbes, insects, plants, animals, pure water, clean air, good soil and the protective ionized layers of the atmosphere, people cannot long survive.

More and more people are coming to realize this.

More and more people are getting ready to do something about it.

More and more people will vote for candidates who can see that a good life for humans depends upon a good and Real relationship with Mother Nature. We must learn to nurture, not destroy.

With all sincerity,

Joan Taylor

Joan Taylor

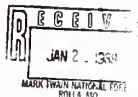
HCR 62, Box 15

OLD JOE, AR 72659

JT/ad

1237 Columbus St.
West Plains, Mo. 65775
23 January 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

At hand I have the DEIS, Hardrock Mineral Leasing, booklet. It states that the Forest Service has accepted the Forest Plan Alternative D. In regard to prospects of mining, I want to explain why I urge you to consider Alternative A, instead.

If the Forest Service makes initial commitment to the Doe Run Corporation, or another one, that would necessitate roads and exploratory equipment which in a matter of course would change priorities for the use of the land. If exploration indicated positive presence of sizeable quantities of lead ore, mining would follow, and more traffic, heavier-duty roads, skidder paths, etc. etc. Logically, no one could stop one stage of development if the earlier one had been acquiesced in, following a contract. So, step-by-step, this would obliterate and undermine the original (Conservative and preservative) purpose for the establishment of the National Forest.

For the short-range benefit of a limited supply of lead and other minerals — which are non-renewable resources — and for temporary benefit of a few jobs and corporate profits, the long-range benefits — of trees, animals, unpolluted air and water — would be destroyed and poisoned!

That sort of short-sighted "economics" does not

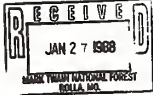
figure out to be logical, I maintain.

Without detailing them, you are aware of the facts and figures about acres, stone, new jobs, chemistry, etc.

All around the world, there are deserts where various human societies in ignorance have destroyed forests. In our day and age, we cannot plead "ignorance" relating to misuse of our dwindling natural resources. Global concerns, substitute, recycle our society's limited basic resources.

Please, sir, use your influence and vote to save for our grandchildren the present National Forest benefits, which have been saved for our enjoyment by my forbearers. Just because the "economic resources" are there is no reason that our present generation needs to consume everything in sight!

Yours sincerely,
Carl Cassler



January 20, 1988

Scott & Joan Drake-Olsen
1009 Pheasant Run
Columbia, MO 65201

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

We would like to express our disapproval of the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management's recommendation that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the 119,000 acre Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. Analyzing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement leads us to believe that irreparable damage is the ultimate consequence of such a recommendation. Therefore, we would like to express our support for Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection). Please adopt Alternative A.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Olsen

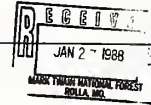
Joan Drake-Olsen

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Harold Volkmer

FERRELL-DUNCAN CLINIC, INC.

1021 E. PENNSHORE
P.O. BOX 1027
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65803-1027
AC 417/881-1100-885-7100

NORTH OFFICE:
1405 N. ROSSBACH, SUITE 1020
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65802
AC 417/881-2714-884-9924



SURGERY
JAMES S. CORDONIER, M.D.
JAMES S. WITTMER, M.D.
JAMES S. GIBSON, M.D.

CARDIOLOGY
JOE E. HILL, M.D.
HAROLD L. CHRISTENSEN, M.D.
JAMES H. CLARKE, M.D.
MICHAEL H. DAVIS, M.D.
WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, M.D.

COLON AND RECTAL SURGERY
DON F. GORE, M.D.

GASTROENTEROLOGY
CARL W. HUBERT, M.D.
ROBERT E. KIPFER, M.D.
LAWRENCE E. GURMAN, M.D.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
WOLFE E. GERSHET, M.D.

INTERNAL MEDICINE
LOREN E. BRIDGEMAN, M.D.
HAROLD L. JONES, M.D.
JACK M. HANTEL, M.D.
NANCY S. BOWNE, M.D.
KENNETH E. POWELL, JR., M.D.

NEPHROLOGY
JACK F. GLOVER, M.D.
GARY A. KELL, M.D.
FREDERICK C. HUSTED, M.D.

ORTHOPEDICS
BRUCE I. SHACKTER, M.D.
DOUGLAS W. DUNCAN, M.D.
ROY W. HOLAND, M.D.
RANDALL J. WONGARD, M.D.

PHYSIOLOGY
JAMES W. COLETER, M.D.
EDWARD CHEN, M.D.
JOHN E. WOLFE, M.D.

RHEUMATOLOGY
J. LYNN FERGUSON, M.D.
HOWARD SCHWARTZ, M.D.
STEPHEN D. ARMSTRONG, M.D.

ADMINISTRATOR
L.A. RECKELS

January 20, 1988

Eric Morris
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morris:

I am writing to express my concern about the proposed mining propositions within the national forest. The 11 point river is one of the most beautiful areas of wilderness available within Missouri. So far it has not been spoiled by the intrusion of excessive commercial operations in either recreation or industry. As you are aware, the ecology of such an area is fragile, the risk of pollution great. The effects of mining are visible throughout the state. The damage to the countryside alone should be reason enough to establish mine free areas for special ecologic and recreational interests.

I hope you will give this issue strong consideration and work to preserve this area of the Mark Twain National Forest by preventing mining.

Yours truly,

Robert E. Kipfer, M.D.

REK/jt

cc. Senator John Danforth
cc. Senator Christopher Bond
cc. Representative Gena Taylor



Jan. 26, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

Dear Mr. Morse,

Missouri is unique! As a native Missourian, I enjoy the natural beauty of our state and our recreational areas. Most enjoyable has been my visits to the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Now I have a nine year old son who would like to share in those wonderful experiences. But, since the time when I was a youngster on these rivers, they have been slowly polluted and invaded by ATV's and off road vehicles. It is a shame now to face yet another degradation to these areas.

The endorsement to use our protected National Forest for lead mining is detrimental, unsafe and unnecessary. Affected would be the quality of the water shed, accelerated soil erosion, degradation of the forest cover and a decline in the natural solitude of the area. I don't think the minimal amount of lead available is worth the expense of compromising the original purpose for which the National Forest land was acquired: water shed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation, timber production and soil conservation. Preserving the integrity of this area by far outweighs the short term potential benefits.

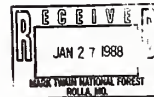
I must agree with Roger Fryor, Coalition for the Environment, when he says, "The Forest Service endorsement of mining in such an unspoiled area is a betrayal of the public trust." Please adopt ALTERNATIVE A from the DEIS issued by the Forest Service in order to protect these areas by allowing NO mineral mining on the study area.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Christopher Andrews
12800 Dubon Lane
St. Louis, MO 63131

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Jack Ruechner



Mr. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO

7106 Pushing
St. Louis MO
January 25, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

I strongly feel Alternative A should be adopted.

Forever gone is forever gone and the USFS has an obligation to preserve forest lands and wilderness. It has no obligation to keep a dying lead mining industry going.

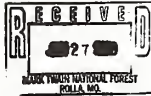
Also serious consideration should be given to the problem of groundwater contamination

Sincerely,
Barbara Mace

Buffalo River Craftworks
Native & Traditional Art
Mesling • HCR 70, Box 404
Jasper, AR 72641-9741

Jan. 26, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse - USF
Mark Twain NF
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, MO 65401



Pertaining to the DEIS on hardrock mineral
leasing in the Mark Twain NF.

As concerned (worried) citizens who have only recently
received the pertinent information on this issue....
we wish to urge that Alternative A (no mining -
maximum resource protection) be adopted and
conscientiously enforced throughout future generations.

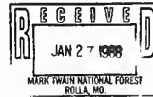
Look at it this way. The mineral resources will
still be there when research and techniques can
provide safe, no impact (notice we are stressing
no impact rather than low impact) recovery
methods. Certainly this is a long term attitude;
however, this attitude will guarantee that the
natural resource tourism industry and all
related facets will remain completely intact.

Gordon L. Mesling
Brenda L. Mesling
Jan. 23, 1988

Ozark Society members.
Past residents and employees of the Ozark National
Scenic Riverways.
Continuing visitors to that entire area - entirely
due to the outstanding natural resources.

Dear Mr. Morse

I just want to let you know
as a miner, (23 years) based on personal
knowledge and experience, in writing
to support approval of the application
permits for exploration and possible
mining development as recommended as
Alternative B in the draft Environmental
Impact Statement.



Blair Roy McWilliam
702 Breunel Street
Osage, Mo.
63601

January 25, 1988

Mr. E. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir:

I would like to express my concern and protest
against lead mining in the Central Ozarks.

As a teacher many years ago in Prescott, Missouri,
I enjoyed the beauty of that part of the state.
Since then, in traveling Highway 60, I noticed that
the beautiful forests are all gone until you get
to the National Forest at Winona.

Those areas have always been difficult for the
people to make a living, but it seems that some
other industry could be brought in that does not
spoil the beauty of the land. Because of the rocky
soil, it seems likely that lead mining would invari-
ably affect the water table and the health of those
in the area.

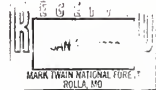
Another concern of mine is the clear-cutting that
is being done. What ever happened to selective cutting
of trees? A lesson should be taken from the days
of the early part of the century when logging was
done indiscriminately.

Thank you for your attention to my opinions.

Yours very truly,
Henrietta Starr Fuzate
Henrietta Starr Fuzate

1410 S. Oakland
Bollivar, Mo. 65613

to BERIC MORSE



I just want to let you know as a miner. I'm convinced that
if Doe Run is allowed to prospect and hopefully develop a new
mine in Oregon County. I think the state and the people who
live in the area as well as myself, will be better off for it.

I personally don't want our country to depend on any more
foreign resources than we have to. If we have enough lead
here in Missouri to avoid dependence on foreign sources. I
sat go for it. Mining doesn't affect the environment nearly
as much as those people who object seem to think. Mining and
the wilderness can coexist.

Roger Blair
patozi mo

24 January 1988

Rt 1 Box 41A

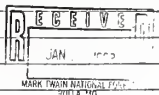
Koshkoneg, MO 65669

B. Eric Morse

Mark Twain National Forest

401 Fairgrounds Road

Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

We are totally opposed to the proposed lead mining where in the Mark Twain National Forest near Mineral. Any sort of mining that produces such hazardous by-products and waste in such an environmentally delicate area is the height of folly. We, as conscientious Americans, do not wish to leave any more pollution for our children and grandchildren to deal with. There is already more than enough.

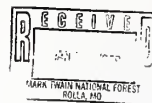
Surely you must realize that we do not need our water supply contaminated with lead tailings. As for the idea that these tailings can be contained in ponds - utter ignorance. Do you remember several years ago when a section of a waste lagoon bottom collapsed near Hot Plains? An enormous area down here was affected by a drainage failure. I bet in a tailings pond could not be taken care of by merely boiling one's drinking water.

In short, let's not take the possibility of a few jobs for a ruined environment.

Sincerely, *Leslie and Betty Estes*

Rt. 4, Box 229
Farmington, Mo. 63640
January 23, 1988

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

The U.S. Forest Service has recently recommended that mineral leasing be allowed in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I wish to strongly protest this decision, and urge the Forest Service to adopt Alternative A.

The proposed mining activity would provide insignificant benefits to the people of the area, while creating immense damage to a relatively unspoiled region of the Ozarks. Such activity would not only be ugly, but very hazardous to the area. Far more people will benefit by keeping this area in its natural beauty, than would benefit from exploration and mining.

Once again, I trust the Forest Service will fulfill their public trust to preserve our environment by supporting Alternative A. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Eric Hamburg
Eric Hamburg

Mr. Bill E. Lowe
Rt 3, Box 823
West Plains, Missouri 65773 Jan. 26, 1988

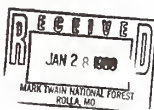
Mr. Eric Morse

Forest Sup.

Mark Twain Natl. Forest

401 Fairgrounds Rd.

Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Sir:

Alternative A must be adopted as a deterrent to mining in the National Forest of Mo. This region is almost entirely Karst and there is no way a guarantee can be supported as leach ponds can filter through the lime stone and pollute our water sources, streams and rivers. I have personally seen the devastation caused by mining years ago in the mid east portion of the state, devastation that is still there today.

Sincerely,
Joanne Lowe

January 26, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am very concerned about the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) issued by the U. S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), recommending hardrock mineral leasing within 119,000 acres (Winona District) of Mark Twain National Forest.

Mining in a National Forest will result in irreparable damage by altering the physical appearance of this wilderness area, as well as causing serious damage to the hydrogeological systems. Mining within National Forest lands completely contradicts the primary purposes for which the land was acquired, (i.e. soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production).

I am urging that Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) to the DEIS be adopted in order to preserve our National Forest.

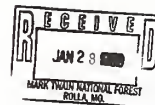
Sincerely,

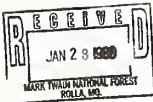
Jeff Neisler

Jeff Neisler
9 Pleasantree Cove
Little Rock, Arkansas 72211

JN:skl

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond





1-27-88
Rte. 4, Box 361
Burgville, Mo.
63775

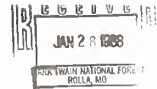
Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to you now in regard to the proposed plan for lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

I have just recently completed and finished reading DEIS (Draft Environmental Impact Statement).

I urge you now to do your utmost to preserve the natural beauty of this area of the Ozarks. I believe that the natural resources are meant to be enjoyed by future generations of Missourians.

I hope that the Department of the Interior will decide not to allow the mining of lead, or other hard minerals, in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri! Sincerely, Yvonne Moonstorm



Save the Forest!

A few good reasons to prevent the mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest at Winona: clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle.

Name	Address
Carol Halenbier	RR 1 Green Island, Iowa 52051
Stephen L. Halenbier	
Amber M. Bates	RR 1 Green Island, Iowa 52051
Karen L. Bates	Box 43 RR#1 Green Island, Iowa 52051
Elizabeth Bates	Box 43 RR1 Green Island, IA 52051
Bobby Bates	Box 43 RR1 Green Island, IA
John J. Halenbier	Box 27 RR1 Green Island, Iowa
Louise J. Halenbier	RR Box 27 Green Island, Ia 52051
John Shady	Box 27 Green Island, Iowa
Markus (Red) Shady	Box 27 Green Island, IA 52051
Sue Brooks	2202 North 2nd Clinton, Ia
Steve Thompson	3114 N. 2nd Clinton, Iowa
John & Mary Ann	North Ave Comanche, Iowa
Jim Cooper	4 Westwood Lane, Clinton IA 52732
Mike Cooper	4 Westwood Lane, Clinton IA 52732
Joe & Judy	RR#1 Green Island, Iowa 52051
Debbie Kling	RR#1 Green Island, Iowa 52051
John & Mary	Box 27 Green Island, Iowa 52051
Don & Mary	1216 Mulberry Bellevue, Iowa 52001

Springfield Obstetric and Gynecologic Associates, Inc.

GARY L. ROBINSON, M.D.
RONALD G. BENSON, M.D.
JOHN W. WILLIAMS, M.D.
MARK S. STUPPY, M.D.
RANDY C. HILL, M.D.

MEDICAL ARTS CENTER • 1000 E. PRIMROSE, SUITE 200
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65807
(417) 887-0996

January 26, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

This is a short note to inform you of my extreme opposition to the proposed lead mining now being considered in the Mark Twain National Forest in the Winona district.

As an outdoorsman I feel this proposal on public land is outrageous. The theme of the National Forest Service has been multiple use and sustained yield and I feel this proposal is more consistent with multiple abuse and declining yields.

I feel we have a moral obligation to preserve our National Forests for future generations.

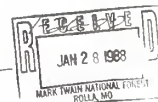
Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mark Stuppy, M.D.

MS:ngg

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Gene Taylor



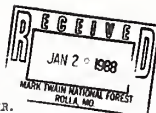
Dear Mr. Morse -

I would urge you to think twice & change your mind about leasing AREAS WITHIN THE WINONA DISTRICT of the MARK TWAIN FOREST for LEAD MINING. THIS WOULD BE A GREAT DETRIMENT TO THE EVENT POINT of CURRENT RIVERS. NONSENSE.

I ALSO UNDERSTAND THIS TYPE of MINING WILL PERMANENTLY SCAR THE PRAIRIE EARTH & WE CAN'T HAVE THIS. PLEASE!

Respectfully,

JOHN M. DONOVAN
(MOZARK MOUNTAIN PADDLER)
1235 E. Elm/402
SPRINGFIELD, MO 65802



Belle Vista, /R.
January 26, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have received information that the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have recommended that lead mining be allowed in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

6 I urge that you reconsider this plan. Lead does not sacrifice
6 this beautiful, undeveloped area for one industry of short
term gains. Mining and all the accompanying undesirable and
destructive ramifications would damage for all time the fragile
environmental system of this area. It is a fact that the
destruction of this kind all over the world is ruining what
few natural areas are left for future generations to enjoy.
This area Mark Twain National Forest for which it has
received recognition is certainly not for industrial purposes for
lead mining.

Thank you for your attention and action on this matter. I am
sincerely,
Lorne C. Wegman

Sincerely,

Lorne C. Wegman



United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Water Resources Division
1400 Independence Road
Mail Stop 200
Rolla, Missouri 65401

July 13, 1987

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

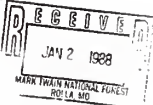
As requested, I have reviewed chapter IV of the EIS documenting the
impacts of the USX lease application. My review was strictly technical. I
could not disagree with technical aspects of this chapter. One topic I feel you
5 did not adequately cover was what the expected water quality of the mine
discharge would be.

Sincerely,

Wayne R. Berkan
Wayne R. Berkan
Hydrologist

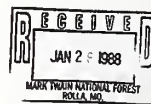
RICHARD C. PARES, D. D. S.
ORRISTOWN AT ORRISTOWN
CARLETON, MO 65618
TELEPHONE 656-7111

USFS
Mr. Eric Morse:



8 I support "Alternative A"
concerning the mineral leasing within
the Mark Twain National Service.
6 I feel we must think of our environ-
ment first.

Thank You.
Jesse Parks



BOX 3, BRIXEY, MO 65618 (417) 679 4773

1/26/88
Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

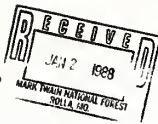
The following is a statement of the position of the Board of
New Life Farm regarding hardrock mineral leasing as proposed for
the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest:

- 27 Whereas, the quality of the water, both surface and
subsurface, is one of the primary ecological and economic
attributes of the Ozarks bioregion; and
- 6 Whereas, these waters provide drinking water for the great
majority of Ozarks' residents, recreation for residents and
tourists alike, and habitat for hundreds of species of plants and
animals; and
- 6 Whereas, these waters pass rapidly through the soil and
porous subsoil as rain, river and spring in a well understood but
uncharted manner; and
- 6 Whereas, geological knowledge, past experience (the
disappearance of the West Plains sewage lagoon into a sinkhole,
sewage and chemical pollution in various Ozarks locations) and
common sense demonstrates the susceptibility of the Ozarks to
industrial disaster; and
- 6 Whereas, the effects of lead mining on the fragile hydro-
logical system of the Ozarks can only be negative regardless
of the efforts made to minimize the damage; and
- 6 Whereas, the history of the mining industry's lack of concern
for the protection of our environment is lengthy, well documented
and continuing; therefore
- 8 the Board of New Life Farm, Inc. Drury, MO, cannot condone
and must condemn any attempt to explore or mine for lead in the
National Forests of the Ozarks.

Respectfully,

The Board of New Life Farm

NEW PINE
SHANE & JOSETTE WEBB



27 January 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Mr. Morse,

This letter is to inform you that I support Alternative A, maximum resource protection and no mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

I am concerned that lead mining in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest will result in irreversible environmental damage.

Sincerely,

Joette Webb
Joette Webb

January 24, 1988



Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir,

Regarding the proposed lead mining in Mark Twain National Forest between Elton and Winona.

The possibility of contamination of groundwater from the 200-300 acre tailings pond which would be required is too much risk.

8| Please say NO to this venture.

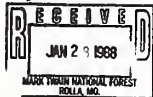
Sincerely,

Willa Boswell and Earl C. Boswell
Willa Boswell (landowner south of this area)
RR2, Box 2149
Thayer, Mo. 65791

RT 1 BOX 78-1 HIGHLANDVILLE, MO. 65669
417-587-3617

February 25, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

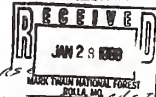
8| I am very opposed to lead mining in the
6| Mark Twain forest. Studies have shown that
ground waters will, probably become contaminated
with lead. As a medical student I am well aware
of the terrible consequences this will have on
animals & men.

7| I am opposed to development of our forests.
They can never be returned to us. Furthermore, we
have enough lead to last until money issues have
gone by. Perhaps the lead won't even be needed. What a
shame to have ruined one of our most beautiful spots.

Steven Boyd
323 Fairfield
Kansas City, MO 64124

MR. ERIC MORSE
FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NAT. FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS RD.
ROLLA MO. 65401

Mr. & Mrs. Dave Martin
Rt. 1, Box 430-C
Clark, MO 65721



DEAR MR. MORSE:

6| I'm writing to you about
lead mining in Mark Twain Nat.
Forest. I feel sacrificing this
area to help the dying lead
mining industry is senseless.
THIS IS THE HEART OF THE OZARKS!
WHAT LITTLE BENEFITS LEAD MINING
MIGHT BRING ARE FAR OUTWEIGHED
6| BY THE DEGRADATION OF THE WATER
SHED, FOREST COVER & SOIL, NOT TO
MENTION THE LOSS OF WILDERNESS TYPE
SOLITUDE. I STRONGLY URGE THAT A
8| NO-MINING WITH MAXIMUM RESOURCE
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE BE ADOPTED.
PLEASE HELP SAVE THE AREA FOR ALL
THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

Thank you

Steve T. Panton



Jan. 25, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to you in regard to a letter in the Sunday Springfield News-Leader about lead mining in Mark Twain.

I think Mr. Stokely said it all, but I do want to say that lapses in national parks were set up to protect them and let the people of this country enjoy them. Lead mining does not protect the forest, only the lead company and the few they employ.

Please keep the forest safe.

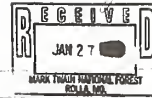
Sincerely,

Luzanne Stahl

Ch. 1 Box 7C

Springfield, MO 65815

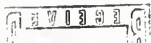
January 25, 1988



Dear Mr. Morse:

This letter is to let you know that we are against the proposed Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon & Shannon Counties by the Doe Run Corporation.

We have read the reports and statements, talked to our friends and neighbors in Shannon County, and tried to weigh all the advantages and disadvantages. The financial and limited employment advantages to a county as poor as Shannon County would definitely help, however, our land and water are such assets, not just to Missouri, but to our nation. So many places in the U.S.A. have polluted waters and disturbed, eroded land.



This area's lands, rivers and wildlife are valued and protected. There is not much water left as pure as ours. We have cities that import drinking water. To risk a pretty good chance of bad contaminants in our water tables from lead mine disturbance, even if it doesn't show up til many, many years past, does not justify this risk.

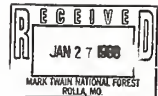
We don't care how careful, how sincere, how far it, a lot of people seem to be - we feel it would be a mistake to allow the Doe Run Corporation to disrupt the environment here.

Sincerely,

Kathy Buch

John Buch

JOHN E. SENNE
MCR 62 BOX 490
SALEM, MO 65560



23 Jan 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, Mo 65401

Ref: 2820

Dear Mr. Morse:

Thank you for providing me a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties. I have reviewed the document with considerable interest and would like to offer my comments for your consideration.

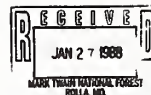
The members of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management who prepared the document along with the agencies who cooperated and those who acted as consultants are to be congratulated for this excellent presentation. I was impressed with the thoroughness of the research done on this complicated problem and the clarity with which it was presented. For the most part the facts were presented in a clear and impartial manner. I did note, however, that on the abstract page III, the Executive summary page V and on page 18 the statement is made "Alternative D: Modified Forest Plan (visual quality) has been identified as the 'Preferred Alternative.' My question is, by what method and by whom was Alternative D singled out (identified) as being 'preferred'? I was under the impression that the EIS was to be a document that presented all the known or assumed facts relating to the issue of whether hardrock mineral leasing would or would not be permitted in the study area. The statement 'Preferred Alternative D' suggests that a decision to permit leasing had already been made by Nov 2, 1987 when the document was published. This is disturbing in light of the three public hearings and written comment period in which cooperators were invited and encouraged to participate.

There is one aspect of the study which I feel should be emphasized a great deal more. On page 33, Figure 14 is a graphic display of the magnitude of the underground water conduit system

23 Jan 1988

Morse

page 2



Route 1, Box 115
Booe, MO 65440
January 25, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 In regards to public comment in relation to Alternative "D" in the draft Environmental Impact Statement, I fully support and encourage that further lead exploration and development be allowed.

Born and reared near Viburnum, Missouri, I have witnessed dramatic changes in this area.

I have seen a sparsely populated area with limited opportunities become a progressive and thriving community. I have seen not only the Town of Viburnum flourish but the entire area as well.

As a teenager, I attended a High School located 30 miles to the east which required a daily bus ride of 90 miles. The nearest town was 30 miles to the west.

Today, with thanks to the mining industry, we enjoy an excellent school system in the community, municipal services, new and improved highway, country club and golf courses, bowling lanes, swimming pool, tennis courts, churches of your choice, and jobs providing a comfortable standard of living.

As an outdoorsman, I certainly agree and support protecting our streams and riverways, our forests and wildlife. Yet, after 30 years of mining in this area, we still enjoy the same clear streams of our Muzzah and Black River and forests with abundant wildlife that we enjoyed prior to mining.

With 23 years of service as an employee of St. Joe Minerals Corporation/The Doe Run Company, I am well aware of management position and corporate's commitment to the environment. Our record proves we are environmentally sound.

5 In this area. The dye tracings which are depicted here show beyond any doubt the complexity and extent of the groundwater flow through and within the study area. I have taken the liberty of superimposing an outline of the study area on this map to show how complicated the situation really is. I am also enclosing a copy of a map I have prepared which shows the number of recorded springs that are in or that border the subject area. The conclusion is inescapable that the construction of mine and air-vent shafts would penetrate the ground-water regime regardless of where they were placed in the area. In this respect this area is totally different from the Bonne Terre and Viburnum sites. The water handling problems alone should be enough to discourage the developers. The effect on the springs, wells and streams would be disastrous.

The report indicates that approximately 250 core holes have been drilled during the past eight years. It further states that, as a result of this exploration, "a few core holes have encountered mineralization in sufficient thickness and grade to indicate the presence of an orebody." This does not appear to be consistent with other statements in the text like "This would preclude the potential production of lead and associated metals from one of the most promising areas in the country." (page X, 24). Again on page 121 is the statement "It is not known at this time whether or not the study area contains economically mineable quantities of lead, zinc and associated metals."

5 Taken as a whole the report outlines many serious problems which would be encountered if mining were to be permitted. Long term and irreversible consequences would result even with certain mitigating factors applied. At the present time the demand for lead is declining. Present reserves are sufficient to last up to the year 2000. It seems incredibly foolish to even consider jeopardizing an area as unique as this one is for some possible short-term gains.

8 I respectfully request that the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management consider Alternative A as the ONLY viable alternative which can preserve this priceless heritage not only for ourselves but for future generations.

Respectfully Submitted,

John E. Senne
John E. Senne PE

enclosure

6 With the environmental commitment of The Doe Run Company, and with present regulatory agencies, I believe that mining and wilderness are compatible and the proof lies within the beauty of this area.

To deny further exploration will lead to unknown orebodies; unknown orebodies will lead to import dependency; import dependency will lead to a further tail spin of this nation.

8 Again, I urge everyone concerned to encourage and support Alternative "D".

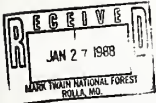
Sincerely,

Jerry J. Clements
Jerry J. Clements

The Mississippi River is polluted constantly. A few years ago, I believe it was Channel 2 News helicopter flew down and photographed a green stream of waste being pumped illegally into the brown colored river. The footage was broadcasted. Garbage turned loose into the air commonly peaks paintboff of cars in the area with Doe Run having to pay for paint jobs. The Big River from Desloge down is ruined because of neglect of tailings ponds once the company got what they wanted from the land. The River Hills Traveler, a local newspaper in the St. Francois County area, recently showed a tailings pond whose dam was about to break. This form letter shows how they pressure employees to hold their views. Stamped envelopes included! Believe me, they are concerned with dollars! In the future, if they mine this area, the tailings will eventually end up in the river. In St. Francois Co. when the wind blows, the areas are covered with tailings dust. Let's please keep our natural forest natural.

Thank You

Unsigned
Herculanum, Missouri *



CHARLES J. FARMER
R.R. 5 Box 181
Ozark, Missouri 65721
(417) 765-2151

January 25, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

- 8 I would like to go on record as opposing any and all lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.
- The enclosed clipping from the Springfield (MO) News-Leader says it all.

As a fulltime outdoor writer and broadcaster, my columns and radio programs have encouraged readers and listeners to oppose the lead mining gamble. The risk is simply too great.

- 6 If there happens to be a mistake, and our natural resources are tainted because of an unfortunate Forest Service decision, who do we blame? You or the "Doe Run" Mining Company.

- 7 For the sake of Missouri and future generations, please do not allow economic pressure to cloud a decision that reflects sound stewardship of public land.

Thankyou for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Charles J. Farmer
Charles J. Farmer
Writer/Broadcaster

discover
OUR
GREAT
OUTDOORS

440

page 2

Contaminants can not exceed present levels, and then were to back up this law with strict enforcement, I would feel more comfortable with our State's Quality Award. As it is now, I would like to know what are you personally and as an agency willing to do if by chance these tailings were to contaminate the Ozark water, either surface or sub-surface. Will we be another "Doe Run"? Will Doe Run limit their liability as Nuclear Power Plants have (per the Price Anderson Act)? This is not to my liking. I have invested large sums of time, energy and money into my farm and am not interested in having my water ruined because of a lead mine accident that is considered unlikely to occur. Unlikely isn't good enough for me.

- 27 I am not convinced that a lead mine is a good choice to help the local economy. One big reason is the trade off in the tourist and recreational economic sectors. As pointed out on page 55 the Six County area has long been a popular recreation area. Consider the effect on this segment of the economy that odorous milling reagents would have (see page 72). To say that these "unseasonal odors" would detract from the recreational attractiveness is an understatement. Now consider what the effect on recreational activities would be if the tailings were to bad the streams and change the water ways.

297

Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo 65401



January 6, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

- Thank you for sending me a copy of the DEIS for Sandrock Mining on the Mark Twain National Forest. After reviewing the statement I must say that I am still against issuing a lease (a) for mining within the study area. Although my reasons are many I will focus on two: water resources and economics.
- First water resources - Though it is stated numerous times that contamination of ground water is unlikely - no where did I find a statement that guaranteed me as a land owner 65 miles from the study area that my water would not be adversely affected. Instead I found references (see page 12) to scenarios of what could happen if a tailings bed were to be dumped. The possibility of thousands of yards of tailings choking stream bottoms, changing surface channels and altering ground water flows is very unsettling to me. (No pun intended). I do not believe that we can dismiss the effect of metal contaminants in the water because of State Water Quality Control parameters which would permit these amounts. If instead Missouri were to pass a law similar to Iowa's standard of non-degradation of ground water law, which states that

440

Page 3

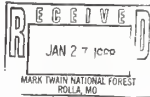
In today's economic environment high priority needs to be given to sustainable activities. Recreation and tourism are sustainable endeavors. Clean water can continue providing jobs as well as pleasure for generations to come. How long will lead mining provide jobs? At the very most 40 years (see page 11). This does not seem a good trade off to me.

Finally I ask one more question. How do you think the people of Ohio feel today? Given that their state has been declared a disaster area due to 1,000,000 gallons of oil traveling down their water ways. And what do you think of the president of the oil company apologizing for any "inconvenience" the tens of thousands of fishes will have now that their drinking water is unfit? Remember you can "clean" up an oil slick. Tell me what do you do to clean up lead?

Thank you for your time
Joanne Crawford

Joanne Crawford
Rt 5 Box 934
AVA, Mo 65608

January 23, 1987



B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse

This letter is in regard to the Bureau of Land Management which I understand has asked for public comment on a draft environmental impact statement released in Dec. It concerns The Doe Run Co., possibly mining lead in the future in the Oregon County part of the Mark Twain National Forest.

I've lived near Viburnum all my life. It's the nation's largest lead producer. I've also fished and hunted all my life. I've taught both of my sons to enjoy the outdoors also. I'm 46 years old. I do not believe that the mines have destroyed any fishing or hunting or any of the natural beauty of the wilderness. Most of the work is done underground. I am an employee of The Doe Run Co., Formerly St. Joseph Minerals.

I just want to let you know, as a miner, I'm convinced that if Doe Run is allowed to prospect and hopefully develop a new mine in Oregon county, I think the nation, the state, and the people who live in the area as well as myself, will be better off for it.

We want to reserve the natural beauty and recreational resources of our state as much as do those people who oppose the draft E.I.S. recommendation and the detailed expertise that went into it. People often distrust what they don't know about firsthand.

From personal experience, we do know and trust that Alternative D will provide the environmental protection that will preserve our wilderness heritage for our children and grandchildren. It also permits the development of needed resources.

I have traveled some over the last few years on my vacation. I've been through a lot of small towns. I have never seen one yet that can match the beauty of Viburnum. The homes in this area are beautiful. You do not see the mines in any way affecting the beauty of this town, its school, the park, or the homes. I feel, without the mines, most of these places would not exist. I feel that area would simply be unemployed.

I think the unemployed, their children, and possibly even their grandchildren in Oregon and surrounding counties would profit from this happening in the county and would be so proud to have a headframe in their area. The headframe of a mine is the most noticeable thing around a mine shaft. It's a slim steeple-shaped framework rising usually 55 to 150 feet.

6

So, excepting a blacktop baul road, powerline rights of way and occasional ventilation holes, the major visual intrusion posed would likely be confined to a secluded 30-acre plot-- about seven-tenths of one percent of the entire lease site! To me this is no disadvantage at all, but to some would be such a small disadvantage in comparison, to all the many advantages this would entail for Oregon County and it's surrounding areas.

I cannot help but think of the hope and expectations this must bring to the unemployed of this area, if not for themselves, for their children. Maybe they would not need to leave the area to look for jobs, unless they just wanted to. This way though maybe it would give them a choice.

In closing I will say, there are so many more things I could write you, but I won't. You know the laws that will safeguard the area better than I do, I'm sure. I believe Doe Run's records speak for themselves on this issue. I feel so strongly that this would be such a wonderful thing for this area that I had to comment on it.

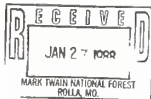
Sincerely yours

James A. McClain

P-1 Box 56

Belgrade, Mo. 63622

8



January 25, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse

I'm writing in regard to the issue of lead exploration and possible lead mining in the Oregon County part of the Mark Twain National Forest.

St. Joe Lead Company has mined lead in Missouri since 1864. For 33 years St. Joe Lead Company, now The Doe Run Company, has operated lead mining and milling operations in the Saline-Potosi section of the Mark Twain National Forest.

Viburnum is a beautiful area as well as the source of 90% of our nation's lead supply. Taxes and royalties from mining give us excellent schools, municipal services, jobs and amenities beyond what you would expect in a area of this size.

I work for the lead mining industry and live in the area. Everyday I see proof that lead mining doesn't need to damage our valued wilderness. In fact it's ordinary to see many different species of wildlife around our tailing ponds and mining sites.

PAGE 2

Being a long-time resident in this part of the state, I've enjoyed hunting, fishing and the outdoors for many years. Nothing done by The Doe Run Company or St. Joe before that, has taken away from the pleasure of the woods and streams.

It's my opinion that there has been no harm done to the environment and I think it would be a big boost to the area economy, if lead mining was allowed. Hundreds of jobs both directly and indirectly would be created.

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation in this manner.

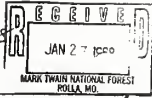
Very Truly Yours

Buel Dawson

Rt 2 Box 106
Bunker, Missouri 63629

6

1-23-88



Mr. Morse:

Concerning mining in Oregon and the other two counties that border us.

5 We have no assurance that there is mining that we will be sure of no contamination or pollution.

For 74 years old and have had many articles about our valley ground water system, we have here in Oregon County. I think the best water of any place in the U.S.A.

6 A few years previous dye was used in some of our small springs the results were piping dye showed up in as far away as Big Springs to Miles away. How can any one say there will be no pollution from mining.

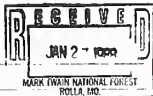
2

7 I know the people of this County need work, but I think they are being misled. I think we should not sacrifice our chance to keep our good water & also our Natural forests & streams.

Thank you,

Spanville, Missouri
R#2 Box 2651

Alton, Missouri 65608



1-26-88

Dear Mr. Morse,

As a citizen of southern Missouri for many years, I decided to let you know my feelings on the proposed lead mining in the Nath. Forest.

Our pure air & water and beautiful scenery are what draws millions of tourists and thousands of new citizens each year. Of course, this means money for the state.

6 The tourist trade, as well as a good home for us and our children, would be endangered by lead mining. Without a doubt, other companies would follow to mine, cut timber, etc.

The few, if any, area residents to benefit from the mining would be outnumbered

1000 to 1 by those of us who would suffer.

I believe the majority of area residents believe as I do. I urge you to keep the forest closed to lead mining as it is now!

If we were to discover, 20 years from now, that the opening of the forest was a mistake, it might be too late then to undo the damage.

I thank you for your time.

I family
A concerned citizen,
Donald H. Linn

Rt 1 Box 855
West Plains, Mo. 65775

65622
Buffalo, Mo
Rt 2 Box 236
RECEIVED
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
EMINENCE, MO
Mr B Eric Morse,
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Natl Forest
401 Tangumda Rd.
Rolla, Mo 65401

Dear Mr Morse -

I would like to go on record as being strongly opposed to any type of activity that would destroy the unique + peaceful environment of our public lands.

We should look to the future - so future generations can enjoy the wonders of nature.

Lead mining in those areas should first be permitted under no circumstances

I lived in Pennsylvania after World War II. You can see the destruction of the landscape as a result of coal mines -

I know certain laws are now in force to restore surface - But they are not sufficient to keep large mining companies from destroying the environment.

Please do not permit any lead mining operation in the Mark Twain National Forest in Mo.

Sincerely
E.K. Smith
Rt 2 Box 236
Buffalo, Mo
65622



HCR 1 - BOX 11
EMINENCE, MO 65466



1-26-88
314-226-3333

Re: Mining - Mark Twain Natl. Forest
Forest Supervisor,

Lead mines in the Ozarks are environmental "pigs". The state doesn't have laws to protect themselves and the feds don't help either.

Tailings ponds are terrible, what is in them? They leak, they laugh, they'll hurt us bad in the long run. These mines have a terrible environmental record with tremendous lobbying power. Look out! The jobs are short term and the damage long term... People for the mines don't know the facts, the inside story.

- One gallon of solvent can contaminate millions of gallons of ground water
- the mines won't tell what chemicals they're using so how can we test for them?
- the mines won't let their tailing system be inspected it's trespassing, an obvious mess.
- the D.N.R. is a joke, they have no authority but they enjoy their coffee with the mine officials. I've tried to make them aware of what they're discharging and it was a waste, because of the so called "feds" laws. It's all down hill what can we say?
- Core sample wells go uncapped. B Fork - Fletcher Mo.

- Dept of Con. can't figure out why there's no Invertebrates in Bee Fork below Fletcher Mine.
- They dump or leak sulfates in the creek through their leadate collection systems. These are a joke doing serious damage and they're getting away with it. Take a good look for your self, if they'll let you...
- The proposed location of the new mining would be ideal for their tailings ponds to leak, like they prefer them to. Significant Karst is perfect for them to dispose of their excess tailings pond solution.
- How could we find, trace or repair this problem, not a chance...
- We're seriously working on increasing tourism, our biggest asset, please help us, not hurt us.
- It's wonderful these polluting giants are finally exposed! Until now few saw & few cared.
- Put them (the mines) on the back burner and let them clean up their act, and the state get their laws right for the people and the environment.

Sincerely,
Alan Peterson



January 25, 1988
PO Box 130
Van Buren, MO 63965

Mark Twain National Forest
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Rd.

Dear Sir:

My concern in the controversy about the lead mines in this area is for the water, wild life and our future environment.

Jobs are scarce here, and the economy is depressed it is true. I hope though that you will consider very carefully anything that might have even a remote chance of affecting the delicate ecological balance in this area.

I was raised in Missouri; we saved our money and bought this piece of land 13 years ago. I returned to Missouri and have lived here 8 years. I can make, as a nurse, nearly twice what I do here. I chose long ago to have less if that is what I must do to have clean water, clean air and wildlife. I draw my water from a 480 ft well and I believe

it is the best water anywhere. I want to be sure it stays that way.

I realize that we all must be concerned about our economy and budget deficits. However, I believe we must have even more concern about any possible long term effects on our environment.

A few days ago, I saw an eagle not far from here, a creature that did not exist here 40 years ago. The wild life, pure water and clean air are things that have been hard won. I would not want to take even a remote chance of spoiling it in the future.

I read parts of the EIS on this and I see no guarantee that the water or the environment could in some way be affected. Does anyone really know that at some time in the future, 40 years from now perhaps, the environment won't be affected? I don't believe so.

Sincerely,
Barbara Fimmill
P.O. Box 130
Van Buren, MO 63965



Jan 25, 1988

Dear Mr. Morris:

I am writing these comments, I hope, they can be weighed & considered in the decision to allow exploration to possible mining in Oregon Co.

I have worked as a miner at the Amex/Hamatake near Sixty for 19 years. I was born about 1 1/2 miles from where the Smelter is located and I lived there until I was about ten years old. I was making the point that I knew what the area was like before the mining ever started in the Villemont area. When I was a boy there, there was any wildlife to speak of. And the trees had been cut off so much, and burned over, that the forest wasn't very good. Now with the help of the U.S. Forest Service & Conservation the area is something to be proud of. And all the time the largest single lead mine & smelter grow right along with the forest & wildlife.

I don't blame people for being skeptical. But I do blame people criticizing, without being informed.

I am truly a conservationist. I love hunting & fishing and being out doors. And when I visit current river, and see some of the very people who object to mining in the U.S. forest. Climbing up the banks of the river breaking trees & leaving their tracks along the river. I think hard Hypocrites. Some people can be.

I have made a good living at the mines and I hope the people of Oregon Co. will have a chance to also.

To Mr. Morris: I appreciate the time you have spent reading my comments, and hopefully Oregon Co. will have a chance to explore for lead in the Oregon Co. area.

LARRY D. PARKER
Rt 5 Box 448
Salem, MO 65560

Sincerely, Larry Parker

January 26, 1988



January 26, 1988

To Whom it may Concern:

I would just like to write to say that
 8 I am very much opposed to the proposal
 for Lead Mining in Mark Twain National Forest.

27 I enjoy the rivers, streams and forests of
 South Missouri and would much prefer having
 them preserved than possibly destroyed.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Ann Smith
 Elizabeth Ann Smith
 10926 W. 110th
 Kansas City, MO 64114



B. Eric Morae, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morae:

A thorough reading of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest which was prepared under your supervision, reveals deficiencies which vitiate the document. We refer to the fact that a large proportion of the references cited throughout the draft do not appear in the bibliography. Consequently, it is not possible for a reader to verify the accuracy of the information by referring to the original sources. Nor can one refer to the cited publication to judge whether the draft EIS correctly interprets the data that the reference contains.

The threat to water resources in the the study area is the critical consideration in deciding whether to allow mining. Some parts of the study area in which mining might take place are officially designated national resources (e.g., the Eleven Point and Current Rivers, and Greer Spring). Therefore, the section of the draft EIS that deals with water resources (page 29-38) is a good illustration of the deficiency mentioned above. In this section 13 different references are cited a total of 23 times. Not one of these publications appear in the bibliography. Some of them are extremely important to the understanding of water resources (e.g., Alev, 1975, which is cited 6 times in this section).

A related deficiency exists in the case of Figure 14, "Successful Groundwater Dye Traces in the Environmental Impact Study Area Region" (page 33). It shows the flow of groundwater in the study area. There is no information in the draft EIS regarding the source of data on which the figure 14 was based. This is further evidence that the draft EIS falls short of the "detailed statement" that is clearly required by the "National Environmental Policy Act of 1969" for compliance with section 102, subparagraph C. It is impossible to adequately review the draft EIS under these circumstances because material alluded to is not in the bibliography. (See attached sheet for partial listing of omissions.)

As further evidence of the unacceptable nature of information provided by the draft EIS we refer to the section, "History of Lead Mining in Missouri" (pages 7-8), where you fail to mention the Tri-State Lead District

(Southwest District) and the Central Missouri District (Central District). Both of these districts were important centers of early lead mining in the state. In figure 3 (page 9), the Higdon Mine is listed as being in the Viburnum Trend (which is misspelled in the figure), even though the mine is two counties away from the actual Viburnum Trend. Since the preparers of the draft EIS failed to report such straightforward information as history, the public cannot rely on the preparers' ability to present accurately and affectively the highly complex issue of lead mining in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. These omissions and distortions are further evidence that the present draft EIS does not fulfill the criteria of a "detailed statement" as required by NEPA.

The deficiencies described above have undermined our confidence in the draft EIS to an extent that it cannot be restored simply by adding the missing references and other information. In our opinion the situation requires substantive improvement which cannot be achieved short of a complete revision of the draft EIS, in conformity with the NEPA requirements, followed by another series of meetings to allow for properly informed public input. Only under these conditions could the eventual EIS serve the function that NEPA intended.

Because of the seriousness of the deficiencies we have brought to your attention, we would appreciate a response regarding how you will rectify the unacceptable quality of the draft EIS.

Respectfully submitted,

The Local Committee for a Lead Free Ozarks
 Kitty Cone, Chairperson
 Riverton Rural Branch
 Alton, Mo. 65606
 417 778 7777

¹Mineral and Water Resources of Missouri, 1967, Document 19, U.S. Geological Survey and Missouri Division of Geological Survey and Water Resources, prepared for Senators Stuart Symington and Edward Long, 90 Congress of the U.S.

CC: Sen. John Danforth
 Sen. Christopher Bond
 Rep. Gene Taylor
 Rep. Bill Emerson
 Rep. Don Koller
 Sen. Mike Lybber
 Sen. Danny Staples
 National Resources Defense Council

The Wilderness Society
 Environmental Policy Institute
 Friends of the Earth
 Izaak Walton League
 National Audubon Society
 National Parks and Conservation Association
 National Wildlife Federation
 Sierra Club
 Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund
 Environmental Defense Fund
 Environmental Task Force
 St. Louis Post Dispatch
 Springfield News-Leader
 South Missourian News
 West Plains Daily Quill
 Columbia Daily Tribune
 Columbia Missourian
 Prospect News
 Kansas City Star and Times
 Missouri Department of Conservation
 Bureau of Land Management
 USDA - Forest Service

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OMISSIONS

EIS PAGE NO.	CITATION
1. 28	MO. DNR, 1986
2. 29	Kisvanya, G. 1977
3. 29	Williams and Vineyard, 1976
4. 29	U.S. Dept. of Commerce, n.d.
5. 29	U.S.D.A. - Forest Service, n.d.
6. 32	Skelton, 1976
7. 32	U.S. Geol. Survey, 1976-85
8. 32	Aley, 1975
9. 32	Vandike, 1982
10. 33	Figure 14 - no source
11. 35	Harvey, 1980
12. 35	Vineyard and Feder, 1984
13. 35	Duchrow, 1977
14. 35	Sarka, 1978
15. 35	Bake and Fletcher, 1969
16. 35	Vineyard and Feder, 1984
17. 35	Tryon, 1978
18. 36	Smith, 1965; Tryon, 1976; Duley, 1983
19. 37	U.S.D.A. - Forest Service, 1977 1978
20. 69	Duley, 1983
21. 73	National Resource Council, 1973
22. 74	National Resource Council, 1983
23. 79	Wilson and Jennett, 1979
24. 84	David Foster, NPS Research Biologist, n.d., no citation
25. 90	Olendorff, et. al., 1981
26. 107	U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1985

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS - UNDOCUMENTED

1. 73	Crawford, n.d.
2. 95	Crawford, n.d.
3. 94	Clawson, n.d.



Carl West
Po Box 221
Bunker, MO
Jan 27, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse:

I just want to let you know as a mineral. I am convinced that if Doe Run is allowed to prospect and hopefully develop a new mine in Oregon County, I think the nation, the state and the people who live in the area will all be better off for it.

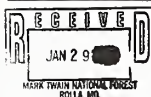
I personally don't want our country to depend on any one foreign resource than we have to. If we have enough lead in us, we can avoid dependence on foreign resources. I say go for it. I'm not

8 I don't expect the government ready as much as these people who object seem to think. Planning and the wilderness can coexist. I know personally that the Doe Run Co. takes immense responsibility very seriously. You can see it in the security of the area we live in and mine.

Sincerely,
Carl West

Mining Industry Council of Missouri

Tel: (314) 635-7308 • Box 725 • 225 E. Capitol • Jefferson City, Mo. 65102



January 27, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The letter that follows consists of the comments of the Public Lands Committee of the Missouri Mining Industry Council on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement dated October, 1987 for Hardrock Mineral Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon and Shannon Counties, Missouri. The Committee's comments address our interests and concerns regarding lead mining in the aforementioned DEIS study area.

The Council as a whole represents the mining interests in the state for companies who produce, process or explore for a variety of mineral commodities that include lead, zinc, copper, silver, iron, coal, barite, fire clay, cement, limestone, industrial sand and gravel. Council members consist of various professionals including mining engineers, metallurgists, chemists, geologists, and others. The handful of members who make up the MIC Public Lands Committee are principally economic geologists.

The Committee's fundamental position is that the need for the development of additional U.S. domestic lead ore reserves is close at hand. Currently, about 90% of the U.S. primary lead production is mined from Missouri's Viburnum Trend. The Trend also comprises the bulk of U.S. domestic ore reserves. In contrast to the DEIS report, which states that the supply of domestic primary lead should be more than adequate for the next 20 years, the most recent ore reserve and production statistics available indicate that the mining life of the Viburnum Trend could be as short as ten years. The reserve figures are based on Securities and Exchange Commission 10K reports and the various mine/mill capacities as published by the State Geological Survey (Missouri Department of Natural Resources Division of Geology and Land Survey). The data are given below as follows:

Mr. B. Eric Morse
January 27, 1988
Page 2

Company	Missouri Pb Ore Reserves as of 12/31/87 (Short Tons)	Annual Missouri Mine/Mill Capacities (Short Tons)	Mining Life (Years)
ASARCO Inc.	35,437,000	3,075,000	11.5
Cominco-Dresser	4,427,000	1,050,000	4.2
The Doe Run Co.	75,000,000	7,250,000	10.3
	114,864,000	11,375,000	10.1

The time required to put a new mine into production, accounting for exploration and development core drilling and for mine/mill construction, could easily consume 10 years. Therefore, the time allowed for the impending depletion of the reserves and that for bringing a new production facility on-stream are in approximate balance.

The United States presently enjoys an adequate supply of lead for its vital transportation and defense requirements and other needs. In our opinion, this is an advantage of great value that the nation should strive to maintain, for without this supply, we would be vulnerable to shortages or rapidly rising prices that could adversely affect the consumer, important segments of the economy, our foreign trade balance, and national defense posture.

Ultimately, future market conditions will determine the actual mining life of the Viburnum Trend. However, inasmuch as the exact timing of its demise is unknown, it would seem prudent that policy be adopted to allow for a reasonable opportunity for the timely discovery and production of lead ore in this potentially vital national forest area.

- 8 Thus, of the five alternatives listed in the DEIS document, the Committee favors Alternative B (Full Leasing). This alternative would provide for the maximum amount of mineral development and production by applying the standard operational practices presently used in the Viburnum Trend. The protection of other resources would be prescribed as required by existing laws, regulations, and policies.

The Committee firmly believes that with the strict compliance to existing state and federal laws that lead mining, milling and

Mr. B. Eric Morse
January 27, 1988
Page 3

related activities can be accomplished without significant detriment to the environment of the area.

6 It is our conviction that, although there are diverse and challenging engineering problems to be solved, mining can be accomplished in a manner that would provide sufficient protection of other resources to include maintaining the integrity of the scenic character of the land.

We call attention to the fact that lead mining in the Mark Twain Forest of Missouri is not new. Indeed, it has enjoyed a long history of fiscal success and environmental responsibility. We find it reassuring that for over 30 years, lead mining companies have operated multiple mining and milling operations in the Salem-Potosi section of the Mark Twain in full compliance with all current state and federal environmental regulations. Responsible stewardship of the mineral resources extracted, milled and shipped from this national forest section has been exercised without any significant negative environmental impact. We feel that the mining industry would continue this fine record in the study area where even stricter state and federal regulations would help insure protection of the air and water quality of the region.

8 The Committee must take issue with portions of the Forest Service's preferred alternative, identified as Alternative D, Modified Forest Service Plan (Visual Quality), as it presently exists. Although this plan would increase the land available for mineral development and production activities relative to some of the other alternatives, its land use prohibitions could unnecessarily preclude mining from the area. It is our understanding that the prohibitions are designed to protect the scenic or visual quality of the area along designated highways, roads and trails. If an orebody was discovered proximate to the restricted area, production facilities could probably not be constructed because they might be perceived as compromising the visual quality of the protected travel routes. While the Committee affirms the legitimacy of the visual quality concern, we feel that possible conflicts between mining and visual standards can be resolved in a more satisfactory way.

6 The location of an ore deposit would be predetermined and permanent. Because it could not be moved, the location of necessary surface production facilities would also have little or no mobility. Conversely, the restricted area could be made to be more flexible. It would seem likely that one scenic area could be substituted for another by rerouting a highway, road or

Mr. B. Eric Morse
January 27, 1988
Page 4

6 trail to accommodate production facilities. Thus, visual quality goals could be sustained without eliminating the potential for mining in the area.

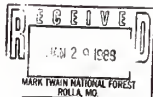
Yours very truly,

Wayne P. Walker

Wayne (Bud) Walker
Geologist and Committee
Secretary

For the Members of the MIC
Public Lands Committee

WW:bp



660 Green Hedge Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026
January 26, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

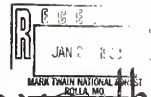
Dear Mr. Morse:

8 In regards to mining within the Mark Twain National Forest, I have learned of the USFS' position. I'm urging that Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) be adopted for management of the National Forest. As a caver, I'm cognizant of the karst features in Missouri Ozark terrain. This fact alone should prohibit mining in the area. There's no way to contain the tailings. Mining would significantly degrade the wilderness area as well as contaminate the ground water. Please protect all national natural resources in the area by adopting Alternative A.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Bronnert
Lois Bronnert

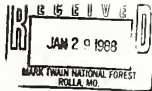
cc Senator Bond
Senator Danforth



Save the Forest!

A few good reasons to prevent the mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest at Winona: clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle.

Name	Address
Allen Butler	Two Oaks, Louisa, VA 23093
Colleen Higgins	Rt 4 Box 149
Kate Odell	Rt 4 Box 169 Louisa, VA
Dee McNeal	Rt 4 Box 169 Louisa, VA 23093
Bill ...	1121 1st St. Louisa, VA 23093
Dwight J. ...	P.O. Box 233, Louisa, VA 23093
Sandy Thomason	Rt 4 Box 169 Louisa, VA 23093
Theresa ...	Louisa, VA 23093
John ...	4719 Sycamore Road, Phila, PA 191
Stephen ...	Rt 4 Box 169 Louisa, VA 23093
Cheryl ...	Rt 4 Box 169 Louisa, VA 23093
Elizabeth ...	Route 4 Box 169 Louisa, VA 23093
Emilio ...	Twin Oaks, Louisa, VA 23093
Morgan ...	Rt 4 Box 169 Louisa, VA
Edward ...	Rt 4 Box 169 Louisa, VA 23093
Jim ...	Two Oaks, Louisa, VA 23093
Isaac ...	305 E. 2nd St. Phila, PA 19101
Sharon ...	Rt 4 Box 169 Louisa, VA 23093



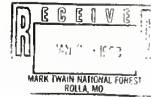
Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

This letter is to express very strong opposition to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement which recommends that mining be allowed in Mark Twain National Forest, threatening Missouri's most valuable resource. That resource is in your case, and mine as a user, and is the quality and beauty of the springs, creeks, rivers, etc. which would unquestionably be endangered forever by the short term value of mining revenue, and the damaging impact of that mining.

Alternative D, as recommended, does not show focus any aspect of consideration — economic, esthetic, environmental — and mining must not be permitted. It is not consistent with long term plans for Mark Twain. Please register my NO, vote. Please!

James F. Bowen
JAMES F. BOWEN
511 Elm Tree Lane
Buckwood, MO 63122



January 14, 1988

Mr. Morse,

It has come to my attention that an area along the Eleven-Point River is in serious danger of being "polluted" with noise and activities surrounding a working lead mine.

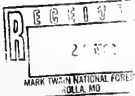
As a family, we have enjoyed floating that particular river in the recent past and we believe it is an abomination to destroy the beauty and peace in that area. I feel it is extremely important to keep our natural forests and rivers and the surrounding areas in the same condition in which they were first created. If we choose to destroy these areas, we leave ourselves without the space God gave us to relax and enjoy a sweet communion with Him.

I strongly urge you to adopt Alternative A, which states no mining — maximum resource protection. Without this, we might soon find ourselves "up the river with no paddle."

Most Sincerely,

Mrs. Claudia K. Gloyd
Mrs. Claudia Gloyd
5217 W. 71st St.
Prairie Village, Kansas 66208

Bone and Joint Associates, Ltd.
PAUL L. WEYGANDT, M.D.
Orthopedic Surgery
1115 Alaska Suite 215
West Plains, MO 65775
417-257-7070



January 27, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

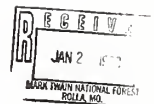
Dear Mr. Morse:

Please do not allow the mining of heavy metals in the Mark Twain National Forest. The consequences of destruction of the environment from the perspective of loss of the forest land and of pollution of the water table is too great a risk to chance.

Sincerely,

Paul L. Weygandt, MD

FLW/Ech



Jan 14, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

I recently heard of the intentions to allow mining operations along the Eleven Point River. This was very disturbing to me, because my family, myself, and our church youth group often like to go camping and floating and the Eleven Point River is an excellent area to "get away".

We recently enjoyed the beautiful scenery and clear riverwater of the river, and I feel these proposed operations would put those natural resources in grave danger.

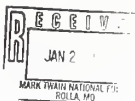
Please adopt the no mining, maximum resource protection, Alternative A, to keep things in this area as quiet and beautiful as God intended them to be.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Gloyd
Michael P. Gloyd
7514 W. 63rd Terr.
Overland Park, Kansas 66202

Box 95
Drury, Missouri 65638
January 26, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401
Dear Sir:



I am writing to express my strong objections to the proposed USFS recommendation to mine lead in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I feel that economic benefits to the area would be greatly offset by the irreversible damage to the land and the great danger of poisoning the ground water for a large portion of southern Missouri. The Visual beauty that attracts so many tourists will be forever lost. It seems that the tourist industry would disappear with the introduction of mining. Who in their right mind would want to float down the Eleven Point River when they would have to listen to the noise of a mining operation a short distance away?

A few dozen jobs that will last at best 25 years is a very poor trade off for permanent damage to large areas of the National Forest. I strongly urge that Alternative A (no mining, maximum resource protection be adopted.

Sincerely yours,



1-278

ERIC MORSE / FOREST SUPERVISOR,

IM WRITING TO URGE YOU TO KEEP MINING INTERESTS OUT OF THE MARKTWIN NATIONAL FOREST.

FACT: ALL MINES EVENTUALLY FIZZLE OUT.

WHAT WILL BE LEFT BEHIND WHEN THE METALS ARE GONE?

A LOT OF PEOPLE WITH NO JOBS? CONTAMINATED WATER?

UGLY SCARS ON THE LANDSCAPE? RUSTY MACHINERY IN FALLING DOWN BUILDINGS? PILES OF TAILINGS THAT WON'T GROW TREES?

WITH PERFECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT YOU

MIGHT BE ABLE TO PREVENT SOME OF THESE "SIDE EFFECTS," BUT LET'S FACE IT, IT'S AN IMPERFECT WORLD. LOOK AT THE SPACE PROGRAM AND NUCLEAR INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR MULTIPLE BACKUP SYSTEMS. THEY TRY VERY HARD TO OPERATE AT 100%, BUT STILL HAVE THEIR EXPLODING SHUTTLES AND PARTIAL MELTDOWNS. BY COMPARISON, THE MINING INDUSTRY IS NOTORIOUSLY LAX IN CONFORMING TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY REGULATIONS. MINING PRESENTS A REAL THREAT TO THE LONG TERM ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC HEALTH OF THE AREA.

THE TOURIST BUSINESS, LIKE THE FOREST INDUSTRY, CAN PROVIDE SUSTAINABLE REVENUES FAR INTO THE DISTANT FUTURE.

AS STEWARDS OF PUBLIC LANDS, THE FOREST SERVICE MUST RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO SACRIFICE THE LAND, WOOD, AND WATER ENTRUSTED TO ITS CARE FOR SHORT TERM PROFITS.

IF THEY ARE NOT SCARED AWAY BY THE NOISE & POLLUTION OF MINING, VISITORS WILL BE SPENDING MONEY IN THE AREA LONG AFTER THE LAST MINER HAS CASHED HIS LAST PAYCHECK.

THANK YOU,
Gary Wright

GARY WRIGHT
1428 E. STANBARD
SPRINGFIELD, MO



January 28, 1988

MISSOURI NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
P.O. Box 6612
Jefferson City, MO 65102



Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

On December 19, 1987, the Missouri Native Plant Society met at Jefferson City to convene a board meeting. After considerable discussion, the board unanimously moved to express on behalf of the 650 members of the society adoption of Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for hard-rock mineral leasing on the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

In our review of the DEIS, we saw no other recourse than to choose Alternative A for the following reasons:

- 1) The Eleven Point and Current river areas is recognized by both scientific and amateur botanists as this states most pristine, high-integrity landscapes, rich in botanical treasures and discoveries. This richness is exemplified through its distinction of national and state significant resources.
- 2) The DEIS is in error and far inadequate in assuming that the Natural Heritage Inventory, housed in the Department of Conservation, provides sufficient data on the location of rare and endangered plant species, and unusual natural communities. The Natural Heritage Inventory functions to gather information on existing data and references, and is not within itself a source for comprehensive information. The Missouri Native Plant Society recognizes that comprehensive plant studies require the work of professional botanists who systematically inventory and examine plant communities on frequent, repeated visits throughout growing seasons. Botanical surveys, conducted by graduate students working on master's thesis, are comprehensive when they examine 2,000 to 3,000 acre areas over a two-year period.

Mr. Eric Morse
January 28, 1988
Page Two

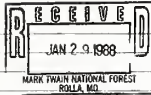
- 3) The study area is located in a section of the state known for the occurrence of groundwater-created wetlands called fens and wet seeps. The DEIS succinctly describes the complexity of groundwater movement and makes no assurance that groundwater contamination will not occur. Further, the DEIS description of wetlands and their locations falls far short of addressing the lack of location data for fens and spring seeps. These fens occur noticeably along small streams and rock-ledge shelves along the banks of the Eleven Point River. They are extremely valuable resources worthy of examination by botanists throughout the nation.

It is the floristic richness of this wild landscape that has and continues to intrigue many botanists to explore the region, knowledgeable of its primitive nature and great potential for scientific discovery. We feel that protection of renewal forest values and the precious land and water resources associated with it is the best management decision. Therefore, Alternative A can be our only choice.

Sincerely,

Paul W. Nelson
Chairman
Environmental & Education Committee
MISSOURI NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

PWN:by



John Dunn
1407 ANTHONY
COLUMBIA, MO. 65201

1/29/88

Mr. Morse,

I AM DISTURBED TO HEAR THAT THE STATE IS ALLOWING
LEAD MINING IN THE DOE RUN AREA. I BELIEVE THIS IS
A POOR CHOICE. THE COSTS, IN TERMS OF WATER
POLLUTION, HABITAT DESTRUCTION, AND TALINGS PILES IS
UNACCEPTABLE.

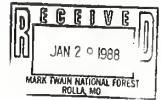
PLEASE DO NOT PERMIT LEAD MINING
IN DOE RUN.

THANK YOU,

John L. Dunn

JAN. 27, 1988

Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

I consider it an outrage that a pro-
posal to permit mining is given anything
other than quick and complete rejection.

I feel it to be your duty to adopt

"no-mining/maximum-resource-protection" as

this is the only alternative the public trust
will permit or tolerate.

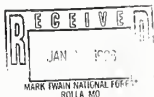
Sincerely,
Bart L. Strother
5626 Wyandotte
Kansas City MO 64113

cc: Senator Danforth
Senator Bond
Representative Wheat

Jan 26, 1988

Mr. Morse:

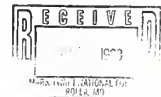
With respect to the question of granting and
denying mining permits within the Mark Twain
National Forest I urge you to support Alternative A
to preclude any further damage to any known
wildlife resources presently under study subject to
commercial exploitation. Someone somewhere has to
recognize all of our natural resources as a finite
and fragile gift; our wilful destruction of these
resources can only further impoverish us and our
future human beings as well as disrupt a long and
historically successful natural balance. Selfishness
alone can and should become a compelling motive;
hopefully well thought out plans can direct proper
growth. We must enlarge our vision to allow entire
thousands of future Americans to enjoy at least
what we have now and for hoped. Thank you.



Jane Russell
606 NE 42 Street
Kansas City MO
64116

January 28, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401



Dear Sir:-

As a STRONG advocate of Environmental Protection of our National
Resources through active affiliation with the Audubon Society, Missouri
Conservation Commission and the National Wildlife Federation, I strongly
urge the U. S. Forestry Service to record my name in the fight against
increased mining in our National Forests.

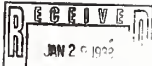
And as an active member of the Boy Scouts of America, who utilize
Mark Twain National Forest constantly for outings, I plead with your
organization to stop this increased mining in an area so necessary for
our youth and adult recreation.

With the above in mind, I urge the USFS to adopt Alternative A (no
mining - maximum resource protection).

Yours in a beautiful America,

Richard L. Richard
Russell L. Richard, Jr.
6702 N. Virginia
Jatavone, Missouri 64113
PH: 454-2666 (316)

copies to: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher and
Representative Tom Coleman



DEAR MR. MORSE

JAN 28, 1988

NOT BEING CLASSIFIED AS A "OLD TIMER" IN TERMS OF A HARD ROCK MINER WITH ONLY 7 YRS OF SENIORITY WITH THE DOE RUN CO. (ST. JOE), I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MINING AND LIVING IN BOTH WORLDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT, UNDERGROUND AS WELL AS ABOVE GROUND. I ALSO FEEL FORTUNATE TO BE EMPLOYED WITH THE DOE RUN COMPANY, AS THE MINING INDUSTRY HAS VERY MUCH IMPROVED THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN THIS DEPRESSED JOB MARKET AREA OF THE VIRBURNUM TRAIL.

THE ABOVE PARAGRAPH MAY NOT BE VALUABLE FACTORS TO PRO OR CON STATEMENTS ABOUT THE FUTURE MINING ASPECTS IN THE OREGON COUNTY AREA, BUT LET ME DEFINE MY STATEMENTS.

BEING NEW TO THE MINING TRADE "WITH ONLY 7 YEARS SENIORITY," COMPARED WITH SOME OF MY MANY CO-WORKERS OF 30, 35, AND UP TO 40 YEARS UNDERGROUND MINING EXPERIENCE, DOES SHOW CASE, THAT THIS TYPE OF MINING ENVIRONMENT ISN'T VERY DANGEROUS, OR HARMFUL TO ONE'S HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"HAVING THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE VARIOUS MINING ASPECTS," IN WORKING WITH OUR SUPERVISORS ABOVE GROUND AND UNDERGROUND AND SEEING STATE AND FEDERAL MINE INSPECTORS PERFORM THEIR TEST AND INSPECTIONS, I FEEL THAT ON THE PROFESSIONAL SIDE OF THE FENCE, THE SUPERVISORS AND GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS KEEP A VERY CLOSE EYE ON EVERY DETAIL THAT THE OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES REQUEST TO BE CHECKED AND INSPECTED.

ASIDE FROM MY WORKING ENVIRONMENT, MY GENERAL SURFACE ENVIRONMENT AROUND THE MINING OPERATIONS ALONG THE VIRBURNUM TRAIL TREND CONSIST OF: CATTLE FARMING, HUNTING, AND FISHING ALONG THE LEAD MINE AREA. COMPARING AND ENJOYING THIS TYPE OF ENVIRONMENT AS TO THE ENVIRONMENT I HAD TO CONTEND WITH WHILE LIVING IN THE ST. LOUIS AREA, IS NO COMPARISON. I WOULD MUCH RATHER BE LIVING DOWN HERE, AROUND THE LEAD MINING AREA, AS TO BE LIVING IN DOWNTOWN ST. LOUIS ON A HOT AND HUMID JULY OR AUGUST DAY.

I DO KNOW AND TRUST THAT "ALTERNATIVE D" WILL PROVIDE THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION THAT WILL PRESERVE OUR NATIONAL FOREST AND PERMIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEEDED RESOURCES.

THANK YOU, FOR YOUR TIME IN THIS MATTER.

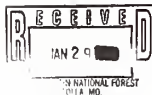
RESPECTFULLY, CHARLIE DE VORE
THE DOE RUN CO.
BUCK MINES

Rt 3 Box 904
Salem, Missouri 65560

January 27, 1988

Page 2

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Feigsground Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Mr. Morse:

I am writing this letter in support of the lead mining and milling operations to continue and to expand within the State of Missouri. I am supportive of the application permits for exploration and possible mining development in the Mark Twain National Forest of the Oregon County Area by The Doe Run Company as recommended as alternative D in the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am a life long resident of this state, nearly 39 years, and have always maintained by residence within a few miles of this nation's current main lead supply.

I grew up within 10 minutes of some of these mining and milling operations, and I still enjoy hunting, hiking, horseback riding, golf, etc. in the exact same areas as I did years ago. I am proud to be a resident of this area that has supplied many millions of tons of ore over some 30 years plus. And did you know that with all this mining and milling being carried out over the years that the streams still flow as they did years ago, the local ponds and lakes are still there for men and wildlife alike. The birds still fly freely about, the deer are still plentiful roaming the wooded hillsides, and on those cool, crisp spring mornings with the fresh clean air so prevalent, you can still hear the gobblers calling to their mates on the nearby ridges.

I have sit on old rotting stumps in mid-November and watched the movements of unconcerned deer wander by, while a short distance away I could hear the faint sound of ore being brought out of a mine to the surface and dumped in the ore bin to be processed.

I have drove thousands and thousands of miles on area roads and seen time and time again the vast amount of wildlife that is so abundant. I witness daily the beauty of this area's countryside that has been unaffected by the lead industry over the years.

So, to those concerned persons who feel that lead mining damages our valued wilderness areas, let me say, come into this community and see first hand that we still have the same great outdoors activities and sights as our parents and grandparents experienced years before mining ever came here.

For those concerned persons who are afraid that there will be environmental problems stemming from lead mining to their virgin ground, let me assure them that through the efforts and dedication of The Doe Run Company, formerly St. Joe Minerals Corporation, and through the federal and state regulatory agencies, that they may be at ease and that the environmental aspect imposes no threat!

And, to those concerned persons who feel mining and milling bring about many changes within the area, let me say, yes it does; . . . changes that helps insure more jobs, better schools for our children, more hospitals and doctors, more stability, more community services and better chances for the local area's survival in today's world.

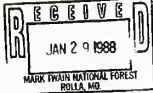
Yours truly,

T. J. Bowers
Rt. 4 Box 251
Salem, MO 65560

Route 4 Box 218
West Plains, Missouri 65775

January 27, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

This letter pertains to the proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest between Alton and Winona, Missouri. I would like to add my voice to those who are very concerned about this type of mining in our area. I do not feel that the environmental impact statement can sufficiently guarantee that there will not be long-term and dramatic effects on the environment, as a result of this mining.

My husband and I are physicians who moved to the Ozarks, sacrificing academic and monetary gain, for the assurance that our children and ourselves would be able to live in a pollution free, rural environment.

People of our generation, and those before, have sacrificed in order to be able to save this National Forest land for future generations, not for the short-term monetary gains that can be acquired for the mining in this generation. It would be a travesty to destroy this heritage.

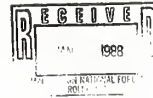
Please do not allow the mining of lead in our children's National Forest.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Terry L. Mackey, MD
Terry L. Mackey, MD
Fellow of American College
of Emergency Physicians

TLM/tch



417 Brass Lamp Dr.
Ballwin, Mo 63011
January 26, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing concerning The Doe Run Company's lease applications for mineral leases within the Mark Twain National Forest.

Knowing something of the work that St. Joe Minerals, Doe Run's predecessor, has done in the area of preserving the environmental integrity of the lands that it has mined, I am in favor of approval of Doe Run's application permits for exploration and possible mining development in the Mark Twain National Forest.

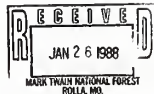
I am confident that Doe Run will faithfully adhere to any environmental restrictions imposed by state and federal regulations.

The employment, additional taxes, and capital investment will be a great boost for the area.

Sincerely,

Ramon Figueroa
Ramon Figueroa

January 24 1988



To: B. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

From:
Steve Edgar
2835 S. Fort #1301
Springfield, Mo. 65807

Dear Mr. Morse

This letter is in reference to the lead minning of the Mark Twain National Forest. I grew up in the lead belt south of St. Louis in the town of Desloge, Mo. I lived there until 1982. I am very much against any lead minning in that area because of the past experience that St. Joseph Mineral Corp. has doen in that area (St. Francois Co.).

I would like to relate to you some of the things that have happened and some of the experiences I have had dus to the lead mines of St. Francois County.

When the wind blows, these mine tailings fill the air. In your home you can walk across the fapour and feel the grit stick to your feet. This Happens EVERY year, and will for years to come. We took our carpet out once and beat it, you would not believe the limestone grit that was bound in that carpet.

When the snow covers the huge mounds of mine tailings called dums (which there are 6 in the county) local kids would go sledding. On one occasion a local boy was sledding down the chat dump, as he continued onto the tailings field he hit a small wood tressel, the kind that holds up the slurry spray nozzels. It was burried in the snow about six inches. This tressel caused him to rupture his spleen. The young man was very much in pain as we hauled him out on a sled. This mine site was closed in 1958 this incident took place in 1974. When St. Joe left it took only what was of use to them. They left thousands of these trestles scattered, just waiting to gouge some kid.

Cont.

Fig. 2

That young mans father was employed by St. Joe Lead For fear of his job, he never pursued any type of settlement with St. Joe Lead.

Back in 1957 three boys with 22 caliber rifles shott into a powder magazine. It exploded, they never found anything left of the boys. These powder magazines are 16 inches thick and supposed to be bullet proof. They were put out away from the mines, away from people, but also away from where they could keep an eye on them.

This story was told to me by one retired St. Joe official. We were discussing the influence of St. Joe Lead, the largest employer in the area. He told me that St. Joe had been very successful in keeping out any other industries that would compete against the labor force. He told me of a paper cup manufacturer that wanted to build a plant around Bonne Terre. They approached St. Joe for the purchase of some land that Had rail access. When St. Joe seen that they were truly interested they blocked every attemt that the company made towards settling anywhere near there. This happened back in the late forties. This company settled in Springfield, Mo. it was the Lilly cup company now called Fort Howard paper co. They now employ about 1200 people and are one of the highest paying employers in Springfield, Mo. St. Francois county could have used an employer of that degree when St. Joe pulled out back in the seventies.

When I heard about the story of Jessica McClure falling down the well in Texas it reminded me of all those air shafts that were not capped. There was one about 1/4 of a mile from my house. We used to drop all kinds of things down them, big rocks, logs, dead animals etc. There were three of those 12" dia air shafts within about a 2 mile radius of my home. It amases me that no one ever fell in one. They were finally capped in 1975 only sixteen years after that mine was closed, due to poor yeild. Also, thousands of 3" dia drill pipe stobbs (left over from their exploration days) are sticking up everywhere. You can be ridding in a field on a motorcycle and hit one of these like I have, and be thrown over the handlebars, ruining the front wheel. I know of one person that had to shoot his horse because

Cont.

Pg. 3

His horse stepped on it or tripped, all he knows is that it caused his horse to break a leg. These diamond drill stobbs stick up everywhere. Some used to stick out in Big River (until about 1975) why could they not have cut them off flush with the ground.

6 | Back in early 1981 or 82 ? the mine tailings containment dam broke outside of Desloge spilling an estimated 30,000 cu. yd. of silt and sand into Big River. This slime as we called it filled up every swimming and fishing hole for two miles. Places that used to be 7 & 8 feet deep are now only 2 feet deep. These places were frequented by most of the local kids, being that they were only a mile from most of our homes. You should have seen some of the catfish we used to take out of there. We used to go skinny dipping there to (with girls). The sand that filled into the river played a dirty trick on a man named Jim Forshe from Desloge. Jim often hunted along the river and where this sand and silt had filled in the river, it was only about a foot deep, as he waded into the river to cross it his feet started to sink, he could not free it. the more he tried to free himself the more he sank. At this time he was becoming very scared, thinking of all the ways to die, here in quick sand only a couple of miles away from home. His dog stayed on the bank, while Jim started hollering for help. He threw his hat and his gun up on the bank so if he went under someone would know where he had gone down. He said he was beginning to pray and he quit sinking. What happened was that originally the river was only about 3 1/2 feet deep anyway, about 3 feet of silt had washed in. He sunk till he hit the original river bottom. It took him a long time to work himself out, but he did. When he got home he was totally exhausted. His wife asked what happened, he related the story to her as I have related it to you. She said Jim sat down and had a couple of stiff drinks, I don't blame him.

In 1962 my Grandfather was on strike for 4 months, he was to get a 5¢ hourly raise.

The argument for the mining is to increase jobs, and make mineral corporations profit. The stories I have told are true. Only two have been published, the powder magazine explosion and the tailings dam break.

cont.

BARK Service
WASH. C.
SIRS - Mr. **Forest Service** 1-11-88
I would like some info. on the
Mark Twain National Forest in S.E. Mo.
I want to protest the mining of lead
there. We don't need the lead at this
time, besides the damage to wild
life and vegetation is not worth it.
Melvin E. Fox
203 W. 1st St.
Rolla, Mo. 65401
(Where can I find the
lead ore?
S.E. Mo.?)

Pg. 4

St. Joe Lead, Now Doe Run Company claims lead mining will benefit everyone. These stories I have told you are just a few. Buy what I have told you I think you will see that Doe Run Co. Cannot responsibly take charge of such a delicate environment as the Mark Twain National Forest.

Sincerely

Steve Edgar

Pictures

No. 1

Mine tailings of the Desloge Mine. Shut down in 1958. Photo taken 1982. City of Bonne Terre 2 miles past mountain ridge. City of Desloge about 3/4 mile to right.

No. 2

Standing on top of chat pile (tailings pile) Desloge, Mo. off to right 1/2 mile. Photo taken 1982. Big River to left 300 yds.

No. 3

St. Joe State Park 1984 Flat River Mo. 1/2 mile on past sand cliffs

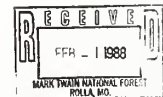
No. 4

St. Joe State Park 1984 Flat River, Mo. A lot of people thin that off road vehicles caused this. This road was used as an access road to maintain pumps and tailing equipment. Off road vehicles came later.

8 | P.S. We need no more of this to happen. No more rob and run.

B.J. Clinger
1436 Timberbrook Drive
Kirkwood, Missouri 63122

January 29, 1988



Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning hard rock mineral leasing in the Winona District, Mark Twain National Forest

6 | While not seasoned in the way of persuading public officials to my way of thinking, the probability of tailings impoundment failure, the impact of heavy metals contamination in ground water, the scare of lead poisoning and the impending despoilment of a beautiful natural landscape are issues weighty enough to inspire some of the most passive of citizens to write a letter - if they are aware of the threat.

8 | It would appear the Secretary of Agriculture plans to subvert the U.S. Forest Service's Forest Management Plan to accommodate the lead industry by the use of Alternative O. I strongly believe that preserving forest land and minimizing watershed degradation is the more important task, rather than the continuation of a private, and apparently dying, industry.

27 | While I'm sure you have access to more detailed information than I do, it is my understanding that the Department of the Interior is allowed to issue mining permits only if the proposed mining would not interfere with the primary purposes for which the land was acquired. Since these purposes include soil conservation, along with watershed and wilderness protection I am asking for your help in the adoption of Alternative A.

8 | In my most hopeful manner I am sending copies of this letter to all of the following, and encouraging others to let their feelings be known, as well. Thank you for your attention.

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

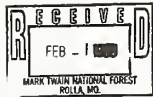
Senator John Danforth
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Representative Jack Buechner
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senator Christopher Bond
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Representative Richard Gephardt
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Edgar



2613 Summit Rd.
Columbia, MO 65203
January 28, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

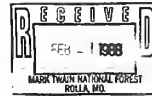
I am writing in regard to the proposal that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I feel that the plan must be stopped because the mining and mineral development would have an undesirable impact on the wilderness areas and significant national natural resources. The landscape would be defaced, noise pollution would be evident, and groundwater flowing into springs would be contaminated.

I strongly urge that Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted in order to protect and preserve this area of outstanding natural beauty.

Sincerely,

M. Marjorie Meredith
M. Marjorie Meredith

c. Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Harold Volkmer



Rt 2 Box 138
Stover, MO. 65078
Jan 28, 1988

Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401,
Dear Mr. Eric Morse,

Please adopt Alternative A (No Mining - Maximum Resource Protection)!

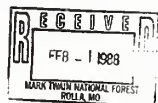
There are many reasons for this including the following: lead in the environment is highly toxic to human beings, groundwater contamination potential, preserving Missouri's Greer Spring, Big Spring and the Eleven Point River. Thank you for taking a strong stand on Alternative A.

Sincerely,

Janmarie Meredith

January 22, 1988

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I am an employee of The Doe Run Company at Joplin, Mo. I believe that our company cares about its employees, the towns they live in and the environment that gives us our livelihood.

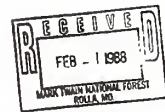
As an employee, I know our company has a sound record of environmental concern and practice. I honestly believe they would obey the regulations and protect the environment that all of us share.

I am also American and believe in keeping business in America to help keep the American people working. To lose the lead mining business would cost a lot of people their jobs.

In closing, please let's keep the lead mining business and not let it go abroad.

Sincerely,
Shelly Williams

To: Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse

This letter is written in regard to the lead mining issue confronting the Mark Twain National Forest near the Eleven Point River.

I was raised in the Ozarks and remember when the James River (Once known as the Johnboat river of the Midwest) carried crawfish the size of lobsters! No more, lots of carp and catfish infested with heptachlor though and declared unfit to eat at that.

As a child, I used to float the Finley River with my brother and dad. We would catch a cooler of fish in those clean waters that would feed our family of five for the evening. No more, the last report that free-lance sports writer Charles Farmer wrote in the Springfield newspaper concerning the Finley River stated that the water samples taken in 1987 indicated that the water may be unfit for swimming below the town of Ozark due to what I believe was determined to be a high bacteria count.

It seems that "Progress" has once again decided to stretch it's twisted muscles, benefitting a few in the short run only to leave waste and scars for our children to deal with in the long run.

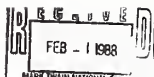
The only pastimes that my son and I share together deal with what the outdoors here in the Ozarks has to offer. My dad only had to drive us twenty miles to get to a nice river when I was a kid. My son and I drive over 100 miles to get to the Eleven Point. How far will my son and grandson have to drive?

As far as Lead Mining in our precious forests go, I say...no...no...NO!

Sincerely,

Kirk McFate
Kirk McFate and Son
1976 S. Linden
Springfield, MO. 65804
417-882-6076

Dear Mr. Morse



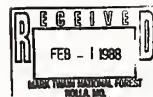
I am writing concerning the possibility of mining in the Mark Twain.

I am against it, NOT ONLY FOR THE possible adverse effects on the environment, but also for the quality of peace, quiet and beauty of our national forest.

I know these latter things will be seriously damaged.

As far as the few jobs that would be created go, I personally had to move to the city (St. Louis) and spent most of my working years, and then moved to the country again. I think other people can do that too.

As you know, we are losing quality timbered area at a large rate every year, and I just couldn't justify mining or other development in the Mark Twain. Thanks very much
John Schultz
PO Box 63 Theodosia Mo 65761



Jan. 29, 1988
Broken 770

Dear Sir,

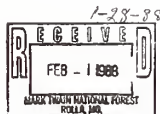
I just want to let you know, as a miner, I've learned that if Doe Run is allowed to prospect and hopefully develop a new mine in Oregon County, I think the nation, state and people who live in the area as well as myself, will all be the better off for it.

I'm a life long resident of Shannon County and certainly can appreciate the concerns of the area folk regarding the preservation of the natural beauty and resources. However, I don't want our country to be dependent on foreign resources if it can be avoided.

Respectfully,

Currey Sutton

Dear Mr. Morse



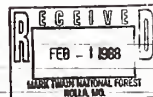
I am writing in regards of the Doe Run Company's application for exploring and possibly mining in Oregon County,

I work at the Herclanum Smelter, so I see the inspectors, the regulations and the company concern at work every day. I have seen firsthand the measures and procedures that prove the company is serious about obeying the law, about protecting the safety of workers, and about the health and well-being of the community.

I am confident that further mining in the Oregon County area will be regulated and enforced to the degree that assures environmental safety.

Our nation can have the best it needs in the next century, and we can pass our wilderness on to future generations undamaged.

John Lopez



3606 ROANOKA Pkwy #7
Kansas City, MO 64114

JANUARY 27, 1988

MR BILL MORSE, FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
ROLLA, MO 65401

DEAR MR MORSE:

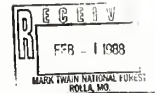
I ENCOURAGE YOU TO WITHDRAW PLANS TO PERMIT HARBORON MINING WITHIN THE WILDERNESS DISTRICT OF MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST. YOU SHOULD, INSTEAD, ADAPT ALTERNATIVE A TO THAT PROPOSED PLAN, AND PERMIT NO FURTHER MINING OPERATION WITHIN THE AREA.

THE AREA IN WHICH EXPLORATION HAS BEEN PROPOSED IS TOO CLOSE TO SIGNIFICANT NATURAL RESOURCES EXISTING TO PERMIT MINING EXPLORATION, WITH THE NECESSARY ROADS, POWER LINES, BUILDINGS AND TRAINING POND IN AN AREA IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE OZARK NATIONAL SCenic RIVERWAY, A NATIONAL WINE AND SCENIC RIVER AND THE AREA WILDERNESS IS UNDESIRABLE.

EXPLORATION CANNOT BE CONSIDERED WITHOUT
 4 THREATENING THE WILDERNESS CHARACTER
 OF THESE AREAS OR FOR WATER QUALITY
 27 IN THE KUKAN POINT NATIONAL SCenic
 RESERVE

I RECOGNIZE THAT YOU ARE OBLIGED TO
 BALANCE NON-CONSUMPTIVE USE OF FOREST
 RESOURCES AGAINST THE ECONOMIC DEMAND
 FOR LUMBER AND MINING PRODUCTS.
 PLEASE REMEMBER IN THIS HOUR THAT THE
 LARGEST INDUSTRY IS A NATURAL INDUSTRY.
 THE OPENING OF THIS STATE AREA TO
 EXPLORATION WILL HAVE NO NEAR-TERM
 LONG-RUN ECONOMIC BENEFITS. IN FACT,
 AS OUR ECONOMY INCREASINGLY TURNS FROM
 A MINING AND MANUFACTURING ECONOMY TO
 A SERVICE ECONOMY, WE SHOULD EXPECT TO
 6 SEE GREATER ECONOMIC RETURN FROM
 NON-CONSUMPTIVE USE OF FOREST LAND
 THAN FROM EXTRACTION OF THAT LAND
 AT MINING.

Sincerely,
 Dave MacCormack



January 29, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Have you been to Viburnum? Have you seen the neat, well-maintained lawns and houses? Have you seen the woods that meet most yards, where we've spied deer and turkey? Yet Viburnum is a mining town.

Viburnum miners are not like the ones I see in movies--depressed men living in a town filled with whistle, smoke, and dust, whose primary recreation is drinking at the local bar. Many of these miners are expert woodsmen and fishermen who cherish the environment and the wildlife. Good family people live here; most are church-goers. In a mining town.

Here environmental knowledge extends into schools; our junior high students learn to recognize about fifty trees by name. In a mining town.

I've never seen more community concern than for the issue of toxic waste dumping in our area. With whole-hearted support our people fought those who wanted to dump other's poisons into our area. People here are proud of our clean air, and willing to go to trouble to safeguard it - from people in a mining town.

But these amenities without a good educational system would be insufficient. Because our system is heavily supported by revenues from the local mining industry we have an excellent system that pays teachers more than most in the area - and it shows. Our elementary children have won the Lesterville Knowledge Bowl for the past five years, every year they've entered. One of our students won at the MAC Science Fair last year; another won the poetry competition at Cape. Both were children of people in the mining industry.

8 I'd like to see the possibility for mining go forward in Oregon County. Our laws are working. Let's not exclude mining because of outdated prejudices. Safeguard our environment, yes. But let mining go forward, too. Viburnum demonstrates it can be done. We're a mining town.

Sincerely,

Johnny Cagle Jones
 Johnny Cagle Jones

P. O. Box 348
 Viburnum, MO 65566
 314 244-5282

January 27, 1988

B. Eric Morse
 Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

It has been brought to my attention that the Bureau of Land Management is seeking comments from the public concerning The Doe Run Company application to explore and possibly mine for lead in the Oregon County area of Mark Twain National Forest.

My wife and I both come from lead mining families--our grandfathers worked for St. Joe Lead Company; our fathers worked a total of 89 years for St. Joe; and I worked over 17 years in the AMAX lead smelter at Boss, Missouri, until it closed June 1, 1986, and have been employed with The Doe Run Company for over a year--so I guess we're somewhat familiar with the mining areas.

6 Having lived in or near Viburnum for the last 20-29 years, we know about environmental impact and the safety records of The Doe Run Company and its parent companies. Since most of the actual workings take place under the surface, there is, percentage wise, very little to see. And, thanks to government regulations and standards, we can be confident that our natural resources are being well cared for. I've also seen first-hand the type of rules and regulations the government places on the lead smelters, not only to protect the environment, but also the workers. I'm sure that the mining and milling operations are no different. In addition, if the lead industry is leveled in the Oregon County area it will have to meet the strictest environmental and safety standards ever enacted and enforced during the history of lead mining. The Company has consistently worked to achieve prompt compliance with those laws in all operations.

The Company also has an unsurpassed mine safety record. Five times since 1973 a Doe Run (St. Joe Lead Company) mine has been named the safest underground metal mine in the nation.

We are also well aware of the economic impact these companies have had. With 4500 unemployed residents of the Oregon County area, the money from the mine jobs would help the economy significantly. From a single mine and mill it is projected that the area could gain as much as a million dollars annually in royalties and taxes; more than 318 new primary and secondary jobs, \$5.3 million in payroll on the primary jobs alone; \$70 million or more in local mine/mill construction, in addition to sales tax income and construction worker purchasing impact.

Why is it necessary to look for additional lead reserves since the Viburnum mines produce 90% of the nation's primary lead supplies?

39 Because it is estimated that these reserves will be exhausted by the year 2000. To go through all the channels, site plan development, various agency reviews, etc., it could easily take 15-16 years to begin producing the lead.

If the application is turned down and the United States has to increase the amount of lead it imports, our national defense could be at stake since lead is used in such things as the batteries for the entire submarine fleet, self-propelled surface weapon systems, and military vehicles. In addition, the lead supply for the many domestic uses, such as X-ray technology, nuclear power industry, computer and television screens, and back-up power technology for major users of power that must not be interrupted, could be in jeopardy. And those things say nothing of the negative impact on the balance of payments.

In view of our personal involvement with the lead mining industry we may appear biased in favor of the Doe Run application. The United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management's Environmental Impact Statement, though, is also in favor of granting a heavily conditioned and restricted mining lease for the tract. We urge you to stick to that statement so our nation can have the lead it needs in the next century, and our wilderness can be passed on to future generations undamaged.

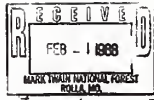
Sincerely,

Walter Burr, Jr.
 Walter Burr, Jr.
 Box 15
 Viburnum, Missouri 65566

FOREST SUPERVISOR

1/29/88

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST



Dear Sir:

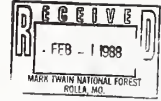
I am writing to support approval of the DOE RUN COMPANY'S application permits for exploration and possible mining development as recommended as ALTERNATIVE "D" in the draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

His worked for St Joe/Do Run for the past 24 years and have lived in the town of Viburnum for 21 years. It has been a great place to raise a family. My oldest son is in his 4th year at UMR on an ROTC scholarship, my second son is in the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, completing his first year. Both graduated from Viburnum High School. I still have two girls at home, one in high school and one in pre-school. Again a good place to raise kids and also a good school system both a result of the mining activity.

Box 144
VIBURNUM, MO
65566

Sincerely,
Donald R. Schmidt

January 28, 1988

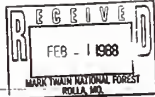


B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Holla, Mo 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

We feel that our country needs to continue to be the leader in lead production. I know from actually living in the lead belt area that we can mine lead & still have a beautiful environment. With the lead industry so closely bound by government regulations there is little chance that it will spoil the environment. I do not think that lead mining will harm the environment in Oregon County. Let's keep Missouri & the U.S. leaders in the lead industry & we can still have a safe & beautiful environment.

Mr. & Mrs. Donald Buckley
Box 894
Belgrade MO 63622



1-28-88

B. ERIC MORSE

FOREST SUPERVISOR

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST

401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD

Holla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

BEING A LIFELONG RESIDENT IN THIS PART OF THE STATE, I GREW UP WITH HUNTING, FISHING AND THE OUTDOORS. NOTHING DONE BY THE DOE RUN CO. OR ST. JOE BEFORE THAT, HAS TAKEN AWAY FROM THE REURES OF THE WOODS AND STREAMS THAT I LEARNED FROM MY DAD AND I AM NOW PASSING ON TO MY CHILDREN.

I DON'T WANT OUR COUNTRY TO DEPEND ON ANY MORE FOREIGN RESOURCES THAN WE HAVE TO. IF WE HAVE ENOUGH LEAD HERE IN MISSOURI, TO AVOID DEPENDANCE ON FOREIGN SOURCES. GO FOR IT.

MINING DOESNT EFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT NEARLY AS MUCH AS THOSE PEOPLE WHO OBJECT SEEM TO THINK. MINING AND THE WILDERNESS CAN COEXIST.

BASED ON PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE, I'M WRITING TO SUPPORT APPROVAL OF THE APPLICATION PERMITS FOR EXPLORATION AND POSSIBLE MINING DEVELOPMENT AS RECOMMENDED AS ALTERNATIVE D IN THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

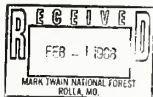
I KNOW PERSONALLY THAT THE DOE RUN CO. TAKES ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY VERY SERIOUSLY. YOU CAN SEE IT IN EMPLOYEE COMMUNICATIONS. YOU CAN SEE IT IN THE RECORDS OF REGULATORY AGENCIES. YOU CAN SEE IT IN THE BEAUTY OF THE AREA WE LIVE IN AND MINE.

YOUR CONSIDERATION WOULD BE APPRECIATED

Sincerely,
James H. Hasenwood

JAMES H. HASENWOOD
187 CHERRY HILL LANE
POTOSI, MO. 63664

314-438-4908



Tom Hertel
6205 Brogan Dale
St. Louis, Mo.
63128

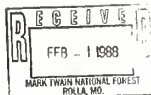
Dear Sir,

I am writing you to urge your support of Alternative A (no mining maximum resource protection) of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Mark Twain National Forest, Winona District). It is important that Alternative A be adopted for the following reasons:

- The 119,000 acre study area contains or is near a number of nationally significant natural resources and features. Each of which would be affected by mining and mineral development under all alternatives except Alternative A. The complex karst hydrogeological systems in the area are particularly vulnerable to degradation from mining projects. Tailings disposal would also present a definite problem in this karst area. Impoundments are historically subject to failure throughout the area.
- The proposed destruction of significant forest and water resources is simply not acceptable. Please adopt Alternative A.

Thank You,

Tom Hertel



Route 12, #2-B Bearfield
Columbia, MO 65201
January 27, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to express my opposition to the recent proposal to allow mineral leasing in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I am a Missouri resident, a frequent recreational user of this area, and a professional fisheries biologist (member of the Missouri Chapter of the American Fisheries Society). I feel that the potential for serious environmental degradation of this sensitive region, along with the unavoidable physical and esthetic impacts associated with mining exploration and extraction, outweigh the short-term benefits that would accrue to the local economy (and particularly the mining companies).

My first-hand experience with the environmental impacts of past and present lead-mining activities in southeast Missouri has given me a very negative view of the environmental sensibilities of the Doe Run Minerals Co. and their predecessors, the St. Joe Minerals Corp. As a graduate student at the University of Missouri-Columbia, I conducted my Master's degree research on heavy metal contamination of aquatic organisms in the Big River drainage resulting from inadequate maintenance of mining spoils in the "Old Lead Belt". Results of scientific research which indicated possible adverse impacts on aquatic ecosystems were routinely downplayed or ignored by the mining companies and their spokesmen. The lead industry continues to shirk their responsibility to prevent or mitigate environmental damage associated with mine tailings deposits. More recently, these companies have attempted to transfer mined lands to the Missouri Department of Conservation as "wildlife areas", despite evidence that these areas are grossly contaminated with toxic heavy metals. Based on the past record of the mining companies, I do not put much faith in their claims that current and proposed mining activities do not pose risks of contamination of delicate aquatic systems such as the karst limestone drainages prevalent in the southeast Ozarks.

My objections to this proposal on esthetic and economic grounds are not based on professional expertise, but I feel that these considerations also justify rejection of the proposal. The Mark

Twain National Forest and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways are the primary recreational areas for myself, many of my friends, and countless other residents of Missouri. These year-round recreational activities (including canoeing, hiking, fishing, and hunting) represent a very substantial year-round economic influx into the economy of southeast Missouri, a benefit that will continue to grow in importance and which will not be subject to the notorious vagaries of the mining industry. The recreation industry draws its appeal from the enduring beauty and environmental quality of the Ozark landscape. If these qualities are maintained, the quality of life in southeast Missouri will continue to improve long after the mining companies have departed.

I hope that my views will convince the Forest Service that and my elected representatives that rejection of this proposal will uphold the interests of residents and users of the Winona District over the interests of the mining companies.

Sincerely,

John M. Besser

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Harold Volkmer



905 Lam Street
St. Louis, Mo. 63104
January 28, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I wish to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing in Mark Twain National Forest.

I strongly support Alternative A which prohibits all mineral leasing in the area. This is the alternative which by any logical process should have been favored by the DEIS. The DEIS acknowledges the likelihood of environmental damage. It acknowledges that the damage would be unremediable, unmitigable and unavoidable, and yet it recommends that leasing proceed. One can only conclude that the selection of Alternative D as the preferred alternative was based on non-environmental political considerations not explained in the DEIS.

Some of my specific concerns on specific topics within the DEIS are as follows:

- 1.) There is documented evidence in the DEIS that two nationally recognized and significant rivers, the Current and Eleven Point Rivers, may be contaminated by toxic heavy metals. This alone should rule out any mining activity in the region.
- 2.) Greer Spring, Big Spring, Falling Spring and hundreds of other springs which derive their waters from myriad and largely unknown underground pathways are threatened with pollution. Figure 14 on page 33 of the DEIS gives indication enough of the extent to which pollution could be disseminated throughout the area.
- 3.) The roads, transmission corridors, tailings impoundments, etc., would render large areas of the forest unsuitable for recreational pursuits. Because of concern for "visual quality" for passing motorists and hiding the reality of lead mining from public view, mining facilities would not be sited on main roads. Rather, backwoods areas, presently with high recreational value, would be made recreationally useless as well.
- 4.) The Irish Wilderness, nationally recognized and included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and the best place in Missouri to go for solitude, would be ringed with potential development and its wildlife and waters threatened.
- 5.) Lead is a very toxic substance. Millions of years of evolution have safely sequestered it two thousand feet below the surface. By



Dear Mr. Marse

1-28-1988

6) bringing it again to the surface where it can enter biological systems, tailings impoundments would need to hold securely for thousands of years - hardly a likely prospect given the karst geology of the region.

6.) The lack of current demand for lead and the uncertainty of future demand is recognized in the DEIS. This should have dictated selection of Alternative A, at least for the foreseeable future, as part of a go slow policy on mineral leasing.

7.) What assurances are there that local people would benefit from the jobs promised by the mining industry? If the goal is to provide jobs, other projects could better target the areas unemployment, projects which will not leave the region impoverished after the mining companies move on.

8.) On page 8 of the DEIS it states that the Winono-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts have "been the focus of all recent exploration conducted by the lead mining industry." It gives no indication that the industry has diligently looked elsewhere, on less sensitive and/or on privately owned lands. The DEIS needs to present proof that Mark Twain really is the only promising area. It needs to dispel the suspicion that the lead industry wants to mine public land simply because it is cheaper to do so, regardless of environmental consequences.

In summary, the very substantial risks far outweigh the highly questionable economic rewards of mining lead in this fragile area. The alternative selected for the Final Environmental Impact Statement should be Alternative A.

Sincerely,

Jim Young
Jim Young

I am writing in regards of Clear Run Company's application for exploring and possibly mining in Oregon County.

Well St Joe lead mined here in the Flint River, Desloge, Bonne terre, Rivermoss, areas, for several miles around. and Leadwood as well.

We are known as the lead belt area, and all St Joe ever did here was help our community, by creating jobs, they helped establish water systems for our towns provided land for a big State park at Flint River. Commonly known around here as St. Joe State park, what few buildings they left, have been converted into museums as in the process of doing so. And other industry has bought some and producing products from them. as for as the wooded sections of our community they don't hurt them one bit.

the only land they restricted anyone to, was where the shafts and equipment was operating, for safety purposes.

Anyone at anytime could inspect this area where St Joe mined and worked over for approximately 60 to 70 years some areas 100 yrs. I'm sure the company would be glad for anyone who had any doubts to do so. our wild life surroundings are not hurt due to St Joe in any way. when they quit mining here they did not leave our community in any mess.

Thank you for your time in reading this.

Mr. Dawn Joyce
9 Hill St.
Rivermoss, MO
63601

LEAD is:

- One of the top 6 polluters of water and air in the world.
- Listed as a deadly poison to humans (even in very small amounts).
- Causes health effects ranging from brain damage and birth defects to death!



We depend on the groundwater for our drinking water and upon the air for our very breath. The Environmental Impact Statement released by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management admits that this toxic metal can enter our water, air and food chain - through the mining and milling processes.

The small number of jobs that would be created are not worth the risks. The economic gains benefit the lead industry while the people who live here pay the price in human costs to health. It is a proven fact that the need for lead is declining and that most of what already exists can be recycled. US Geological Survey shows already existing lead mines will provide enough lead through the year 2030 and probably beyond. Considering these facts, there is no justification for ruining one of the last remaining unspoiled environments on this continent.

Our water has been rated "excellent" and "pristine" by water quality specialists - a fact of which we are proud. We have something of value here in our unspoiled corner of the world - a precious resource - clean water. We want to preserve it. Laws and regulations can not protect our water from lead contamination - the previous record of the industry shows that. The only way to ensure that lead will not enter our air and water is to prevent lead mining.

Since the National Forest is "public domain", we as residents/landowners/citizens should have priority over corporate interests. Don't take chances with our health and our lives. Don't turn our forest into a waste dump. Don't risk the quality of our water and air to profit the few.

Say "NO" to leasing of National Forest lands to lead mining.

name address

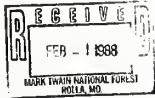
1. Alan Kersch 4433 R-AVE KENOSHA WIS
2. Nina Presburg 2219 Parkway Ave Racine WI
3. Conrad Van 1431 W. 10th Ave. Kenosha WI
4. David H. H. 6039-23 Ave Kenosha WI
5. Tonya Fisher 1007 70th St. Kenosha WI

(continued)

SAY "NO" TO LEAD MINING IN THE NATIONAL FOREST!

- name address
6. Edward Burke WT 5027 Springbrook Rd.
 7. Jim Barkhead 6608-20th Ave - Kenosha WI
 8. Donna Doolley 6511 24th - apt 2, Kenosha WI
 9. Jane Wilson 6111-24th - Kenosha WI
 10. Billy M. (redman) 1349 59th - Kenosha WI
 11. William & Marge 1407 78th Kenosha WI
 12. Joanna France 1010 59th " "
 13. Bill St 3301-15th Kenosha WI
 14. John J. J. 1000 34th Kenosha WI
 15. Robby Kirkwood 6720-25th Ave Kenosha WI
 16. Michelle Mays 5716 20th - Kenosha WI
 17. L. Stine 5533-46th Kenosha WI
 18. Emmy Kuckowski 6722-25th Ave Kenosha WI
 19. Nancy Tapp 1625-16th Street Kenosha WI
 20. Edna Bell 4241 N. Grandview St. Kenosha WI
 21. Nora Knoch 4423-18th Ave Kenosha WI
 22. Robert Shields " " " Kenosha WI
 23. Mike Kirkwood 6720-25th Ave Kenosha WI
 24. _____
 25. Ran out of deadline time to
 26. Continue Signatures

Please preserve our spring clear
water and our National Forest.
First you took our right away to have
a motor vehicle in the forest. Don't take
anything else away - please - "Preserve
Nature" is the word.



Mr & Mrs F. William Bull
 Rt 1, Box 17B
 Cassville, Mo., 65625

Mr. Eric Morse
 Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir:

We understand that the Forest Service is currently recommending leasing areas within the Winona district of the Mark Twain National Forest for mining. This area is a major watershed for the Current and Eleven Point rivers and we feel that mining in these areas would have a damaging effect.

We are against mining in these areas and urge that Alternative A (no mining, maximum resource protection) of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be adopted.

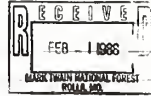
Sincerely yours,

F. William Bull
Charles R. Rouse

cc: Mo. Senator John Danforth
 Mo. Senator Christopher Bond
 U.S. Representative Gene Taylor

January 27, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

As a member of several environmental groups, I am against the leasing of 119,000 acres (Winona District) of the Mark Twain National Forest for the purpose of mining. I have read a summary of the environmental impact of this mineral mining and I feel it would alter this beautiful country forever. There are many other serious impacts of which I am sure, you are aware.

I strongly urge that Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) be adopted.

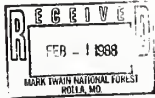
Sincerely,

Joan Blando

9831 Shepherd Circle

Kansas City, Mo. 64131

cc to: Senator John Danforth
 Senator Christopher Bond
 Representative Allan Wheat



Mr & Mrs F. William Bull
 Rt 1, Box 17B
 Cassville, Mo., 65625

Mr. Eric Morse
 Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir:

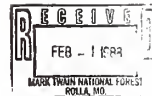
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We are against mining in these areas and urge that Alternative A (no mining, maximum resource protection) of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be adopted.

Sincerely yours,

F. William Bull
Charles R. Rouse

cc: Mo. Senator John Danforth
 Mo. Senator Christopher Bond
 U.S. Representative Gene Taylor



January 28, 1988

B. Eric Morse
 Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Rd.
 Rolla, MO 65401

Sir:

I would like to go on record as being opposed to any mining on National Forest land. I don't believe that mining should be part of any multiple use plan. It is not an activity that lends itself to multiple use. The topography in the proposed region is karst and there is too great a danger to the water systems of the area.

I strongly agree with the idea of different uses for forest land. I hunt, fish, camp, backpack, cut firewood, enjoy wilderness areas etc. You can see that I am not really a member of a special interest group. The National Forest are our legacy but mining would destroy them.

I thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

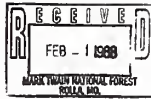
SKIP DOW

Skip Dowd

Rt. 2

Cassville, MO 65625

January 27, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to inform you that I am very much opposed to the recommendation that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within any part of the Mark Twain National Forest.

8 | Instead, I recommend that Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted. These lands must be preserved!

Sincerely,

S. L. Braden
S. L. Braden
5511 N.W. Cimarron
Parkville, MO 64152

cc: Senators Danforth and Bond
Representative Coleman



28 January, 1988

Jeff & Cheryl Morgan
6209 Morningside Dr.
Kansas City, MO 64113

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

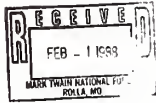
8 | This is to advise you that we've reviewed the issues surrounding the question of opening the Irish Wilderness to mining and we are opposed to such mining. It's our hope that Alternative A will be adopted. We feel that there are enough places in the world for the mining of lead. Let's exclude it from our wilderness areas which are, after all, set aside for other purposes. We express this opinion as people who vacation in and enjoy the Mark Twain National Forest. Lead mining will do nothing to enhance it.

Thank you for your attention.

Jeff Cheryl Morgan

cc: Senator Christopher Bond
Senator John Danforth
Representative Alan Wheat

01-29-88



John P. Rezentes
9701 Greenwood Terr.
St. Louis, MO 63119

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor.

I am writing to stop increased mining on the National Forest.

The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management issued a D.E.I.S. recommending that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Winona District of Mark Twain National Forest.

8 | I urge you and your office to choose Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection).

Thank you for your consideration

John P. Rezentes

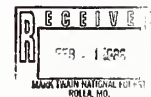
Dear Mr. Morse,

Jan 29 1987

27 | I have recently been made aware of the proposals pending, which would allow increased mining in Mark Twain National Forest. I would like to voice my protest to any actions that might negatively affect the Ozark Ecosystem including the waters, the animal habitats, the trees, and the atmosphere. Therefore, I would like to endorse alternative "A" and recommend that no mining, maximum resource protection be adopted. Please consider this when the decisions for management of this area are being ~~considered~~ made.

Sincerely,

Shawn Porter
3900 N. Lookout
Little Rock, AR 72205



JOHN BRENNER
10 GARDEN LN
MARYLAND HTS, MO 65403
JAN 30, 1988

MR. ERIC MORSE
FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS RD.
ROLLA, MO. 65401

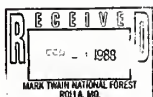
RE: LEAD MINING IN THE IRISH WILDERNESS AND ELEVEN POINT
RIVER AREAS.

DEAR MR. MORSE:

8 I AM OPPOSED TO LEAD MINING IN THIS AREA.
I LOOK AROUND AT OTHER AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY
6 DEVASTATED AND STREAMS THAT ARE PERMANENTLY POLLUTED BY
6 MINING LEAD MINING OPERATIONS AND CONCLUDE THAT I DON'T
WANT TO SEE THIS BEAUTIFUL SECTION OF THE OZARKS RUINED
6 TOO. THE JOBS + BUSINESS CREATED WOULD BE SHORT
LIVED IN COMPARISON TO THE PERMANENT DAMAGE.

SINCERELY YOURS

John Brenner

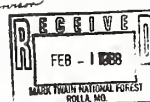


DAVID S. YATES, D.D.S.

1 - 29 - 88

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401

Dear Sir,



8 I would like to express my opinion on the
proposed lead mining operation by the Doe Run
Corporation in the vicinity of the Eleven Point River.
While I am very sympathetic for the people of
Oregon and Shannon Counties, and their right
to earn a living, I am strongly opposed to
8 a mining operation in this area. I would
sooner see more land opened to timber cutting,
(including the Irish Wilderness of course), than
to allow lead mining. At least with
proper forest management, timber cutting
is a renewable resource. I cannot believe
6 that the results of lead mining would be
6 100% safe for the future of the Eleven Point,
considering the number of caves and springs
in this area. One tailings pond collapse
could pollute the underground water system
and ultimately the Eleven Point for years
with heavy metal toxins.

cont. -

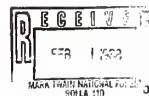
4131 SOUTH FREMONT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65804 TELEPHONE 882-0967

DAVID S. YATES, D.D.S.

(2)

I've floated and fished the Eleven Point
for several years, as well as backpacked
in the Irish Wilderness. Being a native
Missourian, I've seen most of the state,
and this area remains my favorite. Please
don't be short sighted on your decision.
It would be most disappointing for me
not to have Kelly, Colin, and Adam (my
three kids) enjoy what so many already
have on the Eleven Point River.

Thank you,
David S. Yates, D.D.S.



January 28, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

RE: BLM Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 I have been reading with interest the articles about the BLM
Environmental Impact Statement as well as corresponding
editorials both for and against lead mining in Missouri.
Although I support the preservation of our national forests,
I would like to voice my support in favor of the
Environmental Impact Statement and suggest that, in this
particular case, the environmentalists are overreacting.

Missouri is blessed with having one of the largest single
lead ore bodies in the world and lead mining has played an
important part in Missouri's economic growth for many years.
Missouri's lead mining production permits the United States
to avoid depending upon foreign imports as we do with so many
other natural resources and products. The environmentalists
position of defending the vast Mark Twain National Forest
must be compared with the small environmental impact of lead
mining and the economic contribution of lead mining to the
state of Missouri.

Preserving our natural forests and lead mining are not
mutually exclusive. With the many state and federal
regulations governing lead mining, I believe that Missouri's
beauty and environmental safety are assured. Also,
consideration should be given to the very good environmental
responsibility record of The Doe Run Company (formerly
St. Joe Lead).

4131 SOUTH FREMONT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65804 TELEPHONE 882-0967

-2-

8 Are you advocating granting the lease rights for perpetuity? Why not limit the leases to a specific time period in which time the lessee must perform a specific amount of development. Why not issue a series of leases with different conformance and development restrictions dependent upon the fragility of the area or nearness to national scenic areas. Are royalties to be paid by the lessee on the possible economic gain?

7 Next, the lead industry in general. In a world run by supply and demand (outside of governmental interventions such as subsidies), lead has a very low demand, at present. Lead is poisonous and is no longer used in paints, as an antiknock additive to fuel, in ammunition, or in most conducting pipes. Lead will always be used as a shield around radioactive materials, but also has a long lifespan and limited market in the future. Nuclear power plants are not being constructed as the wave of the future and how many shield pads do doctors and dentists require? Lead is not a high demand natural resource, yet you advocate potentially increasing the supply at the risk of jeopardizing the quality of a high demand recreational and scenic public area.

6 Natural resource industries are the epitome of boom and bust cycles. Aside from the Viburnum area, a prime example of boom and bust cyclical industries exists in the past development of this area. Look at the streams of the Ozarks such as the Current River; they carry an amazing amount of bed load gravel for mature streams in an extremely mature and geologically stable region. Extensive over-logging in the early 1900's and continuing today has stripped away the protection soil-holding forest canopy and the subsequent enormous amount of erosion has plugged Ozark streams and rivers. Regular flooding of this region has dumped tons of gravel from the steep unprotected hillsides onto low-lying fields and woodlands. The erosive power of rainstorms and the streams has increased dramatically as the extra bed load raised stream gradients. What affect will this increased gradient and decreased forest canopy have on the proposed tailings impoundment capacities? The impoundments may be rigorously observed and controlled during active mining but who is responsible after depletion of reserves and active mining ceases? Are you willing to saddle the public with clean-up costs and potential damage lawsuits in the future, should damage occur post-abandonment? What if the company is then defunct? Consider the future as well as the present.

6 Lastly, you briefly mentioned geologic and hydrogeologic impacts. You blithely asserted that dissolved metals are bound by clay particles and are not available for biologic consumption, based on industry studies. What makes you think the public doesn't consume clay particles? Most of this area does not use purified city water for their domestic water supply. Most use well or spring water, little of it screened for particulate matter. What about consumption by animals in our food chain, or vegetables? What about cumulative build-up in soils--to be incorporated in consumable plant foods? Stop relying on industry information and conduct some of your own studies.

-3-

8 If you cannot afford sufficient outside testing, then do not recommend leasing these lands. Perhaps the industry desiring the leases should shoulder the cost of impartial outside studies. There is no urgency in the issuance of these leases; don't make hurried and ill-studied decisions.

5 In final comment, assess all available or attainable outside information on the repercussions of subsurface mining operations in an area laden with karst topography, accelerated erosion, poor economic stability, and a vast area of potential affect should catastrophe occur. Don't give away more acreage than necessary and clarify final responsibilities for catastrophes should the company become insolvent.

8 Personally, I don't think the lead market calls for such a vast area of commitment adjacent to National Parks. If you do lease these lands, please protect for future calamities and try to lease areally as is justified by exploration work.

Sincerely,

William Hutchison
William Hutchison

503

503

JAN 11 1986

W. Hutchison, Jr.
Jan. 7, 1987

Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Forest Service
New

6 It has come to my attention through the media and the newspapers that the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service plan to open up 60,000 acres in the forest for lead mining. This depicts the forest service's own conclusion that the mining development increases the chances some hell hounds (as the Congress and gray bats would suffer under development, vegetation destroyed, air polluted and park recreation would be partially destroyed by industrial development. I feel the cost is far too high. Through a few Missourians may find employment for a number of years, most jobs will be filled by people who move into the area with the company. An increase in the cash flow will cause the cost of living to increase and create many hardships for the native Missourians. These jobs will eventually end when the mine closes. Jobs created by people in the tourist business will continue indefinitely. People who moved away to find employment will return to retirement with pensions & Social Security and to fill the needs of these people jobs will be created.

I grew up in the Pulaski area but had to leave my family, friends and a beautiful environment and way of life that can't be duplicated, to find employment in the city. This was very frightening

and difficult but it is a way of life for people who grew up in the country & I always returned to visit family and friends and enjoy the place where I grew up. Through the years I obtained my arrival to the tourist business and saw the changes in the country side. I was happy when the Conservation and Forestry Dept. brought up the land so that its natural beauty would be preserved. It was a terrible disappointment to learn of your decision to allow a lead mining Co. use the land where so many wild life, springs and rivers will be effected by the lead. I feel this should be a decision by the people as a whole and not just a few people and the cost to the environment should be considered above all things. I thought the purpose of buying up the land was preservation for future generations not just a few people making jobs.

6 People have always had to leave the country to find employment in the cities. It is to make a death pie, however that we have given up a way of life that can't be replaced. The history and much beauty to provide temporary jobs so generations and ourselves can present and future generations and the wildlife who are so dependent on the decisions made by mankind.

I now reside in Missouri and plan to return there. The land was bought up from small farmers who

left to find employment in the cities. The
 natural beauty for all of us to cherish and
 enjoying the promise made when the
 Highway 100 took over. Road is very
 destructive to the environment. You should
 never allow this to happen.

Yours truly
 Mary Ann Thomas
 Mary Ann Thomas

1661 Fourth Street
 Madison, Illinois 62062

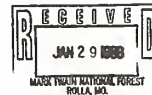
JOHN ASHCROFT
 Governor
 FREDERICK A. BRUNNER
 Director



STATE OF MISSOURI
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
 P.O. Box 170
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
 Telephone 314-751-4422

Division of Energy
 Division of Environmental Quality
 Division of Geology and Land Survey
 Division of Management Services
 Division of Parks, Recreation,
 and Historic Preservation



January 21, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
 Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on "Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri", October, 1987, which was prepared by the National Forest Service (NFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

As prepared the DEIS is extremely difficult to review from a technical standpoint. There is neither adequate nor sufficient detailed information provided to allow this agency to make an informed and reasoned detailed and specific technical response. It is not possible to provide meaningful, substantive comments on major issues concerning the affected environment, environmental impacts or mitigation measures without knowing whether mine development activities will be proposed, exactly where they would be proposed to be located and the specific engineering features that would accompany such proposals. The attached comments are offered in light of the jurisdiction and expertise of this agency in order to "insure that planning and decisions reflect environmental values, to avoid delays later in the process, and to head off potential conflicts." (40 CFR 1501.2)

Additionally, we believe the DEIS to be extremely generic in nature and, as such, the information provided is highly generalized and of extremely limited value for providing a foundation on which to base a decision. We believe, therefore, that a substantive decision as to whether or not there should be mineral development permitted in this region at some time in the future cannot be made based on this DEIS.

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We believe that the decision made by NFS and BLM to prepare an EIS at this point in time was inappropriate and premature and does not meet the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The decision to examine 115,678 acres in the Mark Twain National Forest in addition to the 3,743 acres pertinent to the two pending lease applications makes a detailed description of the affected environment impossible to achieve. The decision to prepare an EIS at a point in time when it is not known whether a specific mineable ore body exists let alone knowing the engineering details of a proposal to develop a mine, makes a meaningful description of the environmental consequences extremely difficult if not also impossible.

Given the limited value of this DEIS we formally request that you declare the DEIS a programmatic document and provide assurance that subsequent tiered environmental impact statements will be prepared if matters proceed to the mine planning stage. The preparation of an EIS at that point would be necessary in order to adequately assess the potentially significant environmental impacts of such a proposed action. Such an assessment cannot be made from the generalized information contained in the present DEIS. The specific locational and engineering details that would also be available at a mine planning stage would result in the delineation of specific environmental constraints that may have to be placed on specific mine development details. Such specificity is precluded by the present generic DEIS and its hypothetical mine operations.

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) addressed the need for tiering with the following analysis (see 46 FR 18026, March 23, 1981). When a variety of similar projects may be located in a single watershed, an "overview or area-wide EIS would serve as a valuable and necessary analysis of the affected environment and the potential cumulative impacts of the reasonable foreseeable actions under that program or within that geographical area." An overview EIS would be prepared for all of the similar activities reasonably foreseeable in a particular geographic area or resulting from a particular development program. "This impact statement would be followed by site-specific or project-specific EISs." The tiering process would make the programmatic EIS of greater use and meaning as the plan or program develops because tiering concentrates on the issues specific to the subsequent action through the use of site-specific statements.

It is clear from the guideline statement above that CEQ intended that environmental information of high quality with accurate scientific analysis be available for agency decisions and public scrutiny. NEPA documents must concentrate on the issues that are truly significant to the action in question, according to CEQ. Additionally, CEQ states that the NEPA process is intended

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to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of the environmental consequences. In the current format, without a tiering requirement, the DEIS does not fulfill the requirements that CEQ demands for NEPA procedures.

It is concluded throughout the DEIS, and NFS and BLM staff made repeated statements during the public hearings that were conducted on the DEIS, that lease stipulations requiring mining operations to comply with pertinent state environmental laws and regulations administered by the MDNR will prevent, or provide mitigation for, potentially serious environmental impacts. The NFS and BLM appear to shift the entire compliance and enforcement responsibility for mining activities to this agency and the state of Missouri. To ensure that any mining activity is accomplished in an environmentally acceptable manner through reliance on the state alone is totally unacceptable. Missouri's environmental laws and regulations are not the proper instruments to judge the appropriateness or inappropriateness of an undefined mining proposal. Nor are these laws and regulations, which are always subject to change or repeal, a resource that NFS or BLM or any private entity or corporation can utilize at this point, or at any point in the future, to protect against environmental degradation. Mitigation measures should include a complete listing of all practical means of avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing or compensating any possible adverse impact that could result from the proposed action.

In conclusion, MDNR must insist that NFS and BLM commit to the preparation of an EIS that can be tiered onto the present generic document for each mine development plan that may be submitted within the DEIS study area. It is unknown at this point if there is a mineable ore body present within the study area and it is also unknown whether a proposal for mine development will ever be submitted. NFS and BLM have recognized that such additional NEPA exposure would be required as evidenced by statements throughout the DEIS that additional environmental analyses will be prepared subsequent to the receipt of any proposal to conduct mine development. An Environmental Analysis (EA), in the NEPA sense, would be a completely inadequate mechanism by which to evaluate specific mine development proposals. In addition, an EA would definitely not allow for sufficient public review of such a proposed action.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources is extremely concerned about the issues raised in this formal comment on the DEIS. The department believes that the final EIS must contain a clear commitment by NFS and BLM to prepare a tiered EIS for each

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subsequent mining plan that may be proposed in order to adequately remedy the Forest Service's and Bureau of Land Management's failure to comply with NEPA guidelines. I hope that NFS and BLM will very carefully consider and address this comment on the subject DEIS and take the necessary action to correct the deficiencies.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D., P.E.
Director

FAB:tlk

Attachment

COMMENTS OF THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)
FOR HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING, MARK TWAIN
NATIONAL FOREST, MISSOURI

Executive Summary

- 11 Page V, Line 1 - Should read: "preliminary geologic investigations and drilling carried out, etc."
- 11 Page V, Paragraph 5, Line 3 - Should read: "indicate the possible presence of an orebody."
- 11 Page IX - In the last sentence of the summary, the word "minimal" needs to be quantified. The consequences and mitigations could be made clearer if general terms could be replaced with better quantified terms or even comparative terms such as "better than" or "less than".
- 11 Page X - The executive summary states that dissolved metals are not available for biological uptake. This conflicts directly with abundant research from many sources and with later discussion within the DEIS (pp. 91 and 92).

Chapter One: "Purpose and Need"

- 3 Page 6, Table 3 - In the fourth entry, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources should replace Missouri Dam and Reservoir Safety Council to be consistent with other entries in the DEIS referencing this department's regulatory programs in the area of environmental quality.
- 5 Page 8 - Under Potential Mineral Activities, second paragraph, lines 5-8, DEIS states that mineralization is similar to, but on a "... much lower level" than the Viburnum Trend. The statement is premature because the study area needs further investigation.
- 11 Page 9, Figure 3 - No. 5: Fletcher Mine and Mill (producing) [Mine startup 7-1-87, Mill 10-1987]. No. 8: Sweetwater M & M (producing) [Startup 12-1987]. No. 11: Buick Division Plant (production suspended). [Mid-May, 1986].
- 6 Page 12, Tailings Disposal - The first sentence states that "mine tailings are typically disposed of in an impoundment area formed by the construction of a dam. The dam would begin as an impermeable starter dam constructed of natural clay soil with a coarse rock filter blanket placed on the downstream side." This description of starter dam construction is totally unacceptable and would not be allowed by the Dam and Reservoir Safety Council. A coarse rock filter blanket was constructed at the New Viburnum and Brushy Creek Tailings Dams and resulted in "sinkholes" or "internal erosion features" being created on the downstream slope of the dam. This is due to the fact that

coarse rock blankets do not act as filters for tailings used in dam construction. The fourth sentence should be changed to state the following: "The dam would begin as an impermeable starter dam constructed of natural clay soil with a suitably designed drainage blanket placed on the downstream side to control seepage through the embankment." The sixth sentence should be changed to: "The coarse fraction would be placed on the downstream side and the fines on the impoundment side to seal the dam and create a beach to keep the free water surface as far away from the dam as possible." The seventh sentence should be changed to: "This process would continue, using the downstream method of construction in which all new fill is placed downstream of the centerline of the starter dam and the crest migrates downstream, until its final configuration is achieved."

Chapter Two: "Alternatives"

Page 17, Lead Market - The current lead market situation is irrelevant to the question of whether exploration drilling for sulfide mineral deposits should be allowed. If any mines are subsequently developed, they will be developed under market conditions existing ten or more years from now.

- 3 Page 21-23, Figures 9-10 - Legend for tailings impoundments (permitted or not) not clear.

- 3 Page 26, Alternative D, Final Paragraph - Redesignation of 6.2 management area to 3.4 is specified only in Alternative E, so the statement is in error.

Chapter Three: "Description of Affected Environment"

- 5 Page 29 - A more sophisticated and comprehensive analytical base is needed to define the affected environment, both for the surface and subsurface environment. There is a great deal about the subsurface environment that we do not know and a substantial portion of the affected environment that has not been defined. The complexity and ever changing interrelationships of geologic solution channel development, collapse mechanisms, rainfall and groundwater hydrology deserve a more thorough description.

Page 35 - The first paragraph under "Water Quality" is correct in that existing groundwater criteria specify "dissolved" (filtered) metals; however, this method of measurement is under review, because the drinking water criteria apply to "total" metals. (Groundwater limits in the Standards are meant to protect both drinking water supply and aquatic life due to recharging.) Therefore, we suggest adding to the last sentence in the second paragraph: "... although the method of measurement for metals in groundwater is under review, and the future Standards may designate a "total" (unfiltered) method where the numeric limit is a drinking water supply limit."

Page 36 - The last paragraph on page 36 and the first paragraph on page 38 give a partial explanation of the DNR regulations pertaining to discharge in the area. The entire Sections (4), (6) and (7) of 10 CSR 20-7.015 (effluent regulations pertaining to losing streams, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and groundwater) should be included in the DEIS.

Page 38 - Add "Wetlands as defined in The Terrestrial Natural Communities of Missouri (Nelson 1985) consistent with Cowardin (1979) Classification of Wetlands and Deep Water Habitats of the United States" to "... are areas which support..." "Special attention must be given to fens and seeps located along dolomite bedding planes especially exposed along rocky stream and river borders. These fen wetlands are habitat for many rare, endangered, and relic plants. Two concerns that cannot be adequately addressed in the DEIS are:

- 5 -That insufficient data exists for the present location of fens. It is highly probable that numerous fen wetlands exist in the area. For example, field examination of the Tumbling Shoal Hollow (5 1/2 of NW 1/4, sec 6, T24N, R2W wilderness 7.5 min quad) led to the discovery of numerous fen seeps along the stream in the headwaters ravines. These fens contain many characteristic fen plants. No doubt that every other stream and ravine tributary is suspect to locating fens. On-ground field studies are the only means of locating this wetland type.

- 10 -As is described on pages 29-35, much of the surface water is lost to the groundwater system. Fen wetlands represent exiting points for groundwater and thus are areas where groundwater contamination could affect the biota.

Page 38 - Add "numerous" to "...wetlands probably exist, but have not yet been identified."

- 5 Page 45 - Regarding the Biological Environment, add to Vegetation, Plants of Special Concern, the potential for additional stations for rare and endangered plant species is high considering the limited survey work within the project area relative to other parts of the state. The most comprehensive method of gathering information for the location of rare or endangered plants is through intensive two-year botanical studies per 3,000 acre units. Such studies as modeled by the work of graduate student master theses floristic studies should serve as the basis for making land use planning decisions.

- 5 Page 47 - The DEIS emphasizes that spring and cave species can reach extremely high population levels. It needs to also state that these are often locally abundant populations, which are particularly vulnerable to single catastrophic events. Some could become major casualties of mining operations or tailings pond collapse, or gradually affected by more discrete cumulative groundwater contamination.

22 Page 50 - The DEIS includes a disclaimer on the importance of listed species which reach the limit of their range in Missouri. These are no less important for this fact, and the laws protecting them are applied, regardless.

Chapter Four: "Environmental Consequences"

6 Page 68, third to last paragraph - "Effluent disposal techniques used in the Viburnum Trend have successfully prevented any adverse effects on the water resources from occurring there." Greater description of Viburnum Trend effluent disposal techniques is needed. Given the geologic conditions of the DEIS study area, Viburnum Trend techniques may be inadequate to prevent groundwater contamination.

6 Page 69 - The sanitary sewage section states that multi-cell lagoons will most likely be used to treat sanitary wastewater from the mine/mill complex. Clean Water Commission regulations do not allow "new" discharges to drainage areas of the Eleven Point, Jack's Fork or Current Rivers. Land application or "no discharge" facilities are the only alternatives which the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will consider acceptable.

6 Page 70 - The operating life and closure plan for tailings impoundments should be identified and detailed. The statement (p. 75, col. 1, para. 4) regarding responsibility for perpetual care of impoundments is unrealistic. It provides no assurance whatsoever that continuing care will be provided. Presently, there is no plan in place for dealing with new lead belt impoundments. Methods of dealing with and controlling tailings for 100, 200 or more years must be determined. Then the USFS and the mining companies can decide what the impacts and the solutions are.

6 Page 70, Mill-Waste Tailings - Paragraph 4 states that "In the Viburnum Trend, erosion on the downstream face of tailings impoundments has been a significant source of water contamination by tailings. Impoundment face erosion is different than erosion elsewhere because this surface remains bare throughout its operating life and because erosion resistant pavements never form on it."

6 While it is true that erosion of tailing dams is a significant problem, steps have been taken at several of the sites in the Viburnum Trend to control this type of erosion. For example, the Old Viburnum Tailings Dam and the Magmont Dam both contain thick clay covers and vegetation on the slopes of the dam to control erosion. Therefore, the DEIS should be changed to state that a dam can be constructed of tailings and properly covered and vegetated to resist erosion while it is being operated.

6 Page 70, Mitigation Measures - The first paragraph states that "Forest plan standards require that tailings impoundments be operated and maintained in accordance with the Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety and the other applicable regulations and standards." Section 236.465(7) RSMo (1986) states that

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6 Page 74, Dam Failure - The following should be added to the end of item 3: "Poor compaction during construction and inadequate internal drainage can result in an excessively high piezometric level or saturation zone in the dam resulting in significantly reduced strength and uncontrolled seepage leading to failure by mass movement of a part of the dam."

6 Page 74, Dam Failure - Item 4, states that "If the dam materials are inadequately compacted, drained, or sealed they can become saturated by the impounded water and turn into mud which collapses and flows away." Tailings dams are constructed of the coarse fraction of the tailings slurry which are cohesionless materials. These materials do not collapse and turn into mud" unless triggered by some external mechanism such as shock or vibration, (i.e., a seismic event). Saturated tailings which are vibrated by a seismic event will rapidly consolidate and lose strength due to a temporary increase in pore pressure. This phenomenon is known as liquefaction but it does not occur simply by tailings becoming saturated. The DEIS should explain this most important failure mechanism under earthquakes in the "second category of dam failure" on page 74.

6 Page 74, Dam Failure - The last sentence of item 6 should be changed to: "however, it can also occur as a result of spillway blockage of loss of freeboard caused by settlement or erosion of the dam crest."

6 Page 74, Dam Failure - (Second Category of Dam Failure) Item 1 states that "Earthquakes caused by shifting faults outside the area are felt here." This statement is much too general. It should be stated in the DEIS that earthquakes occurring outside the study area can result in sufficient shaking in the study area to cause the failure of a tailings dam. 10 CFR 22-3.020 contains design criteria which minimizes the risk of failure.

6 Page 75, Column 2, Second Paragraph under Mitigation Measures - The U.S. Corps of Engineers does not have regulatory control of dams in the lease area, DNR (Dam and Reservoir Safety Program) does regulate structures of 35 feet or more in height.

6 Page 75, Altering of Water Flows and Levels - Since some of the springs provide significant recharge to the streams in the area, this section is deficient in discussing these effects. It is doubtful that the authors can project the groundwater effects. Also, under the mitigation measures for this section (p. 76), it states that if a shaft interrupts groundwater flows with a cross-sectional area greater than four square feet, the shaft will be designed to maintain that groundwater flow. The EIS should state how this will be accomplished.

6 Page 75, Second and Third Paragraphs under Altering of Water Flows and Levels - Mines or mineshafts may cause diversion of groundwater to adjacent fractures, but they are unlikely to change the groundwater environment unless they are inadequately cased or grouted.

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6 "Water retention structures subject to inspection for safety by a federal agency using standards at least as stringent as those in the Dam Safety Law are exempt from the law." Therefore, the paragraph in the DEIS is misleading. It states that any new tailings impoundment would have to comply with dam safety requirements of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), which is not true. If the federal guidelines are as stringent as the MDNR requirements, a mining company would not have to obtain construction or safety permits from the MDNR unless requested to do so by the regulating federal agency.

5 Page 71 - In the third to the last paragraph, ending with the sentence: "research in the Viburnum Trend..." we suggest adding the following sentence to this paragraph: The potential for contamination of groundwater may be greater in this area, however, because of the sensitive geologic conditions.

6 Page 72 - In the second paragraph under "Milling Reagents", we suggest adding the following to the end of this paragraph dealing with odors: "...would detract from their recreational attractiveness, and violate general criteria of the water quality standards. We also suggest more detailed information be given on the toxicity of the milling reagents listed.

6 Page 73 - Second paragraph, item 1, under Dam Failure: Collapses in karst terrain are not weight-related; they are caused by wetting or vibrations.

6 Page 73 - In the fourth paragraph, we strongly disagree with the assumption that the devastating impacts following a petroleum spill soon would pass. Little baseline data exists which demonstrates the long-range impacts of such water quality related mishaps. The statement "it soon would pass" is not appropriate to measuring sensitive environmental consequences of a petroleum spill on an outstanding national water resource.

Page 73, Column 2, Paragraph 7 - Refers to a National Research Council booklet published in 1983. This publication should be included in the Bibliography.

6 Page 73, Dam Failure - Item 1 should be changed to state that foundation consolidation will cause settlement of the dam depending upon the weight of the dam and the nature and thickness of the foundation soils. Localized features in the foundation such as voids and steep bedrock surfaces could cause failure by settlement or collapse of a part of the dam and by piping of fines from the foundation or dam along transverse cracks formed over these features.

6 Page 74, Dam Failure - Item 2 discusses piping. The following should be added to the end of the last sentence: "and designed with low hydraulic gradients to prevent piping."

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6 Pumping below the Davis may not affect the upper water levels, however, a vital requirement would be the proper sealing and grouting of all casings and shafts.

5 Page 75, last paragraph - The discussion in the last paragraph on this page under "Altering of Water Flows and Levels" assumes diffuse groundwater seepage throughout. The presence of rapid turbulent flow through open bedrock fractures, bedding planes, or caverns near the discharge site could interrupt the closed drain/recharge loop described. Also, groundwater removed at one location may be in transit to a spring system totally different from the spring system being recharged by the mine dewatering discharge. In other words, some spring systems may dry up while others may experience increased flow. New temporary spring systems may even develop as a consequence of mine/mill development in the complex geology and hydrology of the study area. Site-specific circumstances will need to be studied.

6 Page 78 - According to the DEIS, floodplain tailings impoundments would be permitted if more suitable locations were not found. This is entirely unacceptable, considering that floodplain tailings impoundments will affect groundwater recharge regardless of design.

5 Page 82, Cultural Resources - The DEIS fails to adequately address the potential impact of the proposed undertaking on significant cultural resources. Specifically, explicit procedures are not provided indicating how cultural resource surveys will be implemented, if not previously conducted. Nor does the EIS state how Section 106 procedures, pursuant to the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665 as amended) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800), will be implemented. Consultation procedures with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as required by 36 CFR Part 800, is not addressed. We strongly disagree with the statement that "Surveying all proposed project locations would almost eliminate the chances of disturbing unknown cultural resource sites" (p. 82). Currently utilized survey methodology will not locate buried cultural resources which commonly occur in alluvial and colluvial contexts.

5 Although it is stated that sites will be avoided, what procedures are to be initiated in the event avoidance is infeasible? There is also no indication of consultation with knowledgeable professional archaeologists in the preparation of the DEIS.

6 Page 88 - In Effects after Mitigation, the DEIS states that "all known listed plant species are located within the visually distinctive part of the study area." Again, significant populations of listed plant species likely occur elsewhere within the project area and may be impacted.

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Pages 88 and 89 - Regarding Habitat Change (Terrestrial), straw mulch has a much lower value as wildlife habitat than the abundant natural communities it replaces. Small mammal population structure and composition will be markedly different, and it will have limited value as nesting, denning, and vegetative cover for "various mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates." As a mitigating measure, this is superficial and avoids the very real concerns about the impacts mine-related developments could have on native wildlife populations.

Page 88 - Regarding corridor intrusions in general, modern biodiversity theories emphasize the importance of maintaining large cores of unmanipulated native habitat. Much research shows that the type of edge created by linear corridors, and endorsed in the DEIS, is devastating to conservative forest interior species. It is attractive to generalist wildlife species and a useful concept in wildlife management across agricultural regions, but fragments an important large forest block and provides habitat for opportunistic predators and parasites such as cowbirds, blue jays, raccoons, opossums and skunks. The DEIS lists the positive features of increasing habitat suitability for these species, which are common throughout Missouri, without balancing it against the decreased habitat suitability for conservative forest specialists, whose habitat is declining at alarming rates statewide.

Page 89 - Woodpeckers do not need powerline poles to provide feeding stations. Mature, old growth, and modern managed forests provide abundant natural habitat.

Page 89 - Field surveys to locate threatened, rare, endangered, or sensitive species are necessary, but the only effective means of maintaining viable populations is to maintain the habitat of which they are a part. For many, this means the large contiguous tracts of unbroken native habitat. This should be discussed in the final EIS, as simply surveying to identify populations which modern developments threaten is, in cases, an incomplete mitigating measure, and is somewhat incongruous when used to support additional habitat fragmentation.

Page 89 - Buffer zones to protect riparian areas need to consider surface and subsurface watersheds, and the width necessary to protect them from mining activities. This is greater than those established to protect these sensitive features from standard forestry practices.

Page 91 - The DEIS considers noise abatement techniques such as mandated employee carpooling and automatic dismissal for wildlife code violators, noteworthy mitigating measures for several important concerns. These measures are unlikely to occur on any scale which will mitigate specific concerns and the effects after mitigation on terrestrial populations will remain undiminished. If no more significant mitigating measures exist, the EIS team should recognize that the effects after mitigation remain essentially unchanged.

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Page 93 - Regarding mitigating measures for terrestrial biological integrity, the DEIS does not recognize that the preferred alternative reduces existing habitat suitability for cougar and black bear outside the 6.2 management area as suitable habitat. The preferred alternative actually represents a substantial reduction from the existing potential habitat, and a deviation from that provided in the Forest Plan.

Page 93 - Regarding effects after mitigation for terrestrial biological integrity, species which favor mature forested areas might remain common in the "visually distinctive south and west parts of the study area." This does not excuse diminishing the total suitable habitat for conservative forest species, considering the degree to which large contiguous forest blocks have been disrupted elsewhere in the state.

General Comments

1. More than 250 exploration holes have already been drilled in the study area. Exploration drilling, irrespective of whether an ore discovery is made, is useful for the information gained on bedrock stratigraphy, aquifer characteristics, and geochemical attributes of the area. These benefits accrue only if the companies are encouraged to and do in fact donate drill core and other data to the state. The drilling of duplicate holes can often be avoided by this means.

2. The report discusses active mining operations from the standpoint that water from the tailings piles will be pumped back for use in the milling process to prevent discharge. However, the report should address tailing pile discharges which are anticipated after the mine closes.

3. The EIS assumes total compliance with all regulations. However, compliance is probably an unattainable goal due to a number of factors which have differing levels of regulatory control. What might happen if the regulated entities do not comply with regulations? (See Page 69 "Mitigation Measures.") If noncompliance does occur, what measures will be taken by the mining company if unanticipated environmental consequences do occur? The consequences of the failure in the bottom of a tailings impoundment is not completely discussed. What methods for cleanup and restoration of the environment are available and what are their costs?

4. It is most unlikely the MDNR, even 10 or 20 years from now, would permit the handling of tailings in the manner that has been common in the past. While there has been limited environmental damage in the Viburnum Trend area, hydrogeological conditions are much more sensitive in this Preference Right Lease Area of Oregon and Shannon Counties.

The section on dam failure discusses effects of dam failure from the tailings pile. Since other sections of the EIS state that, because of the no discharge to Wild and Scenic Rivers, karst topography, and problems with reclamation, it is unlikely that tailings piles could be used.

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At one point (p. 71, col. 1, para. 1) the DEIS appears to preclude Viburnum style impoundments, yet it continues to discuss discharges as if they would occur (see p. 71, col. 1, para. 4; p. 72, col. 1, para. 1). For clarification, the final EIS should assert that tailings piles would or would not be used.

5. As stated in the DEIS, the decision is to grant or deny preference right leases which convey the right to mine. The Department staff has reviewed the DEIS with that in mind, and also with the understanding that various stipulations can and will be applied as necessary if the preference right lease is granted.

The MDNR considers it imperative that one stipulation includes the requirement that a site-specific EIS be prepared on each mine site and apportionance when, where, or if a mine is actually proposed for development.

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Tony Sullins
G-10, Myers Hall
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701
January 30, 1988

Dear Sirs,

My Name is Tony Sullins and I am a student at Southeast Missouri State University in Cape Girardeau Missouri. Having learned of the U.S. Forest Service proposal to allow lead mining in previously unmined areas of Mark Twain National Forest, I decided to learn more about it. I attended a public meeting in Winona Missouri (near the area in question) and listened to public comment. I have also read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement which was prepared concerning this area. I found that the more I learned of this proposal, the more I tended to think that that the idea of lead mining in one of Missouri's most beautiful scenic areas is a totally counterproductive idea. I have learned that tourism is Missouri's 2nd leading revenue producing industry. I also learned that public opinion here is unquestionably in favor of not allowing the proposed lead mining in this area.

I realize and fully support the ideas of multiple-use management of our National Forest Lands. However, in the case, the costs by far outweigh the benefits. Considering the significant risks to groundwater quality, scenery, wildlife, outdoor recreation, and the overall Ozark Mountain Heritage, the area in question would be damaged more than helped by this action.

I have enclosed a list of the people which I have come into contact with who also have strong reservations about allowing the proposed mining to take place. This does not represent any sort of organized petition drive. Being a serious student, I don't have much free time. The signatures I did obtain represent people who I came into contact with who shared my opinion about this matter.

It is important to remember that the land areas in question belong to all Americans, not just those in the Winona area who would like to have a new source of income. The securing of lead is not a national priority right now. As a matter of fact, lead is being phased out of nearly all products which formerly contained it due to health hazards. I am very proud of Missouri and I would like people who visit Missouri to see that we are interested in preserving our treasures for the enjoyment of all, not selling our lands to mining interest for the gain of a few. Please don't sell Missouri short. Stop this ludicrous proposal before it destroys a segment of Missouri history and heritage.

Sincerely Yours,

Tony Sullins

P.S. Copies of this letter and petition are being sent to Senator Christopher Bond, Mr. Eric Morse of the U.S. Forest Service, and to Congressman Bill Emerson.

My name on the on this petition signifies that I am at least 18 years of age and I am in favor of NOT allowing lead mining in the portion of the Mark Twain National Forest in question. I support Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

HOME

NAME	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
Eric Wickham	Cape	Cape	Mo.
Michelle Morris	Sikeston	Scott	Mo.
Brian Blythe	Sikeston	Dett	Mo.
Tom & Mary	Cape	Cape	Mo.
Bob Harniss	Jackson	Cape Girardeau	Mo.
Tracy Schickel	Chaffee	Scott	Mo.
Bethany Bloomer	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	Mo.
Dick Daly	New Madrid	New Madrid	Mo.
Joe Riggel	Bohagville	New Madrid	Mo.
Dave Bauman	St. Genevieve	St. Genevieve	Mo.
Reilly Carney	Charlefield	St. Louis	Mo.
Craig Miller	Wichita	Moore	IL
James Harrison	Cape Gir.	Cape	Mo.
Corrie Eggle	Cape Girardeau	Cape Gir.	Mo.
Pat Blythe	Benton	Scott	Mo.
Patricia Smith	St. Louis	St. Louis	Mo.
Ramon A. Metzman	Imperial	Jefferson	Mo.
Tom Venable	Scott City	Scott	Mo.
Beth Whitworth	Jenton	Jefferson	Mo.
Ed Jackson	Marshall Mo.	St. Louis	Mo.

My name on the on this petition signifies that I am at least 18 years of age and I am in favor of NOT allowing lead mining in the portion of the Mark Twain National Forest in question. I support Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

HOME

NAME	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
Thomas Lott	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
John McJa	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Yvonne K. Knapik	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Bob	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Tom Reddick	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Charles Smith	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Bill W. Smith	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
John Smith	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Don Lampard	St. Louis	St. Louis	Mo.
Alvin Smith	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Kathy Amatt	"	"	Mo.
Releto Yomane	"	"	"
Noble Smith	"	"	"
Martha Pierce	Farmington Mo.	St. Louis	Mo.
Angie Wierfeld	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Bruce Smith	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Kathleen Kishimoto	Cape	Cape	Mo.
Donny H. Mung	Cape Gir.	Cape	Mo.
Scott Severaux	Scott Durison	Mo.	Mo.

My name on the on this petition signifies that I am at least 18 years of age and I am in favor of NOT allowing lead mining in the portion of the Mark Twain National Forest in question. I support Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

HOME

NAME	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
Shirley Wiggins	Imperial	Jefferson	Mo.
Cliff Hager	St. Louis	Butler	Mo.
Bob Chorn	Festus	Jefferson	Mo.
Frankylik	Patterson	L. Wayne	Mo.
John Smith	Imperial	Washington	Mo.
Julie McTernon	Bonnyville	St. Francis	Mo.
Susan Smith	O'Fallon	St. Charles	Mo.
Carl Smith	Raymond	St. Louis	Mo.
Charles Gochens	Crane Cove	St. Louis	Mo.
Mike Boster	Marshall	St. Louis	Mo.
Malissa J. Jeffers	Sikeston	Scott	Mo.
Carmen McDowell	Cape Girardeau	Cape Gir.	Mo.
Kris Woodfin	Advance	Stoddard	Mo.
Tami Hodgkins	Bridgeport	North County	Mo.
John Sanders	Glencoe	St. Louis	Mo.
Kim McClanahan	Repa	St. Clair	IL
Kenneth Houser	Highland	St. Clair	IL
Angela Widenbender	St. Genevieve	St. Genevieve	Mo.
Paul Dunn	St. Clair	St. Clair	IL
Ronald Roff	Marshall Mo.	Butler	Mo.

My name on the on this petition signifies that I am at least 18 years of age and I am in favor of NOT allowing lead mining in the portion of the Mark Twain National Forest in question. I support Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

HOME

NAME	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
Young A. Sullivan	Poplar Bluff	Butler	Mo.
Charles A. Smith	Cape Girardeau	same	Mo.
Bogusky Lewis	"	St. Louis	Mo.
Richard P. Tolson	Pacific	St. Louis	Mo.
Keith M. Brown	Koblenzville	Franklin	Mo.
Joe Burgess	St. Louis	St. Louis	Mo.
Rich Delaney	St. Louis	St. Louis	Mo.
Michael Stevens	St. Louis	"	Mo.
Julia Evans	St. Louis	St. Louis	Mo.
Quinn Thewitz	St. Louis	St. Louis	Mo.
Bernard McCoy	St. Charles	St. Charles	Mo.
Duane M. Lawson	St. Louis	Jefferson	Mo.
David A. Morris	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	Mo.
John A. Schuler	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo.
Jim Ray Smith	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	Mo.
John J. Waggaman	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	Mo.
Martha Schrick	St. Charles	St. Charles	Mo.
Brad Robert	Osage	Scott	Mo.
Douglas L. Roach	Arnold	Jefferson	Mo.
Roger L. Woods	Poplar Bluff	Butler	Mo.

My name on the on the petition signifies that I am at least 18 years of age and I am in favor of NOT allowing lead mining in the portion of the Park-Twin National Forest in question. I support Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

NAME	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
Jeffrey D. Glodner	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO
Frank J. Mc	Arnold	St. Louis	MO
Christine M. McKush	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	MO
Erin W. Ward	Cape Girardeau	St. Louis	MO
Laura Jeanne	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO
Paul J. Ward	Cape Girardeau	St. Louis	MO
Harold Barker	Berryville	Berryville	MO
Carol B. Bantam	St. Louis	Washington	MO
John D. Bantam	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO
John D. Bantam	St. Louis	Webster	MO
John D. Bantam	St. Louis	Washington	MO
Robert L. Jones Jr.	St. Charles	St. Charles	MO
Paul J. Bantam	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO
Steve L. Bantam	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO
Frank L. Bantam	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO
Chris L. Bantam	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO
Alfred L. Bantam	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO
Theresa Schutte	West Alton	St. Charles	MO
Theresa Bantam	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO

My name on the on this petition signifies that I am at least 18 years of age and I am in favor of NOT allowing land mining in the portion of the Mark Twain National Forest in question. I support Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

NAME	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
Yemane, Belete	Cape Breton	Cape	N.S.
Agnes Frost	Cape Breton	Cape	N.S.
James R. Buzyn	Albany	Albany	N.Y.
Tom J. Jettles	House	House	N.Y.
John J. Jettles	New Rochelle	New Rochelle	N.Y.
Christina Bruden	Matthews	New Rochelle	N.Y.
Tom Sinks	Cape Breton	Cape	N.S.
Wm. Wintale	Cape Breton	Cape	N.S.
Veronica Bogue	Barnham	Jefferson	Mo.
Deloris Jones	(North) St. Louis	Missouri	Mo.
Mark Kyji	Green	Jefferson	Mo.
Patricia Wagner	Clinton	Jefferson	Mo.
Bernard Sistrun	Green	Scott	Mo.
Manuel Darcin	Cape Breton	Jefferson	Mo.
Jeff. Chynston	Festus	Jeff. Co.	Mo.
Bernard Lakin	Advance	Jeff. Co.	Mo.
Quik Richards	St. Peter	Jeff. Co.	Mo.
Eric Fyer	St. Peter	Jeff. Co.	Mo.
James Skyn...	Cape Breton	Cape	N.S.
...

My name on the on this petition signifies that I am at least 18 years of age and I am in favor of NOT allowing lead mining in the portion of the Mark Twain National Forest in question. I support Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

[illegible]

My name on the on this petition signifies that I am at least 18 years of age and I am in favor of NOT allowing lead mining in the portion of the Mark Twain National Forest in question. I support Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

[illegible]

Thur, Jan. 21, 1987

My name on the on this petition signifies that I am at least 18 years of age and I am in favor of NOT allowing lead mining in the portion of the Mark Twain National Forest in question. I support Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

NAME	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
James M. Moore	Rolla	Missouri	Mo
Phil White	Rolla	Missouri	Mo
Ken Parker	Scottsbluff	Scott	Mo
Sandy Delling (Bridgette)	Rolla	Missouri	Mo
Esther	Rolla	Missouri	Mo
B. Max Knox	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	Mo
Brian Jones	Cape Girardeau	Cape	Mo
Charles M. Stacker	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	Mo

Dear Mr. Morse,

I'm writing to express my concern and dismay at the proposed mining of Mark Twain National Forest, Winona District, Missouri. The U.S. Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management's own environmental impact statement makes it all too clear just what an extremely negative environmental effect any mining operation would have in the area. I find it highly irresponsible that those very people charged with protecting our national forest land could even consider recommending a course of action that seriously jeopardizes a most precious national resource—our existing land and water resources.

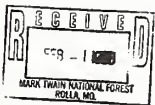
Look to the other areas of Missouri—Viburnum Trend, Madison County, West Plains Sewage Lagoon—where disastrous health and environmental effects have resulted, before deceiving yourself into believing that the proposed Alternative D would end any better.

As a life-long resident of Missouri, a new Ozark resident, and an avid nature lover, it saddens me to think of the changes brought about by any new mining in state and national forest lands, in Missouri and elsewhere. In addition to the threat to plant and animal life, natural beauty, and serenity

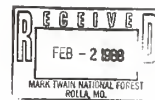
in the potentially effected area, the particular risk to human health through ground water contamination must be realistically recognized and avoided.

It is time that people in decision making positions understand the need for and provide clear leadership into a 21st century with reliance on renewable energy sources and take action in ways that impact positively for present and future generations. To this end, I urge you to work for the adoption of Alternative A.

Wake-up to Missouri—our natural land and waterways are irreplaceable and priceless state and national treasures! Help to preserve them!



Sincerely,
Mary Chipps
At. 3, Box 5558
Ava, Missouri
65608



Route 5
Salem, MO 65560
January 31, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing this letter in support of your allowing The Doe Run Company to continue its exploration and possible mining of the tract of land approximately 50 miles south of the current Viburnum trend.

The Doe Run Company (and St. Joe Lead before that), has a record of compliance and environmental responsibility.

There are many State and Federal regulations governing lead mining and processing. These regulations are tough and thorough and are actively enforced. I am confident that further mining in the Oregon County area will be regulated and enforced to the degree that assures environmental safety.

I work at the Buick Smelter, so I see the inspections, the regulations and the company concern at work every day. I have seen firsthand the measures and procedures that prove the company is serious about obeying the law, about protecting the safety of workers, and about the health and well-being of the community.

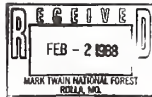
With modern exploration and mining methods, current and rigorously enforced regulations and a company that has proved to be responsible and reliable, lead mining and processing is safe.

I urge you to stick to the Environmental Impact Statement recommendation which was backed by two years of research and the evaluations of many people who are experts in the field.

Our nation can have the lead it needs in the next century. AND we can pass our wilderness on to future generations undamaged.

Sincerely,

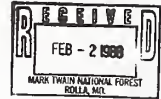
Billy J. Shultz
Rolla, Missouri



I BELIEVE THAT LEAD
MINING SHOULD BE ALLOWED
IN THE MARK TWAIN FOREST,
NEAR WINONA. WE CANNOT
ANSWER THE ENVIRONMENTAL
QUESTIONS UNTIL THE MINING
CO. IS ALLOWED TO WRITE A
PROPOSAL.

DENISE L. STEPHENS
WINONA, MO. 65588

File number, I met Supervisor
401 I was in Winona
Rolla Mo. 65401



I have several comments I would
like to make about the proposed
mine lease in Oregon + Shannon
Counties.

First, I believe that to stop
the proposal now would be the
wrong thing to do. The mining co.
must be allowed to study the site
more closely in order to determine
what can be done there.

I think alternative D
is too restrictive, not only in terms
of available land, but also in terms
of quality. With a mine mill site
smaller than the one proposed,
I think some restrictions could
be made on the site without undue
delay.

The only rocks in the
area which deserve much visual
protection are 3152, 3190 and 4813.

Foundations must be allowed to
cross lines 19, J, and K, if
needed.

Water quality in the region must
be protected. After reading the
entire OERS, I believe that this can
probably be done, however, tailings
disposal will present the largest
problems.

It appears to me that a system
using slope backfilling, sufficient
settling, and a tailings
impoundment has great appeal.
However, a process which would
render the remaining trace amounts
of milling materials harmless would
help protect the water within the
area. The use of slope backfilling
is not used.

I believe that alternative A
would result in a threat to
the security of U.S. lead supplies.
If we are forced to increase
imports of lead our country
would suffer.

Since this proposal is receiving
a large number of comments, I
suggest that future public meetings
be held at locations other
than the Rolla, Mo. area.
Should have local meetings
in the area meetings should be
moved from the Rolla and Shannon
counties to places like Memphis and
Little Rock. I am not after a
national issue not a state issue.
The state committee is
not the federal government
not the state. It is important
that the state committee
be a national issue.

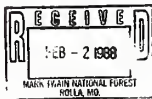
John Stephens
Winona Mo. 65588

2/1/88

To: Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor

From: Jo Muller

I'm writing to encourage
you to select alternative A
(i.e. no mining - maximum
resource protection). There is
a very special wilderness area
Please - keep it this way.



No Address or ZIP
code given

17 Kingsburg Place
St. Louis, Mo. 63111
Feb. 1, 1988

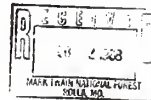
Dear Mr. Morse.

We wish to go on record as being
strongly opposed to any further mineral
development in our National Forests and
urge you to adopt alternative A.

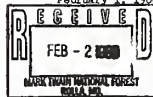
The ground water contamination
issue alone is enough to convince
anyone of the suicidal effects of
such action.

Sincerely,

Carolyn & Gilbert Early



Box 39B, Route South
Moody, Missouri 65777
February 1, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

I am strongly opposed to all alternatives put forward in the draft EIS
except alternative A, No Lease.

I base my opposition to all other alternatives on the information pre-
sented in the draft EIS. This document seems to be an apology for a
decision to grant the lease, rather than a presentation of data gathered
and evaluated in an objective manner as the basis for a decision on
the issue.

In my opinion, two premises underlie the mindset of the preparers of
the draft EIS: (1) Human expertise can design and implement measures
that reduce the risks of environmental damage to an acceptable level,
and (2) The public can rely on industry compliance with environmental
regulations to protect the National Forest from degradation.

Neither premise is defensible. Even the best engineering that human
minds can produce is fallible too often. Recall the Apollo disaster
or Three Mile Island or Chernobyl. It is not reasonable to believe
the engineers of Doe Run Corporation will bring this high-level of
expertise to bear on the problems of mining in the Mark Twain National
Forest.

The evidence indicates that it is even less reasonable to rely on
industry to safeguard the environment. The list of U.S. corporations
that have betrayed public trust reads like a page from "Fortune 500."
The gamut runs from those in "clean industries", for instance Beech-
nut Foods and Fairchild Camera, to members of "the dirty dozen", such
as Dow Chemical and Bethlehem Steel. Why should we believe that Doe
Run is going to play by the rules?

Corporate executives know that the probability of being caught violating
environmental regulations is slight to begin with. If a regulatory
agency takes action against a company the punishment is of little
consequence. Certainly it is not sufficient to close the company down.
Besides, punishment -- even capital punishment -- historically has
proved ineffective as a deterrent to wrong doing. The public is
typically the only real loser when a company violates an environmental
regulation because once the harm is done it often is irrevocable.

So much for opinion; I will turn to substantive comments on the draft EIS.

No aspect of the mining issue is more crucial than the threat of contami-
nation of the Outstanding National Resource Water of the proposed mining
area with lead and other toxic metals. There is no resource more fundamen-
tal to our wellbeing as a nation than water, and there is none more irreplaceable.
Groundwater is a major component, and the least understood, of this resource.
We do know, however, that groundwater throughout the United States is con-
taminated with a myriad of toxic, man-made chemicals to an extent far
greater than previously realized. (Science, Vol. 232 (4757), 1490-1493,
20 June 1986). In California 20% of drinking water wells fed by ground-
water exceed state pollution standards. In Iowa nitrate levels of water
in 20% of the private wells exceed federal limits (ibid.). The gravity
of the situation becomes more apparent in light of the fact that 95% of
rural America relies on groundwater for drinking and irrigation. Ground-
water also supplies drinking water to 33% of the 100 largest cities in
the U.S. (ibid.).

I will focus my comments on the issue of potential lead contamination
of the water resources of the study area. These are in three parts:
(1) documentation of recent findings regarding lead; (2) points in the
draft EIS that need elaboration or clarification; (3) aspects of lead
contamination that are crucial to an objective evaluation of the issue
but which the draft EIS does not address.

Documentation of Lead Toxicity

1. "Lead poisoning is the major environmental disease of our time and
one of the five most common diseases of children. It is entirely pre-
ventable; we possess the knowledge and resources to prevent it." Quoted
from Dr. Ellen K. Gilbert, former Chief of the Neurotoxicology Section
of the National Institute of Health, who is recognized internationally
as an authority on the effects of lead on the human nervous system (EPA
Letter, Vol. XVIII (4), 6, Environmental Defense Fund, Oct. 1987).

2. Recent findings reported in the British medical journal *Lancet*
indicate that blood levels of lead substantially lower than previously
realized are measurably damaging to the human central nervous system.
The mean level of lead in the blood of 501 subjects, ages 6 through 9,
was only 10.4 micrograms/deciliter. Even this minute amount resulted
in statistically significant impairment of cognitive abilities and
educational attainment (Sci. News, 131 (24), 374, 13 June 1987).
According to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 38%
of all U.S. pre-school children tested have lead levels in their blood
greater than 10 micrograms/deciliter; 37.5% of all black pre-schoolers
tested exceed this level. Approximately half of all adult Americans
tested have more than 10 micrograms/deciliter in their blood (Discover,
9(12), 68-74, Dec., 1987).

3

What is the cost in special education expenses alone of dealing with the life-long impairment in mental capabilities that such levels of lead can cause? What is the cost in lost human potential and ruined lives?

3. In response to the new realization of the toxicity of lead even in minute amounts, the EPA is revising standards for allowable levels of the metal in drinking water. A spokesperson for that agency reported that the new level will probably be 20 ppb (Sci. News, 132 (17): 269, 24 Oct. 1987). Scientists at the Sixth International Conference on Heavy Metals in the Environment recommended that the "safe" level for lead be set as low as 10 ppb (*ibid.*).

4. In recognition of the hazards of lead, 1986 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act prohibit the use of all lead-containing plumbing, even solder containing lead as a component (*ibid.*).

Points that Need Elaboration or Clarification

1. The Executive Summary (page ix) implies that heavy metals that might enter the water as a result of mining would not threaten the biological resources of the area. Many people who have access only to the summary will form a mistaken opinion regarding the threat of lead to the biota of the mining area.

Further in the draft EIS it becomes clear that lead and other heavy metals will enter the water resources as they are known to have done in the Viburnum area (page 71, 93). Furthermore, both soluble and insoluble forms of the metals are biologically active and accumulate in the food chain (*ibid.*). Evidence of this phenomenon is the elevated levels of lead in the deer population of the Viburnum area (appendix 9 - 10) and in some species of fishes in that area and the Old Lead Belt (appendix 9 - 11).

2. Will it be economically feasible or even possible to reduce heavy metal concentrations in mill waters to allowable levels before releasing them to the environment (page 72) when the EPA promulgates new standards for these contaminants in water? Presumably these more stringent standards will apply to federally regulated waters such as the two national riverways in the area.

3. The draft EIS correctly recognized the imperative need for tailing pond dams to withstand extreme natural forces. It does not indicate what level of flood, e.g., 100 year, 500 year, etc., or what magnitude of earthquake would decide the design criteria. This is information that the public needs to know in evaluating the consequences of the proposed mining.

4. Failure of a tailing pond is one of the key issues regarding con-

4

tinuation of the area's water resources by mining activities. Opinions (from experts, I assume) differ on the likelihood of this occurrence (appendix 9 - 8). Whose opinions are these and what is the substance of their views? This also is important information that the public has a need to know.

Questions for the EIS to Address

1. How many people live in the area whose groundwater could be contaminated by lead if the precautions taken against this eventually fail? Owing to the paucity of data on this point, the area that could be affected is a matter of opinion. It is reasonable to assume, however, that groundwater could be contaminated with lead and other toxic metals within a 75 mile radius of any location where mining activities were to occur (based on data presented in figure 14 of the draft EIS and Garmeski, James M., Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol., 34:736-745, 1985). The latter reported lead-contaminated fishes at least as far as 75 miles from the collapse of a tailing pond. Whether a particular well within the potentially affected area would actually become contaminated is conjectural owing to the present extent of knowledge. The draft EIS points out that, "It is impossible to know, however, the exact underground flow routes the water follows from one point to another" (page 35). Furthermore it is not known to what extent surface waters and precipitation circulate vertically into the groundwater system (*ibid.*).

The result is a situation where an unknown, but easily determinable, number of people are in jeopardy of having their drinking water contaminated. Is the health of even a few people worth the lead from the proposed mines?

2. What is the level of lead in the drinking water of the Viburnum and Old Lead Belt mining areas? What is the level of lead in the blood of residents of these areas, particularly that of young children because they are so much more susceptible to low levels of the metal than older persons? If deer and a wide range of other organisms in these areas are known to have elevated levels of lead in their bodies, why would the human inhabitants escape contamination?

3. The draft EIS relies heavily on the notion that regulations and regulatory agencies will protect the National Forest and its resources from degradation. What is the record of regulatory agencies in Missouri with regard to protecting the public interest? Certainly if they have been effective it is in contrast to the usual performance of regulatory agencies across the country. For example, EPA is being challenged in court by an environmental organization for alleged failure to protect groundwater as mandated by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (Wallace, Vol. 3(1):3, Natural Resources Defense Council, Nov./Dec. 1987). If we cannot rely on the federal agency that is supposed to protect the environment, it is doubtful that the state will be more effective in discharging that responsibility.

5

4. A great deal of the information in the draft EIS is based on findings relating to lead mining in the Viburnum Trend. Is the hydrogeology of the proposed study area analogous to that of the Viburnum area? If so, to what degree? Information on this point presumably is available from the 250 test holes that Doe Run drilled throughout the study area, but it does not appear in the draft EIS.

5. If the hydrogeology of the two areas is significantly different, it cannot be assumed that practices that are acceptable in Viburnum will also be acceptable in the proposed mining area.

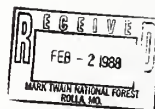
5. There are no data in the draft EIS that demonstrate that the lead deposits in the Mark Twain National Forest constitute an "ore body," a condition that must be met before a lease can be granted. Doe Run Corporation probably regards this as proprietary information that they are unwilling to release. The minerals the company wants to mine are the property of every U.S. citizen. Does Doe Run have the legal right to withhold information from the public that is crucial to establishing that an "ore body" is present in the deposit they intend to mine?

I empathize with you and the others responsible for preparing the EIS. Having observed the attitudes and policies of the present administration, I would be surprised if you are not under strong pressure to issue an EIS that justifies a decision to allow mining. I would be equally surprised if your reason allows you to do so with a clear conscience.

Sincerely,

Daniel F. Leary
Daniel F. Leary

cc: Senators John Danforth and Christopher Bond
Representative William Emerson



PO Box 263
Eminence, MO. 65466
2/1/88

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rella, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have read the enclosed material and find it very convincing. Do you have any publications which address these charges and questions?

I'm particularly concerned about the ground water and charges that the proposed area is different from the Viburnum Trend in karst topography. If the decision is to begin mining, please try to go into this thing gradually, with all of the information that is available. It is very difficult to know all the facts, particularly when there are several economic forces asking us to focus only on their concerns.

It is very difficult for me to be objective, since I was born and raised inside the red area (on the map). My father was towerman at High Hill Tower and retired from the Forest Service in the 60's. We were taught a deep love and respect for the natural surroundings of that area. But I also know the great economic poverty of the people. We do need jobs. Has anyone estimated the number that would be provided by the different plans? We have a right to know.

27 If indeed, it appears that mining may contaminate the ground water, then no amount of economic progress is worth the risk.

Sincerely,

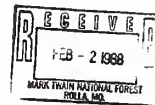
Pat Chipman

Dear B. Eric Morse:

8 I am writing to voice my opposition to any attempt to mine lead and zinc in the Mark Twain National Forest. My family and I greatly enjoy the Irish Wilderness, Elum Point River, Greer Springs, Big Springs, Current River, etc. With the pollution caused by lead mining the quality of these areas will be adversely affected forever.

6 As far as the economic argument goes, I believe the small increase in mining jobs will be more than offset by the loss in tourist dollars. If the pure, pristine environment is lost the people will simply not come.

Please for the sake of our children and grandchildren do what you can to stop further movement toward mining.



Sincerely,
Alan W. Rule
Alan W. Rule

Rt 1 Box 1718
Billings, Missouri
65610

January 26, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

6 I am writing to express my concerns on how important it is to protect our natural wilderness areas. Right now, the Irish Wilderness, Missouri's largest, is being threatened by mining activities that would reduce the quality of the land, water, and wildlife it contains.

6 Their is a high possibility of high-grade lead in the study area which is of interest to the mining industry. If found this would increase production for only a few more years. Are the consequences of such a small increase worth the long term damage to this delicate environment?

6 The USFS and the mining industry's studies have found in their studies that their would be little impact on the area and the toxic pollutants and waste would be easily controlled. But what of an accidental leak, that would and will penetrate the Ozark karst topography and through the underground water systems spread throughout the study area and beyond. Not only would it pollute the water, having a deadly effect on plants and animals, sensitive plants such as those that live around Cupola Pond, a National Natural landmark, which are an endangered species and animals such as the blind cave fish and cave salamander which are also on the endangered species list, but it would also, pollute the drinking water of rural valley that would endanger the health of the local population.

6 I hear the concerns and feelings of the local citizens of the area who are in favor for increased mining. It would mean new jobs, and more money for the lacking economy. But a time comes when we must look ahead and see how our present actions will effect our future.

6 I strongly believe that the gains made by allowing increased mining in the study area do not justify the disturbance it would have on the wilderness environment. Too much is at risk. It would be very sad in the future if my granddaughter asks me why would someone knowing that a plant or animal at risk of becoming

extinct, instead of helping to protect it we ignored its importance which resulted in losing it forever, never to live again. I wonder if the decision made, either to help protect nature's rights or to allow increased mining, is just an indication on where our government stands on other issues?

8 The time has come to decide how our society's progress will be made, by allowing questionable change to occur or by having no change at all, leaving the wilderness wild. I urge you to support and adopt Alternative A, no mining-maximum resource protection, so that future generations can enjoy the beauty and uniqueness of our Missouri wilderness.

Sincerely,

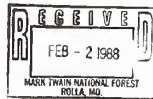
John M. Whittaker, Jr.

202 Patricia Apt 4
Nixa MO 65714

cc: Senator Christopher "Kit" Bond
Senator John C. Danforth
Representative Gene Taylor
State Senator John T. Russell
State Representative William G. Marshall
State Representative Joe McCracken
State Representative Ken Legan

January 31, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Mr. Morse,

- 8 Please count me and my wife Donna as opposed to lead mining in the Mark Twain Forest. My ancestors were early settlers in this region, 1850, and I, although born in St. Louis in 1926, have been visiting the Alton area since then. In 1966 I transferred with the Postal Service to the Greer area and have lived here since then. My mother's aunt, Betty Simpson married Clay Turner, who gave Turner's Mill its name. As a young boy, I enjoyed many summers with the Turners, playing in that wonderful river, and believe me when I say, I do not wish it to be destroyed by contamination and waste discharge from lead mining. It is too precious and beautiful to go the way of most other rivers in Missouri and the USA. Keep it clean and pure and forget those greedy lead mining company's, who are only wanting to tie up land for future exploration.
- 27

Lead is being removed from paint, gasoline, and other commodities for science has found it to be a health hazard in our environment. So please, use common sense and rule out lead mining in the forest of Shannon and Oregon County. This is the choice of a good many friends in our area who just don't bother to write.

Best wishes,

Howard and Donna Crews
P.O. Box 275
Alton, Mo. 65606

JOHN J. JANZ PEKKALA

Rt. 6 Box 231B

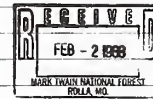
COLUMBIA, Mo.

65202

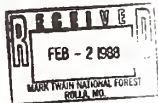
FOREST SUPERVISOR ERIC MORSE,

PLEASE ADOPT ALTERNATIVE A

8 (NO MINING - MAXIMUM RESOURCE PROTECTION), IN
THE WINONA DISTRICT.



SINCERELY,



January 28, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am 45 years old and live at Salem, Missouri. I was born and raised at Oates, Missouri and attended high school at Lesterville, Missouri. Upon graduating in 1966, I went to St. Louis to find work. (Which at this point in time, was about the closest place to go if you wanted a job). About this time, the St. Joe Lead Company began developing mines in this area and in 1966 I was fortunate enough to get a job with them at the Fletcher Mine near Bunker, Missouri, and move my family back to the country, which we love.

The St. Joe Lead Company pays good wages and has good benefits which enables my family, as well as others, to enjoy a better way of life.

- 8 After 20 years of mining, the ore is quickly being depleted and we are in dire need of more lead resources to continue mining. How to my point - "The Doe Run Company" formerly St. Joe, is seeking a lease of a 3,743 acre tract in a section of the Mark Twain Forest in Shannon and Oregon counties, of which I urge you to support. I know that underground mining and nature can live together. I see deer and turkey around our tailings lakes all the time. We also have fish in our lakes. The EPA makes many visits monitoring our discharge.
- 6

I would like to retire from this company and also would like to see the younger generation have a future here. I think the state and the nation need this lease and should be proud that we mine 90% of the lead in the world.

Sincerely,

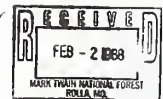
Buell D. Volner

St Louis, Missouri

1326 E WILMONT ST
SPRINGFIELD, MO 65802
January 31, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,



I've just returned from a business trip which took me to the southeast corner of Missouri. The area is depressed, economically, and needs the rich flows and income that the mining enterprise would provide. If the mining company can do their job without contamination in the Winona area, then it probably can also be done in the Shannon and Oregon County areas. A forest preserve is a privilege, but every privilege has its price. The price, in this case, appears to be to provide economic opportunity for this area when it presents itself. Monitoring of the project will require more work on your part, but it seems worth the effort.

I have found, in general, that a county which has a large amount of its taxable land in forest preserve is a very poor county in terms of cash. We have enough of Mark Twain National Forest, now. Best regards, J. J. Janz Pekkala
Rolla, Missouri

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Page 2
January 28, 1988

Sure, preservation of our environment is vitally important not only to us but for generations to come. However, we cannot become so enamored with the concept of environmental impact that we put an end to all progress which is not a real threat to our environment.

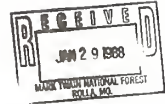
Once again, I support the BLM's Environmental Impact Statement and urge you to follow the EIS recommendations.

Sincerely,

Stuart D. Hines, Jr.
Stuart D. Hines, Jr.
560 Cool Dell Court
Manchester, MO 63021

JOHN ALPERS, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
622 OZARK AVENUE
CARROLL, MISSOURI 65609
(417) 902-3111

January 27, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Re: Irish Wilderness Mining

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am certainly disappointed that the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have recommended that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Irish Wilderness area of the Mark Twain National Forest.

- 8 I would strongly urge you to change your mind and adopt Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection).

As you well know, we in this area are certainly lucky that the U. S. Forest Service was able to acquire the large tract of land known as the Irish Wilderness, along with its beautiful springs and the unique eleven point river. The ultimate goal has always been to return the forest and the river area to its natural state, so that future generations will be able to experience the unique beauty of the area in an unspoiled condition.

In reaching the goal of returning the forest and the river to its former state, there have been great sacrifices made by the local inhabitants and those of us who live nearby. The local timber industry and related businesses have suffered greatly in the past in order that this unspoiled area could be established and maintained.

- 6 Allowing Lead Mining in the area in the future certainly offends all of us who worked so hard to encourage the Wilderness area.

- 6 More importantly, our Ozarks are unique in the abundance of unpolluted water not only for human consumption but for the benefit of wildlife in our springs, streams and rivers. Due to the porous nature of the underground limestone structure of our area, it is a certainty that the toxic wastes and heavy metals accumulating from the lead mine tailings will poison our ground water, springs and rivers. Such a contamination cannot be reversed and our grandchildren and great grandchildren will suffer damages in the future that are impossible to estimate.

- 6 Although this is a Wilderness area and the accessibility to the general public is quite limited, the lead mine tailings will certainly be unsightly and degrade from the natural beauty of the Irish Wilderness area.

As you know, vast areas of United States have already contaminated their groundwater, and the problem continues to grow because of the shortsighted use of chemicals and misuse of our land. Certainly we should learn a lesson from these past mistakes and not allow the proposed Lead Mining to ruin our environment for all future generations.

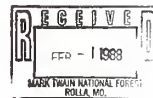
Your kind consideration of my thoughts will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JOHN ALPERS, JR.

JA/gh
cc: Senator John Danforth
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Christopher Bond
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510
Ike Skelton
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515



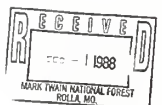
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

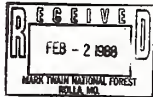
Sir:

This commentary is my response to the U. S. Forest Service recommendation to allow lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Shannon, and Oregon Counties. Although I do not currently live in the area, I grew up on my parents' farm on the lower Current River in Carter County, and, as a direct heir, have a vested interest in your actions. Additionally, I am a geologist employed by a natural resource company (petroleum exploration and development) and have a hands-on understanding of the environmental impact of said industries upon public and private lands.

I will first address the land use purpose of public National Forests. You recommend allowing subsurface mineral exploitation on 119,000 acres (186 sections) of public lands that are bounded by untold acres committed to the Eleven Point National Scenic River, the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, the Irish Wilderness, and numerous private land holdings. You do not include a map of surface and subsurface watersheds to indicate the potential area upon which this huge block of "mineable" lands could have physical impact. How many acres does the Viburnum Trend mining impact superficially and how many acres does the actual lead belt underlie? If 3,335 acres is the maximum acreage disturbed under a high development scenario, why do you advocate leasing 119,000 public acres, affecting untold additional acres? Have you had in-house personnel or non-industry outside consultation address this EIS, or are you relying on the advice of the very industry that desires the exploitation? Why do you inform the public that of 250 boreholes drilled "somewhere" in the past eight years, a few core holes "somewhere" indicate an orebody? Where are the boreholes located, promising or otherwise? Over what areal extent? Is more exploratory drilling needed before you advise the BLM to issue a lease for such a huge block of land? Why do you contemplate leasing such a large block before more specific research is done? With more boreholes as points of control, the lead industry can delineate a more specific area for potential development. Never give away more than is necessary--industry always has the option of re-applying for additional acreage. If you can not inform the public where the promise area is, or how promising the test results were, at least inform them of the much larger area of potential impact via watersheds should impoundment failure occur.

Hillary Hutchison
1707 Salisbury Avenue
Cody, WY 82414
January 26, 1988





KENNETH H. COHN, D.V.M.
Affton Veterinary Clinic
8100 Graves
St. Louis, Missouri 63123
(314) 352-8600

1/22/88

Sir:

Considering that tourism is and will always be the biggest industry for much of the state of Missouri, I can't understand any mentality that would allow us to spoil some of the most beautiful areas in the state. To contend with noise pollution and visual pollution, much less the human exposure and ground water contamination, all to extend lead ore production by a few years makes little sense. My family and I and many friends, some from Missouri and many from out of state, would like to continue enjoying these areas. Please don't make us travel out of Missouri to find what once made this a great state. I urge you to adopt Alternative A (NO MINING-MAXIMUM RESOURCE PROTECTION) and stop the USFS plan to allow hardrock mineral leasing within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth and Judith Cohn
4355 Rainey Lake Dr 63017

Eric Kalm

1327 McCutcheon

St. Louis, Mo. 63144

Linda Perry

1428.3 Rainey Lake Dr 63017

Julie Vallmer

1120 Bellevue 63144

January 29, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

We have reviewed information on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that recommends hardrock mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest. We urge instead, that Alternative A be adopted allowing no mining. There are just too many possible ways to contaminate the groundwater. Water from the Area mined could easily end up in the springs along the Eleven Point River. Once the water is contaminated, clean-up is impossible.

One source of leakage would be the mines themselves. Even the so-called impermeable layer of rock has fractures in it. And if the mine doesn't leak, tailings ponds built on karst topography most likely would.

We don't know the solution to unemployment or the economic problems of the area, but to endanger this area for such a short term goal is not the answer!

Sincerely,

Fred Appleby
Fred and Frances Appleby

280 Alma
Hazelwood, Mo 63042

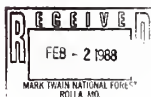
copies:

Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Jack Suechner

January 30, 1988
7500 SW National
Springfield, Mo. 65807

Dear Mr. Morse:

I strongly oppose the idea of lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. This may contaminate the water. And I also believe a national forest should be left in as natural a state as possible for present and future generations.



Thank you for
your consideration.

Vicki Latimer

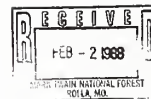
MEMORANDUM

from the desk of
JON BOLLINGER
3116 W. Tracy Ct.
Springfield, MO 65807

Dr. Eric Morse
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, MO 65401

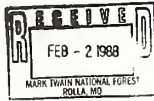
Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to let you know that I am strongly opposed to any type of activity that would degrade the unique & fragile environment of our public lands, namely the proposed lead mining operations in the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri.



B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401

JAN 31, 1988



Dear Mr. Morse

I am writing to you about Doe Run's application for mineral leases within the Mark Twain National Forest. I am an employee of Doe Run and support the Bureau of Land Management in its recommendation that the leases be approved.

I take this position for several reasons. Among them are:

1. The United States needs the lead. We are becoming more dependent on foreign import of lead and national defense requires that we be self-

2. sufficient is possible in our own lead production.

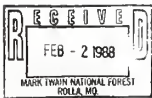
2. Doe Run and its predecessors ST, for Amex and Homestake, are and have been responsible corporate citizens.

Your experience in the Mark Twain Forest should tell you that responsible lead mining and maintaining the natural beauty of S.E. Missouri are not mutually exclusive.

3. The use of proposed leasing is economically depressed and as many people as possible will tell you, lead mining provides for a good living.

Because of the regulations required by the history of environmental responsibility shown by Doe Run and its predecessors, I strongly believe that lead exploration and mining can peacefully co-exist with the wilderness. For these reasons, I believe the leases should be approved.

Sincerely, James
Richard A. Amstutz
ST, LOUIS, MO 63131

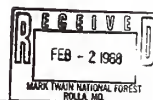


Jan 27, 1988
French Village, Mo

Dear Sir;

As I am an employee of the Doe Run Company I think it is important to let the Company explore & mine lead in the Mark Twain Forest. There are plenty laws to regulate the environment. We can have lead mining and processing & still have a clean environment.

Best Regards
Bernard Newman
Star Post Box 72
French Village, Mo
63036



James L. Bagler
7916 Cal Dent Dr.
St. Louis, Mo. 63123
Jan. 31, 1988

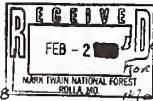
Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401
Dear Sir,

This letter is to express my complete disagreement with the recently announced proposals to open large tracts of land under U.S. Forest Service ownership along the Eleven Point River to mining.

The proposals are a mockery of any professional land use planning, much less of a planning process that is supposed to reflect a long term commitment to multiple public land use.

I hope you will reject this poorly conceived proposal in its entirety and go back to planning for the land and people of Missouri from a genuine multiple purpose, long term and conservation oriented outlook.

Sincerely
Jim Bagler



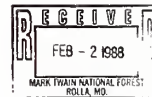
JANUARY 28, 1988
 DEAR MR. MORSE
 ERIC MORSE
 FOREST SUPERVISOR
 MARK TWAIN NAT. FOREST
 401 FAIRGROUNDS RD
 ROLLA MO 65401

Since the Bureau of Land Management has asked for public comment on the Doe Run Company application for a lease for exploration drilling in the Mark Twain National Forest, I felt it was important that I express my opinion.

I work for the Doe Run Co. at the Herculaneum Smelter and formerly worked for a short period for Doe Run's mining & milling division. In spite of the boost to the local economies that Doe Run provides, I do not feel that the economic factors are controlling when examining the possibilities of mining in the Mark Twain Forest. The environmental factors are the most important to those of us who enjoy the outdoors around our homes. If the integrity and beauty of the Forest could not be preserved through several decades

of lead mining I would not favor Doe Run's application.

But this is not the case. An Environmental Impact Statement recommends approval of the Doe Run Company application; the Doe Run Company has proven itself to be responsible members of the community; State and Federal regulations which control lead mining and processing assures that lead mining can be safely done and it is not necessary to ban such activities in order to preserve our wilderness. The Bureau of Land Management has an excellent opportunity to allow our country the chance to be self-sufficient in a strategic metal, provide jobs, tax revenue, and a higher living standard in a depressed area, and all the time being assured that the State and Federal regulatory agencies with the leadership and proven record of the Doe Run Company will preserve the wilderness for future generations.



I strongly recommend that the Doe Run Company be granted a long term lease for further exploration.

Sincerely,
 John F. Bonner
 3 River Cove
 Crystal City Mo
 63019

6432 Oakland Ave.
 St. Louis, MO 63139

January 31, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Rd.
 Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending that extensive hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Winona district of Mark Twain National Forest. I believe that such activity in this area would have a severely deleterious effect on the forest and would interfere with most of the uses for which the forest land was acquired. The scenic and groundwater resources of this area of the Ozarks are an irreplaceable natural resource which should be preserved in an unmined, unpolluted state for future generations. I urge the U.S.F.S. to adopt the (no mining) Alternative A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely yours,

Jeff Gelles
 Jeff Gelles

29 January 1988
6627 Clemens
St. Louis, Mo. 63130

Mr. Eric Moree, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Moree:

My husband grew up in the Ozark region that is proposed for lead mining. We spend a lot of time there hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking and visiting friends. We even make it a point to save some of our purchases till we get there in order to support the local economy. I grieve at the thought that this special area might be degraded by the mining of a very toxic metal that we should be trying to clean out of our environment, not adding more to it.

In my opinion, this development will not provide more jobs but simply switch them from the tourism industry to the mining sector. Fewer people are going to be attracted to an area that has been scarred by acres roads and power lines and blemished by tailing impoundments, buildings etc.

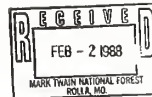
I urge you to adopt Alternative A so that this area will be protected from the destruction that lead mining would cause.

Sincerely,

Terese Kragnes

Terese Kragnes

cc: C. Bond
W. Clay
J. Danforth



2804 Paula Drive
West Plains, Missouri 65775
January 25, 1988

8. Eric Moree, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Moree,

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon and Shannon Counties, Missouri disturbs me greatly. Reading the possible adverse effects lead mining could have on the study area, and adjacent areas such as Greer Spring and the Irish Wilderness, is frightening to anyone with knowledge of and concern for the environment. I am appalled by many of the statements made in the DEIS.

1. Toxicity of the frothing agent used in drilling is not known. (p. 68)
2. "... tailings could well serve as a continual source of sediment to streams and, perhaps, subterranean drainages." (p. 66)
3. It is unknown if tailings ponds can be returned to a productive soil condition. (p. 68)
4. Although good industrial practices can minimize losses of heavy metals to off-site water resources, they cannot eliminate them completely. (p. 71)
5. If animals or humans are exposed to heavy metals, acute toxicity could occur. "It is more likely, however, that chronic effects would result in genetic disruptions, eventual heavy metal poisoning manifested in the form of nervous disorders, and contaminated flesh of game fish." (p. 71)
6. The low and high development scenarios would involve sanitary sewage contamination that could have significant effects. (p. 70)
7. Given the hydrogeologic conditions of the study area, siting of lagoons and spray-irrigation systems (for sewage treatment) to comply with State water quality requirements might be very difficult. (p. 70)

8. "In the Viburnum Trend, erosion on the downstream face of tailings impoundments has been a significant source of water contamination by tailings." (p. 70)
9. Drilling could intersect unknown caves. (p. 94) Isn't this highly likely??
10. Alternative tailings disposal methods are not very practical. (p. 117-119)
11. Out of 3,000 acres which would be used under high development, 2,160 acres could probably not be returned to their pre-mining condition. (p. 122)
12. There is no legislation forbidding lowering of groundwater levels. (p. 76)
13. "The refined metal may ultimately be shipped to markets overseas." (p. 51)
14. Domestic primary lead deposits already in production should clearly be sufficient until sometime beyond the end of this century. (p. 59)
15. "The large disparity between the amount of surface water expected in the area and the amount actually there is related to the area's intensely developed karst terrain." (p. 32)
16. Executive Order 11988 permits construction on, and reshaping of, floodplains only when no practical alternative exists. (p. 78) Who determines the practicality of other alternatives?
17. Unabated noise from vent shaft fans can be heard for up to two miles from a vent site. (p. 85) How far can it be heard with abatement? How would bats, other cave creatures and animals with more acute hearing be affected?

There are too many frightening statements and unknowns! The DEIS refers to mining only on suitable sites, and not in natural areas, not in the Eleven Point corridor, not near endangered species, not near cave entrances, not near wetlands, etc. What are the chances of finding a "suitable site" in such a highly developed karst area?

The DEIS describes so many mitigation measures! If you really put all these restrictions on the mining company, they couldn't operate. Common sense tells us they should be informed of the restrictions before the lease issuance. Instead, the plan seems to be to wait and try to restrict the mining company after they have already invested a lot of money in formulating a

plan of operation. I doubt the ability and/or desire of some of the agencies involved to really protect our resources.

I am disturbed by the trap the FS seems to be caught in. I realize the problem is the bureaucratic regulations. A common sense decision can't be made because it would not be in keeping with FS and BLM regulations. (However, if the FS is so concerned about this, why choose an alternative which requires revision of the Forest Plan?)

The DEIS refers to the intent of Congress to allow mineral development under appropriate circumstances. Anyone who reads the DEIS can see these are not appropriate circumstances!! There are too many possibilities for subtle pollution and/or catastrophes. After it happens, there is no going back. All the mitigation measures in the book cannot help us then!

I have a BS in biology and also have taught earth science. My husband and I have two small children. We have enjoyed fishing, boating, canoeing, camping, picnicking, hiking, photography, sight-seeing, and swimming in the Eleven Point and surrounding areas for several years. We have eaten many trout from the river. We want our children to have the same opportunities we have had to experience a relatively undisturbed, uncontaminated area. We don't want to see mining activities, we don't want to hear drilling and vent shaft fans, we don't want to smell milling reagents, and we don't want our fish poisoned by lead and chemicals of unknown toxicity.

We hope the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and any other agencies involved in making these important decisions, will act responsibly. We hope you will consider the tremendous value of our groundwater, which is already threatened. We hope you will consider future generations and what we are leaving them, rather than succumb to pressures from big business to do what might be best for the short term economy.

Thank you for reading my statements. I do hope public opinion can have some effect in spite of bureaucratic regulations!

Sincerely,

Carolyn Glenn

Carolyn Glenn

1-28-88



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Missouri

My Dear Sir:

This letter will be my comments regarding the leasing part of the National Forest to anyone for the purpose of mining. My letter will be interspersed with a small amount of personal history which I hope you will forgive.

I was born in Eminence, Missouri where I have spent my entire life of 90 years. My father was an M.D., and was born in Virginia. He came to Missouri in 1867 and was educated in Missouri. My mother was born in Texas County and was an early schoolteacher. My father passed away in 1903 leaving a wife and four sons from 1 day to 13 years of age almost penniless.

My family moved to Current River to farm in 1906. The farm was at the mouth of Sutton's Creek. We had two companies doing work in the timber business at that time. I feel that the people of the few counties of the Ozarks have been RAPED at least one half dozen times in my lifetime. I am asking you to not let this happen again. I am not opposed to the mineral being removed if our nation needs it, but I do object to some company taking out the mineral, putting the money in their pockets and leaving with "the juice and leaving us with the rine to suck", as has been done by the following companies that I and recall:

The Smalley Tie Company
The Missouri Lumber and Mining Company
The Ozark Lumber Company
The Grandin Lumber Company

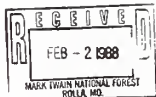
A very fair example of the raping was the Smalley Tie Company. They bought and floated ties down the Current each fall. More than 50,000 each drive. They were loose ties punched by workmen behind the drive. When we went to the Current, Smalley Tie Company was paying 25c each for 6"x8"x8' tie banked on the river. One of their last drives was made up of 100,000 ties. When Smalley Tie Company quit, they disappeared leaving no signs of progress nor money in the County of Shannon, only ruin.

Missouri Lumber and Mining Company began to build a railroad in about 1905. They moved a large mill and set up the town of West Eminence. They sold out about 1918. They also took their profits and disappeared. The town was eventually demolished and sold piece by piece, but the money did not stay here, only devastation.

533

PEGGY FLEMING
Box 1038
Ava, Mo 65603

February 1, 1988



ATT: Mr. Eric Morse, Supervisor

U. S. Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to voice my opposition to the proposal to open 250 square miles of the Mark Twain National Forest to Lead and Zinc mining.

It is my understanding that the purpose for having National Forests in the first place is to preserve the land IN ITS NATURAL STATE for environmental conservation and the recreational enjoyment of all. Therefore I am totally opposed to any commercial exploitation of any national forest land.

Furthermore, given the highly vulnerable subterranean structure of the Ozark Plateau, any mining operation in this region would have a devastating impact upon the local water table.

No amount of corporate profit, no amount of new jobs and local economic expansion can ever justify the destruction of this unique and beautiful region. I feel it is a violation of the public trust vested in the Forest Service that a proposal of this nature is even being given serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,

PF: ss

Our virgin timber was slashed, made into lumber and shipped out. The price most laborers received was \$1.50 per day, \$9.00 per week if they lost no time. Food, house rent, Dr. bills, clothes, and cost of education must be met out of such wages.

When we awoke about 1930, our territory was broke. Our wealth (timber) was gone. It became almost impossible to eke out our existence here.

In my lifetime, I have known two natives who have made a small amount of money from timber who have remained here.

In the meantime, our Legislative bodies have given away to the Federal Park, Alley, Round, and Big Springs and moved our farmers from their homes and took over 140 miles of our riverways (mostly in Shannon County).

Now you have it in your power to prevent another such rape. For God's sake do not let us suffer another RAPE so that some big company can have the profits. So far these companies have all been the same—took all and left us nothing.

We feel that we are well of the ravaging but we are still as mad as hell over the effects of the raping.

Sincerely,

Freeman A. Hughes
P. O. Box 133
Eminence, Missouri 65466

533

534

January 30, 1988

B. ERIC MORSE
401 FAIRGROUNDS RD.
ROLLA Mo, 65540

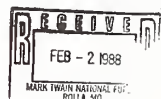
Dear Mr. Morse

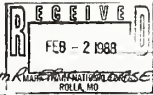
I have read the environmental impact statement and other documents relating to the proposed hard rock mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest. I also attended the December 3 meeting in Winona, and have come to the conclusion that we are facing a very significant issue, which will affect the future disposition of these and other public lands. The removal of non-renewable mineral resources from within this area will result in a relatively short-term economic benefit for the government and the people of this region, while making a permanent reduction in its value for many generations to come. Such activity is a betrayal of the National Forest Resource management plan and the principles under which the Forest Service was created. Alternative A appears to be the only viable course of action.

The issue of public land use promises to become increasingly significant. A continued effort should be made to inform the public. Major policy decisions affecting such lands could eventually be put to the voters in the form of a referendum on a state or national ballot. The Forest Service is to be commended for its continued work in the maintenance, use, and protection of this heritage of the citizens of this nation and the world.

Sincerely,

BILL ECHOLS
MT. VIEW, MO.





JAN 30, 1988
RT 5 Box 1026
AVA, MO. 65408

DEAR MR. MORSE:

I AM WRITING TO YOU TO EXPRESS MY
OPPOSITION TO ALLOWING LEAD MINING
IN THE WINONA DISTRICT OF THE
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST! THE
RISK OF CONTAMINATING OUR UNDER-
GROUND WATER RESOURCES IS TOO
GREAT. PLEASE ADOPT "ALTERNATIVE
A" MINING WITH FULL PROTECTION
OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN OUR MARK
TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST.

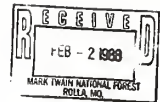
I LIVED FOR AWHILE IN A
MINING TOWN IN NEVADA AND I CAN
SAY FROM FIRST HAND EXPERIENCE
THAT THE JOBS AND MONEY GENERATED
BY THE MINE ARE NOT WORTH THE
DESTRUCTION AND THE UPSET CAUSED
THE ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY!

PLEASE SAY NO! NO TO LEAD
MINING IN THE MARK TWAIN FOREST.

THANK YOU,

Gregg Thorsen

Jan. 31, 1988
Clyde Charles Stuart
1206 S. Maryland
Springfield, Mo.
65807



Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

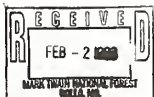
This letter is in regard to the USFS and BLM
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (October, 1987)
which recommends that hardrock mineral leasing be
allowed within 119,000 acres (Winona District) of the
Mark Twain National Forest.

I strongly believe that implementing this proposal
would result in unacceptable negative environmental
damage. I do not believe that the economic
benefits from this mining are sufficient to offset
the actual and potential environmental dangers.

I urge that alternative A (no mining - maximum
resource protection) be adopted.

Sincerely,

Clyde Charles Stuart



Rt. 3, Box 184
Seymour, MO 65746
1-31-88

Dear Sir,

Regarding the proposed increased mining activity in
the Mark Twain National Forest around the Big Spring, Irish
Wilderness, Greer Spring area: It is our feeling that such
activities would greatly endanger the ecological basis of
the region. It is an area of unsurpassed beauty and natural
phenomena that is irreplaceable. While we understand the
economic problems the residents of the area face, we can't
help but feel that the short term economic benefits would be
minimal when compared to the long term damage to the
environment. As a society, we cannot continue to base all
of our decisions on the short term bottom line profits with
no regard for long term consequences.

Sincerely,

Julie Donnelly
Mike and Julie Donnelly
Former land owners in
Mark Twain Natl. Forest
Oregon County

1-28-88
Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670

Dear Mr. Morse:

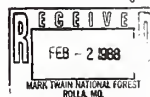
It has been called to my attention, that the Ostentat Exco.,
to Conrad Horrocks Mining borders on our National Forests in
the State of Missouri. The first one being Cassidocles
Mark Twain National Forest - The second, as I have learned is
Nice Run Corporation.

I am not a resident of Mark Twain National Forest, but I do
own & live in a very Special North-Turning Creek National
Forest in Ste. Genevieve, MO, one of Ste. Genevieve

I am on very sensitive and direct attention to anyone exploiting
any of the Public Lands in the National Forests of Missouri.
We do suggest that you refuse to support the DEIS Recusal
which has been prepared when it comes your way - at any
time.

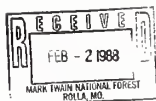
I feel the environmental harm in each Forest could be

devastating



Sincerely,
Mark Choyce

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Subject: Lease applications for The Doe Run Company

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 | As an employee of The Doe Run Co., I am requesting your support for draft E.I.S. which recommends approval of our lease applications.

Please do not allow the special interest groups and the do-gooders influence your decisions. Your decision affects the lives of many Missouri families.

The Doe Run Company spends millions of dollars in the Missouri economy each year. These dollars are spread throughout the state when purchasing supplies, equipment, railroad services, trucking industry, utilities, taxes and wages. In addition we export millions of dollars worth of products.

I am proud to work for this company and pleased when I tell you that St. Joe and The Doe Run Company has always been concerned about the environment. Our company would never do anything purposely that would damage or harm the environment in any way. Our company has proven over the past 100 years that we can co-exist with birds and flowers, and also protect the natural beauty of the Mark Twain National Forest.

At 42 years of age, I have never drawn one penny of unemployment insurance or state aid of any kind. The Missouri mining industry is solely responsible for allowing me the opportunity to provide security for my family. People receiving unemployment and welfare do not pay state or federal taxes.

We can not continue exporting all of the good jobs to foreign countries and importing everything we need for existence.

I believe the lead industry is very very important to the national security of our country. Cement, lines are not constructed overnight in case of a national emergency, they takes years and years.

Approval of our application will certainly not guarantee that a mine will ever exist in Shannon, Shannon or Carter counties, but, atleast give a chance to try.

I have traveled to Peru, Chile, Brazil and Argentina as a part of my job with St. Joe Minerals Corp. I can assure you that they practiced the same type of mining and had the same concern for the environment in those countries as in the USA even though the governments had little concern or regulations to govern mining.

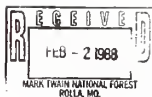
Please consider all of the facts when making your decision and I promise you that your support will be appreciated by thousands of Missourians.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Rt 1 Box 438
Caledonia, Missouri 63631

January 30, 1988



Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I'm sure you have received many letters, pro and con, regarding proposed lead exploration in a portion of the Mark Twain Forest located in Shannon and Oregon Counties. I would, however, like to express my views on this subject.

8 | I believe we have enough restrictions and regulations on the books to insure that the proposed exploration would be done in a manner that would have very little, if any, impact on the environment.

My family and I enjoy camping, hunting, and fishing. Every year a weekend or two is spent on the Huzzah River near Davisville. If I thought that lead mining would destroy our forests and streams I would not approve of it, but there has been very little change in the Huzzah, which is only a few miles from the mining area at Viburnum, Missouri.

I doubt very much that 20% of Missourians or 5% of the residents of the remaining forty-nine states ever know that mining is taking place in the Viburnum area. Unless one flies over the area in an airplane, it is hardly noticeable.

Thanks for taking the time to read my comments and I hope you will consider them when the final decision is made regarding exploration for resources in our National Forest Lands.

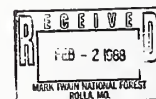
Respectfully,

Gary W. Miller

Rt 1 Box 72
Caledonia, Missouri 63631

1-29-1988
Bunker Mc 63631

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Rolla, Mo.



Mr. Morse:

As a resident of Reynolds County and having lived in the lead mine area all of my life; I find the mines has not damaged our area.

The area is still beautiful and has facilities for hunting, fishing and recreation. As long time residents, we find the Poachers, canoes, and Kampers cause more damage to streams, rivers and areas than mines.

I would like to see the economy increase in this area and be able to maintain quality type schools, and have employment available for our future generations also.

As a miner, I would like to see our state and country able to depend on its own resources and not foreign resources.

Sincerely, Gary L. Batten

JUL 28 1988

Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO.

Sirs:

Although my wife and I are not privileged to live in Missouri, we do own an 80-acre tract on the upper reaches of the Eleven Point River in what we consider the most enchanting part of the Ozarks.

We are greatly disturbed by the movement to open up 4,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest to a lead mine operation. Any who has traveled over parts of Kentucky and West Virginia has ample testimony about what happens to the land and to the people after the strippers have done their thing.

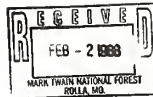
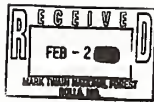
We are vigorously opposed to defiling the Ozarks just so foreign corporations just try a few short-term profits out of the ground, creating havoc that would scar the environment for generations yet unborn.

We wish to go on record as property owners opposed to mining the Mark Twain National Forest.

Sincerely,

Larry Greuerholz
Larry Greuerholz

P.O. Box 2501
Wichita Falls, TEX. 76307



Mr. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing in regard to the proposal that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I feel that the plan must be stopped because the mining and mineral development would have an undesirable impact on the wilderness areas and significant national natural resources. The landscape would be defaced, noise pollution would be evident, and groundwater flowing into springs would be contaminated.

I strongly urge that Alternative A (no mining-saxium resource protection) be adopted in order to protect and preserve this area of outstanding natural beauty.

Sincerely,

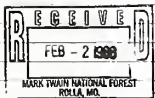
Elmer F. Alexander
(Mrs. Thomas B. Alexander)

c. Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Harold Volkmer

1-30-88

Mr. Morse,

I am totally AGAINST that
hardrock mineral leasing be allowed
within the 119,000 acres (Winona District)
of the Mark Twain National Forest.
I urge that ALTERNATIVE A be
adopted.



Sincerely,

Gene J. Schoenhoff
GENE J. SCHOENHOFF
2463 N. DELAWARE
SPRINGFIELD, MO.
65803

P.S. I AM A MEMBER OF THE OZARK MOUNTAIN
PADDLERS & ENJOY THE MANY STREAMS
THAT OUR GREAT STATE HAS TO OFFER!

PAUL L. LAMOREAUX-McELHANY
RR3 BOX 146
RICHMOND, MO 64085

JANUARY 24, 1988

MR. ERIC MORSE, FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401

HELLO -

MISSOURI'S OZARKS MUST BE PRESERVED FOR
THE FUTURE AND NOT OBLITERATED BY AN ILL CONCEIVED
SHORT TERM RAPE BY THE MINING INDUSTRY.

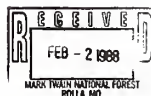
ANY DECISION CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENT
MUST BE WEIGHED MOST HEAVILY IN FAVOR OF THE
FUTURE, THE LONG TERM FUTURE.

THE INDIANS CONSIDERED EFFECTS SEVEN
GENERATIONS HENCE AS THEY PLANNED MAJOR
DECISIONS. THIS IS A CONCEPT WE CAN LEARN
A LOT FROM AND ITS TIME WE USED A BIT
OF FORESIGHT OURSELVES. WE HAVE ONLY ONE
PLANET AND THE EXPLOITATION OF ITS RICHES FOR
MEAGER GAINS IS A SERIOUS OFFENSE, AGAINST
OUR GOOD SENSE AND OUR POSTERITY.

SO REMEMBER THE FUTURE AND ADOPT "ALTERNATIVE
A" FOR NO MINING AND MAXIMUM RESOURCE
PROTECTION OF OUR BELOVED OZARKS.

THANK YOU,

Paul L. Lamoreaux-McElhany



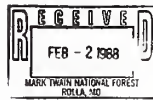
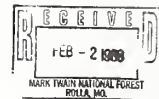
Mrs. William J. Jensen
3000 W. 67th Street
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66208

January 28, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am very concerned about the U.S. recommendation that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed in the Winona District of Mark Twain National Forest. The Forest Service should be protecting the forest and not allowing mining operations to come in and use these beautiful public lands, thereby polluting them visually and contaminating the springs and rivers. I urge you to adopt alternative A.

Sincerely,
Catherine Jensen



To whom it may concern:

I would like to receive a copy of the environmental impact statement prepared in conjunction to the proposed opening of the Mark Twain National Forest to lead mining interests. The long term effects of mining activities in this region of invaluable natural beauty remains a major concern of citizens in this state. Of particular concern is the threat that mining poses to the quality of the region's groundwater and to its designated National Scenic Riverway.

In conclusion, I hope the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management does not make a serious error in judgement concerning this matter. Once destroyed, the unique value of the affected land will never be relinquished to the public who so cherishes it. I believe it would be unforgivably short-sighted to sacrifice the irreplaceable environmental quality of the region to the mining corporation proposing this lease.

Sincerely,
James S. Brady
James S. Brady

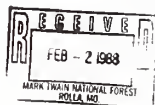
1-30-88

DEAR MR. MORSE,

I URGE YOU TO ADOPT
"ALTERNATIVE A" AND STOP THE RAPE
OF OUR MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
LAND. THE SHORT TERM REWARDS
OF THIS MINING VENTURE ARE FAR
OUTWEIGHTED BY THE WASTE AND
Destruction LEFT TO OUR GRAND
CHILDREN AND THEIR CHILDREN.
CLEAN WATER IS A BIRTHRIGHT AND
NECESSARY TO LIFE PLEASE HELP
PRESERVE THIS -

THANK YOU
Kim Thomsen

Rt 5 Box 1026
Ava, Missouri 65608



Jan. 29, 1988

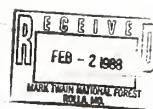
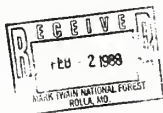
Dear Mr. Morse -

I am writing to you with great concern for the protection of all our F.S. land within Mark Twain N.F. I understand that 119,000 acres are being proposed within the Winona District for the purpose of a lead mining operation. And I am told that the Forest Service is supporting this proposal. What are you kidding?!! If all people in this huge bureaucratic conglomerate of short-sighted Federal agencies should need to be convinced of the total value to all people of our natural areas within our state, country & world as a whole community. I don't feel I need to tell you or explain to you the impact any mining operation would have on an otherwise undisturbed area. Instead I am urging you & yours, as a concerned & upset citizen of Mo, to support "Alternative A" - no mining - maximum resource protection policy for all of the Mark Twain N.F. —

only then can we all feel like responsible
citizens of our state's great natural resources.

Thank you for listening-

Kay Morris
K.C., Mo.



STEPHEN A. DEVORES
2115 W. FOURTH
BLDG 5008 WFO 64818
Jan 28, 1988

Mr Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Pangborn Rd
Rolla, Mo 65401

Re: DEIS. Wmone District Mark Twain Natl Forest.

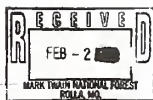
Dear Mr Morse:

- 8 I urge you to adopt alternative A in this matter. I enjoy
this area (Wmone District) many times every year either on the
Eleven Point River or hiking through the forest lands.
These are public lands. These are for everyone! not
just one mining company, namely, St. Joe Mining. This bunch
will pay the land for profit, sale and leave when the area
is mined out, leaving everyone else with their waste.

Sincerely

Stephen A. Devores

January 29, 1988



Gentlemen,

I strongly believe that minerals exploration and/or mining
should be allowed in the Oregon County part of the Mark Twain
National Forest. I'm writing this letter to support approval of
the application permits for exploration and possible mining development
as recommended as Alternative D in the draft Environmental
Impact Statement.

I am an avid outdoorsman who loves to hike and go canoeing
in our beautiful recreational areas, and as I see it, mining should
be able to coexist with recreational activities.

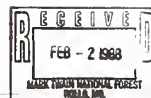
As a nation, we should encourage the further development of base
metal mines so we don't become dependent on foreign supplies.
Also, I feel that exploration for lead in particular is important for
the defense needs of our country - as you know, lead is an
important strategic metal required by the military.

Sincerely yours,
Robert E. Powell

ROBERT E. POWELL

ADDRESS: 208 MONT CARMEL

BONNE TERRE, MO. 63628



Scott Podzielinski
1318 West Lindborg
Springfield MO 65807

2-1-88

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to express my
opinion on the issue of mining leases
in the Mark Twain National Forest south
of Wmone. My specific concerns are
for the Eleven Point river and its
watershed.

One half of the water flowing
between the banks of the Eleven Point
comes from groundwater. Green spring
doubles the volume of the river at the
point they join just west of
highway 19. This combined with the
many smaller springs balance the water
from runoff to give the river cool, blue
water and perfect conditions for the fine
trout fishery that exists there.

- 27 Should we wish groundwater contamination
and therefore pollution of the river and death
6 of the fishery for the sake of lead mining?
Two of the stated objectives of the National
Wild + Scenic Rivers Act, of which the
Eleven point is included, will be
violated should any pollution occur.

Mary Carlson P.O. Box 400 77th Ave NW 65548
 Steve Roberts Mtn View Mo 65548 R.L. BOX 423
 Norma Hunt Mtn View Mo 65548
 Joseph Applegate P.O. Box 672 Mt. View
 Albert Johnson P.O. Box 321 Mt. View
 Bill Winkler P.O. Box 1111
 Larry Starnes R.T. 1 Box 200 Mt. View Mo
 Joyce Silva Rt. 1 Box 852 West Plains Mo 65725
 Mrs. Mrs. Lee Rt. 17 Box 110 West Plains Mo 65725
 Mrs. Davis Gen. Co. Altus, Mo 65606
 Mr. & Mrs. Gerald P.O. Box 151 Thayer
 La Monte

Before January 8, 1988 — Feb 9th
 Send Additional comments to:
 B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Rd.
 Rolla, Missouri, 65401

ROBERT S. STAPLES
 435 WEST 81ST STREET
 KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64113
 February 3, 1988



SPECIAL DELIVERY
 Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

I hope I am only one of many registering their strong aversion to the idea of permitting lead mining within Mark Twain National Forest. (And I hope this letter is not too late, your deadline being Friday.)

I am afraid of such activity for two reasons: First, I have seen the hideous disfigurement and desolation of previously beautiful natural areas caused by such self-serving efforts as the old Eagle-Picher mining operations in southeast Kansas and the gold-dredging near Fairplay, CO, to name but a couple. I know there would now probably be stipulations in any mining agreement concerning Mark Twain National Forest to prevent this kind of land rape from recurring. But I still harbor the fear that the reforestation would somehow wind up being done "on the cheap" simply to allow the mining company to appear to a too-inattentive Federal government to have clean hands.

Second, I have the feeling that a far more insidious result would reveal itself too late in damage done through initially invisible pollution of soil and water courses by mine tailings.

Through my connection with the Boy Scouts of America (as an assistant scoutmaster) I am deeply aware of the efforts of the Scouting movement to imbue every young Scout with the tenets of The Outdoor Code:

As an American, I will do my best to --
 Be clean in my outdoor manners,
 Be careful with fire,
 Be considerate in the outdoors, and
 Be conservation-minded.

Unless we adults do as we say, it is difficult, if not impossible, to inculcate such tenets in our youth because they naturally tend to judge by what they see that we do. They represent the future. I hope this future will be held clearly in mind when determination is made concerning the proposal to permit lead mining within Mark Twain National Forest.

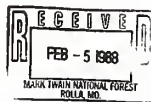
Sincerely,

Attachment: Copy of editorial "Mining in Mark Twain", The Kansas City Times, Wed., Feb. 3, 1988

cc: F. Dale Robertson, Chief, U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 2417, Washington, DC 20013

Don H. Love, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, National Office, 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, TX 75015-2079

February 3, 1988



B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to comment on the Mineral Leasing DEIS. I request that the Forest Service change its preferred alternative from D to A in the final EIS.

Allowing mining in the study area (a) entails unacceptable risks to the environment, (b) lacks economic warrant, and (c) may injure the local recreational economies of the region. For these reasons, mining should not be permitted in the area.

In addition, the DEIS contains serious deficiencies of procedure and substance.

Environmental Impacts

The DEIS itself provides a lengthy list of environmental risks associated with mining in the area. It includes impacts on water quality, fish, wildlife, visual quality, and recreational experience.

Furthermore, the mining activity would occur near areas with nationally significant biological, geological and recreational value such as: the Eleven Point River, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Greer Spring, and the Irish Wilderness.

The DEIS frequently notes that impacts, if they occur, will not be capable of mitigation, or will be mitigated only on the assumption that various regulations are observed. The latter method of mitigation is neither reasonable nor reassuring since many regulations would have to be enforced well after mining has ceased.

In a review of the DEIS (A TECHNICAL REVIEW OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING, MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST, MISSOURI, December 30, 1987), Mr. Thomas Aley of the Ozark Underground Laboratory underscores the risks of mining in the area. I mention just two points by way of illustration.

(a) Tailing disposal sites cannot rationally be located on losing streams. Most of the streams in the study area are losing, and further, serve as major recharge zones for springs and other groundwater supplies. (Aley, pages 5-6, reference cited).

(b) Catastrophic sinkhole collapses could occur as a result of mining activities. Examples have already occurred in the study area (Aley, page 9, references cited). Such possibilities further increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

The study area, in its present - relatively undeveloped condition - provides some of the best actual or potential habitat for healthy populations of native Missouri mammals such as black bear and cougar. Mining in the area would degrade this habitat and thereby contribute to a reduction in species diversity in the state.

The original Forest Service EA also described impacts to the environment. It, however, used even strongly language than the DEIS to describe the impacts. It said, for example, that mining would permit "excessive escape" of mine tailings, heavy metals, and mining reagents into the groundwater. Again, that there would be "considerable" effects on wildlife.

Economic Justification

The apparent reason for favoring Alternative D is the following:

(1) Missouri, specifically the Viburnum Trend, is the chief source of domestic primary lead.

(2) The Trend will play out early next century.

(3) If we are to be assured of a continued, reliable source of primary lead beyond that point, the study area must be exploited.

The general form of the argument leaves an obvious question begging. Since primary lead supplies in Missouri and the world are finite, what do we do when they run out? If we ignore the short-sighted advice "Worry about that when the time comes", the answer must be: substitution and recycling. But if substitution and recycling are the ultimate solutions, then why not institute them now, rather than later, especially, in the face of the incredible environmental risks documented by the DEIS?

The DEIS itself points to a weak demand for lead and notes that more and more substitutions are being found to replace current uses of lead. Extensive research is underway to find substitutes for acid-lead batteries, the primary use of lead. These facts suggest that by the time the Viburnum Trend is supposed to be played out, demand for lead will have shrunk even more.

The DEIS says nothing about the secondary lead recovery industry. This is a significant omission because it's this industry which constitutes the economic base for current and future lead recycling, especially lead-batteries. It is the health of this industry, not that of the lead extraction industry, which must be the point of focus from the point of view of the long-term availability of lead.

Unfortunately the secondary lead industry has not been doing well, largely, though not exclusively, because of weak lead prices over the past eight years (caused by increasing substitutions and competition from primary producers, like the mines in the Viburnum Trend). Large numbers of reprocessing facilities and collection stations were forced to close. There has been some recovery in the past two years but the adjustment has been accomplished at a cost.

The weakened secondary market has led to a reduction in the recycling of old lead batteries. It is estimated that of the 70 million batteries replaced each year, 22 million of them - representing 190,000 metric tons - is lost to recycling chain. This represents about half of the total production of lead from domestic ore in 1985 (416,000 metric tons). [Reference: "The Challenge of Battery Recycling in the 1980's; Kenneth T. Wise and Sarah K. Johnson; Putnam, Hayes & Bartlett, Inc. 124 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 492-6900, Sept 1987]

Where does that lead go? In most cases, to landfills, creating of course a potential environmental impact.

6 The continued mining of primary ore, therefore, has the net effect of: delaying the onset of widespread lead recycling, enfeebling the secondary lead market which is the economic base of recycling, wasting a volume of lead equal to one half the annual primary production from domestic ore, and contributing to additional environmental degradation. This seems like a very bad argument for allowing mining in the Ozarks.

6 Impacts on Local Economies

6 The local economies of the study area are, by national standards, depressed. What the area needs is a sustainable economy consistent with its natural resources.

6 Mining is inherently a self-terminating activity and cannot therefore, by its nature, meet the legitimate, long-term economic needs of the area. At the same time, as the DEIS makes clear, mining could adversely affect an industry that is the most likely candidate for providing a sustainable local economy: tourism.

Deficiencies of the DEIS

8 • The DEIS does not contain a section on explaining how it used the facts cited to arrive at its preferred alternative. This is surely needed especially since to the casual reader the facts, on their face, point to Alternative A (no leasing) as the option of choice.

• The comments in Aley's Review lead me to seriously doubt the competence or at least the thoroughness of the team which authored the DEIS. Aley's observation that no mention was made in the Draft of the Tri-State District is perhaps the most glaring example that comes to mind (Aley, pages 1-2).

6 • The language used to describe environmental impacts in the DEIS seems to represent a retreat from that found in the EA. There is no indication that additional information has revealed the original estimates were error. Some account of the discrepancy needs to be given.

• In a June 30, 1986 response to the EA, Robert Dreyer of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund provided evidence that for the Forest Service to authorize a mineral lease in the Mark Twain would be in violation of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946. This plan says in part that the Service should not consent to such a lease where mining would "interfere with the primary purposes for which the land was acquired". Dreyer's letter makes clear that mining was not among the purposes for which the Mark Twain was acquired.

I do not see that the DEIS refutes Mr. Dreyer's challenge. On the contrary, it seems to support it because: (i) the DEIS admits substantial risks to the recreational and biological resources of the area - resources which it is the responsibility of the Forest Service to protect; (ii) the Service is prepared to change its own Forest Plan and allow visual degradation of the study area for the sake of a goal which is not even formally part of its charter. It seems to me, therefore, that Alternative D is illegal as Dreyer maintains.

5 • Permitting the lease also compromises the Forest Service's goal (as stated in the Forest Plan) of protecting rare and locally endangered species such as the bear and cougar. The study area is ideal habitat for these mammals and mining would degrade it thus undermining the direction of the Forest Plan.

8 For the reasons cited above, I respectfully request that the Forest Service change its preferred alternative from D to A (no leasing).

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel Lehocky

7104 Northmoor
St. Louis, MO 63105



HCR 65, Box 233
Kingston, Arkansas 72742

February 1, 1983

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 I am writing to urge that Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted.

6 The proposed lead mine in the Winona District of Mark Twain National Forest will contaminate ground water including Big Spring and Greer Spring, and who knows how many family wells and springs. Lead mining would also have a toxic impact on endangered plant species and increase soil erosion, not to mention the visual impact.

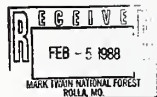
6 The economic benefits are questionable and are far outweighed by the extensive degradation of the environment and the potential hazard to human beings.

Very truly yours,

Harriet E. Page
(Mrs.) Harriet E. Page

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator David Pryor
Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt

Lamar, Missouri 64759
R#3 Box 447
February 2, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 I am, indeed, strongly opposed to any plans to mine lead in the Mark Twain National Forest. Such mining would forever change this beautiful area.

6 I am sure you know the degradations to the quality of water which do extensive damage reaching far beyond the immediate area, directly involved. Furthermore, toxic substance spill would be one consequence, a great danger. We need to do more to protect our fast deteriorating environment, instead of encouraging many risks. Pond failure could be another serious result.

We need to preserve, not destroy and ruin, extensive oak and pine forests in the Ozarks. We need to help preserve clear streams and natural features such as hollows and draws in such additional areas as these: Eleven Point Scenic River, Current and Jacks Fork Rivers, Greer Spring and Big Spring areas and many others, many not so well known.

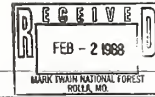
6 I do not look forward to drill sites, vent shaft clearings, mine sites, tailing impoundments, and the like with dead trees, dams for ponds with unsightly and poisonous residues from the mining in this beautiful area of Missouri.

Even Benjamin Franklin in 1786 wrote a treatise on the dangers, very extensive, of lead poisoning.

When will Americans ever learn to preserve, not destroy, the environment which is irretrievable.

I urge your support of my opinions.

A concerned voter and citizen,
Phauline Layne



2-1-88

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

Being a life-long resident in this part of the state, I grew up with hunting, fishing and the outdoors. Nothing done by the Lee Run Co. or it for before that, has taken away from the pleasure of the woods and streams that I learned from my dad and I'm now passing on to my kids.

I personally don't want my country to depend on any more foreign resources than we have it. If we have enough lead here in Mo. to avoid dependence on foreign sources. I say go for it. Mining doesn't affect the environment nearly as much as those people who object seem to think. Mining & the wilderness can co-exist.

I work for the lead mining industry & live in the area of Viburnum. Everyday I see proof

(2)

2-1-88

To: U.S. Forest Service

From: Tony Wenninger and Nancy Kievit
Rt. 1, Box 7
Jones town, Mo.
65046

Dear sir,

We are outraged by the recent proposal to allow lead mining in one of the most outstanding areas of natural beauty in the Ozarks. We are particularly concerned with the effects such a proposal could have on our water resources. In view of the depressed lead market it is hard to believe that there is any genuine need for any further development of lead mines. I used to get several dollars for a recycled auto battery, but now I'm lucky to get one dollar. Also, besides the obvious effects of water pollution caused by lead mining, I personally have talked with several landowners in the Viburnum area

"Protect the river and its immediate environment for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations"

27 "Protect water quality and fulfill other vital national conservation purposes."

6 The "immediate environment" of the Eleven Point cannot be separated from a lead mine many miles away. Groundwater knows no boundaries. Protecting water quality starts the minute a raindrop hits the earth.

6 If the mine was 100% environmentally safe than I'd say go ahead and mine, but it seems to me that the chance is always there and the question is should we take the risk. I'd hate to lose the Eleven Point due to a roll of the dice on a spin of the wheel. There are too few places on this earth like the Eleven Point and once lost it cannot be replaced.

Thank you
Scott Podgilemink

that lead mining doesn't need to damage our valued wilderness. I'm writing to support approval of the application permits for exploration & possible mining development as recommended as Alternative D in the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

We want to preserve the natural beauties & recreational resources of our state as much as do those people who oppose the draft EIS recommendations and the detailed expertise that went into it. People often distrust what they don't know first hand.

Thank You
Rita & Eric
family

HC-Rt 1-Box 114
Boss, Missouri 65440

You did not mention how likely this is, due to the presence of lineaments. They are fractures in the rock that run vertically and would unite to one level all the water present. That level would be the tunnel where the tailings are. Thickend discharge seems to be a glorified tailings pond, complete with the liquid drainage problems that rule out regular tailings ponds. Also, putting them on "study uplands" (p118) means they will be extremely visible. Knowing the area I would say it means it will only take a bit longer for their material to reach the losing streams that feed the springs and rivers in the area. In addition, the tailings would be asking for wind to disperse polluted dust.

I could continue, but I think you get the idea that I am against mining in this fragile environment. The absence of hard data, both in the EIS and required for mining activities to proceed is not professional (4)

Some of the reasons given here are informed by Aley 1987. Some of the reasons are my own. Ground water contamination ~~is~~ is a real risk. I live in one of the adjoining counties, and I have a well. I do not want to see it contaminated for the enrichment of US Steel- St Joe.

Thank you very much

Katherine Leonard Dorst

(5)

January 29, 1988

Mr Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr Morse

It is of considerable concern to me that the U.S. Forest Service is willing to destroy forever Missouri's natural beauty for the profit of a few. Hopefully, the wishes of those with more on their mind than money will prevail.

Orin Enomoto
600 W. 107th St #104
Kansas City, MO
64114



Feb. 3, 1988

Hank Dorst
Star Rt. Box 624
Elk Creek,
Mo. 65464

Mr. Eric Morse,

Here are my comments on the D.E.I.S. on Hardrock mineral Leasing on the Mark Twain Nat'l. Forest:

- 8) I support Alternative A: no lease. The dangers of water pollution are too great and the possibilities for such pollution too little studied or understood in the area. The possibility exists for a major environmental disaster at the worst and slow but measurable ^{ground water} pollution at the least.
- 6) The KARST geology of the study area is not the same as that of the Viburnum Trend which is constantly referred to in the D.E.I.S. There is evidence that there is more water intermingling between formations via lineaments than stated in the D.E.I.S.
- 10) The D.E.I.S. does not document the hydrology specifically or accurately. It is full of holes. There are constant bibliographic omissions. Studies are referred to in the body of the document that do not appear in the bibliography, while 40 odd pages from a Time-Life book in the "American Wilderness" Series which generally describe the Ozarks are cited in the bibliography.
- 5)
- 3)



RR 1 Box 275
Baxter Springs, Mo
Feb. 1, 1988

Dear Sir:

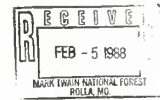
As frequent visitors to Missouri Wilderness areas for hiking and canoeing, we deplore the prospects of marring the wilderness with roads and prospecting holes for the lead mine and steel in the Mark Twain Forest, and the exposure of mines and scenic rivers with toxic waste runoff, for short time benefits of lead mining. This should not take precedence over long time Forest values.

We urge that alternative A be adopted.

Sincerely Yours

Norman and Mary Ray

Boxby Route, Box 121C
Salem, Missouri 65560
February 2, 1988



Mr. B Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

We are writing to express our support of the issuance of the pending Doe Run Company mining lease for the 3,743 acre Mark Twain National Forest Tract. We, support a multiple land use concept, are concerned about the loss of land for mining purposes, are confident of environmental safeguards and see the economic importance of mining.

Our national forests are an important resource. They benefit us in many ways, one of which is mining. Each land tract has a unique character. Some provide wetlands favoring aquatic life, others rich soil for farming and still others contain mineral occurrences with the potential for exploitation. We must develop these mineral occurrences where they occur as their selective location and rarity does not allow us to go just anywhere. We can not continue to lock up federal land and expect mining companies to be successful finding and developing new operations. The amount of land off limits to mining is increasing due to national park and wilderness designation. This is alarming especially when one considers that it is done indiscriminately with no regard as to its mineral value.

The Viburnum Trend is a shining example of the ability to keep mining in harmony with nature. These mines are nearly identical to the operations which may, or may not, be developed based on the results of additional exploration work necessary. Lets look at the Trend for the examples of this environmental catastrophes many say are associated with mining. They don't exist. This is a reflection of the today's mining companies responsible approach to the environment, current regulatory guidelines and our present technological state.

Though out the history of the United States mining has been vital to our economy. Not only has it provided well paying jobs but it has also supplied needed raw material. Do we what to abandon mining and rely on foreign countries for these commodities? If we remember the Arab oil embargo and the lesson of the importance of independence we feel all will agree that this is not a very wise alternative. The argument of a boom and bust situation occurring because of the finite life of a mining operation must be tempered by the uncertain future of all industries. Who among us feel they have a guaranteed job for life.

Our family has been involved with mining for fourteen years,

the Viburnum Trend for six years and the Doe Run Company for over one year. Its been a good association. We would like to see our others have the same opportunities. Lets make a positive step toward the future by granting the lease.

Sincerely,

James Kulas
James Kulas, and
Sally Kulas
Sally Kulas



February 1, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

This letter is in regards to the proposal that hardrock mineral lease be allowed within 119,000 acres of Mark Twain National Forest. As a resident of the state and a concerned citizen, I feel this proposal will be detrimental to Missouri's most valuable resource our unique natural areas.

I believe that if the proposed mining occurs it will physically alter this area forever. A pristine area will be lost for future generations of Missourians. The area around the Eleven Point River in the Missouri Ozarks contains the most outstanding elements of the state's natural beauty and recreational areas which is an attraction for both residents of our state and visitors.

In addition to physical alteration of the area by mining, the issue of ground-water pollution is of grave concern. The poisoning of groundwater systems from mine tailing ponds is a serious threat. If leakage of lead were to occur, it would not be detected until groundwater had already been contaminated. The proposed mining site ground-water has been shown through dye tracings to drain into Big Spring, Greer Spring and numerous small springs including many along the Eleven Point River.

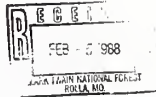
I feel that preservation of forest land, minimizing watershed degradation, preserving natural communities of plants and animals is of utmost importance and outweighs by far the development of new mineral reserves. Continuation of the lead industry for a few more years may provide jobs but the horrendous impact to the environment far outweighs a few short-term jobs in a dying industry. I believe that it is the duty of the United States Forest Service to preserve the forest lands and wilderness. The preservation of the natural resources in this area should take precedence in Federal Forest management decision over special interest demands for mining.

Sincerely yours,

Leah Duggan

February 4, 1988

Forest Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo.



Dear Sir:

It was with anger and disbelief that I read of the decision to allow extensive lead mining in the beautiful Mark Twain Forest! I have always thought it was the prime duty of your organization to PROTECT the National Forests from such exploitation and destruction. Why are you promoting this? To provide only one hundred jobs that will not last and thus leaving a no-man's-land behind that will leave scars for a long, long time. The existing lead companies are under-producing now and the demand for lead is down!

Remember that this forest belongs to all people and opening up a major portion of this forest with the resulting destruction and danger to all wildlife and the resulting pollution to the entire watershed served by the two beautiful rivers, the Current and Eleven Point is unthinkable!

This area is a prime recreation area for canoeing, hiking, camping and fishing. Too many areas of this type in our wonderful country are being destroyed by developments. We must preserve what is left at all costs!

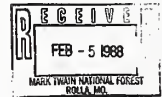
Please do what you can to protect this place from happening to our Mark Twain Forest.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Zulauf
Mr. & Mrs. C. Zulauf
2828 Flamewood Dr.
St. Louis, Mo. 63129

Feb. 3, 1988
Star Rt. Box 62A
Elk Creek, Mo 65464

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Mr. Morse,

I support alternative A, no leasing of mineral rights in the Mark Twain National Forest. My reasons are many, but let me us concentrate on just a few.

* Hydrologic Data. - I find it inconceivable that No hydrologic DATA! was gotten from the 250 some test holes drilled by the lead company! How can we know the amounts of water that would move thru the mine tunnels, where it comes from, where it goes, how to pump it out etc. without this data? This is unscientific and almost leads me to believe the mining interests did not want the public to know this data. Without this knowledge a scientifically valid EIS is impossible. Thus there should have been no EIS without it. (T)

567

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* Pay Holes and Ore Bodies Are There or are there not pay holes into ore bodies in the study area? The EIS provides no data proving pay holes exist. That should be required in the EIS. Would mining be profitable if there were requirements to set up a fund for the perpetual care of tailings and cost of any clean up to pre mine conditions?

* Lack of provision (or neutral!) for perpetual care of tailings, tailings ponds, stock piles of milling reagents etc and clean up of the total environment. A fund of sufficient monies should be required to take care of environmental hazards caused by the mining activity. St Joe mining could go ~~out~~ out of existence after mining, leaving the US taxpayer to clean up. It has happened before and should not be allowed to happen again.

* Monitoring - Absolutely no mention was made of monitoring of water quality. This is absurd. (Z)

Again, accurate data must be gotten to know what is actually happening. This monitoring data should be paid for by the mining company but not done by them. It needs to be public information, ~~etc~~ available to all.

* Effects on areas of National Significance. The Eleven Point River was this nation's very first National Scenic River. It flows within the proposed mining area. (p 83) The existence of the mine would be seen and heard from that national treasure. Not to mention its vulnerability to water pollution. I would think this would be against the law. Certainly tourist dollars would be lost.

* Tailings - It seems to me this is the biggest and most important question of all. The EIS (p113) rules out conventional tailings ponds. It seems to prefer slope backfill or Thickened Discharge. Slope backfilling would be susceptible to any water moving thru the tunnels. You admit (p118) that mining reagents would/could be spread into the groundwater. (Z)

The D.E.I.S. does state that traditional tailings ponds are inadequate for the study area. Thickend Discharge, which seems to be the favored alternate, also requires ponds and has run-off problems.

The term "pay-hole" is poorly-defined in light of the geologic/hydrologic difference between the study area and Viburnum. Here we have a lower grade deposit with more expensive environmental mitigation required, including the cost of "maintaining the tailings ponds in perpetuity."

Why should the FOREST PLAN be changed for the lead industry to mine a marginal deposit in such a fragile and nationally recognized wild and scenic area? Leasing would negatively impact the area with noise and visual degradation. River, road and trail users should not have to endure these impacts.

I'd like to restate my comment on this woefully inadequate D.E.I.S.: there should be no leasing (Alt. A)

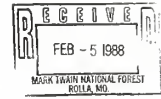
Sincerely,
Hank Ernst



ARKANSAS CHAPTER

February 3, 1988

Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401



RE: hard Rock Mining DEIS

Dear Mr. Morse:

On behalf of the Arkansas Chapter of the Sierra Club I would like to state our organization's opposition to your selection of Alternative D and in support, thereof, would state as follows:

1. Numerous studies have shown that the removal of hardrock minerals, especially lead, have resulted in the mineral leachate entering the water system.
2. Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas are underlain, in large part, by a porous karst type of limestone formation with numerous aquifers that allow significant movement of ground water. Further, these aquifers are the source of most of the water in this region and, in particular, provide the discharge for many of the areas' famous springs including Mammoth Springs. Additionally, many rivers and streams including the Eleven Point, Spring, Strawberry, Current, and Black Rivers receive ground water discharge from the aquifers that would be impacted by the proposed mining operations.
- Ground water studies have indicated that Mammoth Springs, as well as others, would become contaminated by the lead mining tailing and leachate, and lead is a highly toxic and persistent element in the environment.
- We have concluded that the DEIS contains insufficient information about the physical and chemical makeup of the wastes generated by the mining activities or the levels of lead and other associated heavy metals that would be allowed in the water of the study area and, accordingly, is legally insufficient.
- Clearly, the environmental consequences, if Alternative D were to be selected, would outweigh any benefit derived from the removal of lead ore on the Mark Twain Forest and would result in mining activity on over 50% of the 119,000 acres in the district.

"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe."

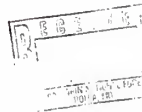
Accordingly, the Arkansas Chapter of the Sierra Club opposes the planners' selection of Alternative D and urges the planners to adopt Alternative A, which would prohibit all mining activities and would afford maximum resource protection to the areas in question.

Very truly yours,

JAMES W. STANLEY, JR.
Sierra Club Secretary-Arkansas Chapter
600 West Fourth St.
North Little Rock, AR 72114
(501) 372-3131

JWS/dat

cc: Greg Iffrig



Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat'l Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO. 65401

Rebecca Scholter
1103 Jewell #1
Columbia, MO.
65203
Feb. 1, 1988

Dear Sir,

I am very concerned about the idea of lead mining being allowed by Doe Run Corp. in the Mark Twain Forest in the area between the Current & Eleven Pt. rivers. Even the most "environmentally responsible" mining practices cannot help but be detrimental anywhere. But in Missouri the Karst topography alone should be enough to preclude any activity of this type. Add to this the destruction in an area that is prime for tourism and recreation, the second greatest revenue producer in the state. On top of that there's very little market for lead at this time. How such a plan could even be seriously considered is beyond me.

Sacrificing natural resources of known value for possible mineral resources of questionable value does not sound like a worthwhile plan to me. I ask as a citizen & taxpayer to keep lead mining out of the Forest.

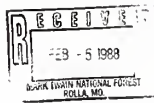
Sincerely,
Rebecca Scholter

cc: Mr. Aschcraft, Sen. Bond
and Danforth, Reps. Volkmer.

Mary Ann Carr
HCR 89 Box 46
Willow Springs, MO
65733

February 4, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401



RT. 4 Box 215
Boone, Tenn, TN 38628
2-3-88

Dear Sir,

I have been following the lead mining issue of the Mark Twain National Forest since the proposed mining leases have been announced. I have read literature published by both "pro" and "con" groups. As a teacher of Earth Science and Economics in a Missouri Public High school, I can understand the arguments for both sides of the issue. However, after close evaluation of this issue, I believe that the "con" argument is for more accurate and profound.

As a person with a strong education background in geology and economics, I have found that the costs of mining clearly exceed the benefits in our unique public forests. The list of environmental degradations is long and threatening. The negative effects will far outlast the short term economic benefits for a very small minority. All people in this area both far and near will be effected by groundwater pollution of lead, zinc, copper, cadmium, sulfuric acid, cyanide, and other tailings. The karst topography of the ozarks makes mining without groundwater pollution and impossibility. Any student of Ozark geology knows that our aquifers composed of limestone and dolomite absorbs all that lies on or in the surface of our ground. In addition to this very serious threat, hardrock mining in the Mark Twain National Forest will disrupt ecosystem stability in the forest, thus, threaten native flora fauna. The National Forest is set aside to preserve not disturb these special life forms that are indigenous to the Ozarks. Other side effects include landscape abortion and noise pollution. These threats will continue to prevail long after mining has ceased and the economic benefits have stopped.

Granted, rural Missouri is in need of economic stimulation, but lead mining is not the only option. The price of lead mining is too high. The costs to the entire population of the area far exceed the economic benefits to a few. Please remember when drafting a final decision that the Mark Twain National Forest belongs to all citizens and it should benefit them all according. Protecting this forest will protect us.

Respectfully,

Mary Ann Carr

Mary Ann Carr

Dear Mr. Morse,
I would like to voice
my opinion on the matter of
the Doe Run Company being given
more exploration + mining rights
in the Oregon County part of
the Mark Twain National Forest.
I think these rights should
be given to the Doe Run Company.
The lead industry is very
important to our State + Nation.

Sincerely,
Linda Little

Douglas C. Bowden
President

D. Doug Bowden
Executive Vice President
And Cashier

Keith Bowden
Vice President

Bank Of Birch Tree

Birch Tree, Missouri 65438
Feb. 3, 1987



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor,
Mark Twain National Forest,
401 Fairgrounds Rd.,
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

In this area, and I'm sure you are familiar with it, the going wage for most people is from \$3.35 to \$4.00 per hour. It is almost impossible for one person to make a living for a family.

If the mines should come into being, it would be a tremendous help to the economy. I doubt there is anywhere in Missouri that could be helped as much.

We are in favor of the development.

Yours sincerely,

Douglas C. Bowden
President.

Member
American Association of
Orthodontists



Michael V. Garvey D.D.S., M.S.

Orthodontics
65 Gibraltar Square
Hwy. 94 & Junga Station Road
St. Charles, Missouri 63301
Phone - 441-2777

February 4, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

RE: EIS comment

Dear Mr. Morse:

Please consider my comments in the development of the final EIS regarding Hardrock Mineral Leasing of the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri.

8 Please do not allow for private interests to offset the long-term management plan by the Forest Service of the Mark Twain Forest. I cannot believe that the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management recommend lead mining be approved.

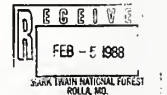
27 The destruction of the fragile watershed of the "Cave State" (Missouri) and the Eleven Point River is at play. I often float the Eleven Point.

Please send a needs analysis for additional lead mining in Missouri. I feel that the environment would be better protected if perhaps a decrease in additional lead mining would stimulate more education and desire for recycling of lead. This lead is cheaper than new lead and would be better used again than disposed of improperly.

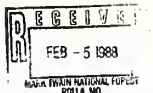
I have a great love for the few natural environments left in Missouri. Please don't allow for the selfish monetary concerns of Doe Run to disrupt a logical long-term management by the U.S. Forest Service.

Sincerely,

Michael V. Garvey
Michael V. Garvey, D.D.S., M.S.
MVG/bh



Erie Moore, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo.



Dear Mr. Moore:

The Forest Service is seeking "substantive comment on its Hardrock Minerals DEIS that will help make it a better document." But sir, NO ONE CAN MAKE A SILK PURSE OUT OF A SON'S EAR.

The USFS notion that it should take our very best, our midwest Yosemite, and needlessly degrade it to industrial waste reveals that the USFS has indeed become a dinosaur bureaucracy soon to collapse of its own obsolescence and intellectual isolation. Its inability to grasp the ecological realities of the late 20th/21st century will be come to be seen as a North American tragedy. This is not hyperbole; I wish it were.

The original Stage II Environmental Analysis, 5/16/85, from the Wisconsin District, the men on the ground, was concise, direct, and to the point:

"Profound hydrogeologic differences exist between the Viburnum Trend and the lease area. (EA p.39) The best professional judgement is that use of technology developed in the Viburnum Trend will not be directly transferable to the lease area vicinity. (EA p.37) Mineral industry compliance with state water quality regulations at existing mine/mill complexes in Missouri provide no proof that compliance can be presumed for the lease area. (EA p. 38)... the excessive escape of mill tailings, heavy metals and milling reagents to groundwater systems seems inevitable." (EA p. 37)

Two years and 150 more pages have not changed this.

Enter BLM, and we find we have a DEIS based entirely on the Viburnum Trend model laced with such statements as:

"Although the risk of release of tailings of mill waste into the environment is very small, if such a release occurred, water quality would be adversely affected." (DEIS p.119).

WHO wrote that, and for what reason? The risk is not "very small" at all. This sort of thing calls into question the integrity of the entire document. It reveals a serious moral lapse. Things are so out of kilter

576

3

Industrial activity. Wild and scenic and lead mining are absolutely mutually exclusive uses of the resource, and USFS as trustee of this land should not only be fighting to preserve the special values of these areas from this inappropriate use/defilement, it should also be working to develop the concept of buffer zones for these areas so that we do not have to fight these battles over and over again. "Ore carrier" and "haul road network" are relevant terms missing from the glossary.

The economic section of the DEIS is disappointing in that it is but a compilation of statistics and projections. No original research was done into the nature of the specific local economies, into just why the area is in the state it is in, what actual factors are at work here. Just who are we who are so poor, and why, and for how long, and in what mix? What is the significance of chronic unemployment, welfare to the 4th generation, banks with no-business-loan policies, the true logging/mill economy, the underground economy? Who are those who benefit from the status quo, and to what effect? Why do people stay here despite economic hardship? These situations are far more complex than indicated by the DEIS.

There is not one shred of hard information in the DEIS about what will happen to major tourism areas with the transformation of these lands into mining country. This is a serious flaw. Long term loss will far outweigh short term gain. Nor is there any consideration given to the loss of potential tourism activity in areas surrounding these lease areas. Just what might the area have been like had USFS pursued the recommendations of the original 1955 Plan, which included such things as the restoration of the old mill at Falling Spring and the log house? And the suggestion that a typical "Osark village" be preserved; the little ghost town of Bennett, where "there is an old general store, and former post office, two substantial old houses, a cemetery and a church. One of the old houses might be used as a roadside inn." (Plan, p.30) USFS blatant disregard for tourism values is extremely harmful to local populations.

Not one shred of information is given about what will happen to the local populace should they be forced to buy water. Long after mining profits have come and gone, local people will be further strapped by having to spend money on water. This is not fantasy. The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 30, 1987 addresses this very problem among backwoods residents in eastern Kentucky where indeed the water has been ruined by mining. It presents extreme hardship,

2

within USFS/BLM that individual attitudes must be called to accountability, and not protected by anonymity any longer. WHO? WHY? To what end?

The highest and best use of these exceptional lands is to retain them as they are: an outstanding concentration of unspoiled land and water resource of national and international significance and so they should remain in perpetuity. Industrial development should be prohibited whether or not one teaspoon of water is polluted.

From the original proposal, Plan for Preservation and Development of Recreation Resources, Current and 11 Point River Country, Missouri, 1955; (prepared by Mo. Div. of Resources and Development, Mo. Conservation Commission, Mo. State Park Board, National Park Service):

"Here, there is an opportunity now to do something truly worthwhile for our children and theirs who will be living in a crowded world—300,000,000 of them in the United States only 45 years from now is one estimate. We can only guess how great they will value the opportunity of floating down the Current and 11 Point between wooded bluffs and camping on the gravel bar that takes their fancy, as we can today apparently far removed from the atomic city.

"The special value of this River Country, now and in the year 2000, is that it is not far removed from the large cities and densely settled countryside. (See Plate No. 1)."(attached) (Plan, intro.) "In all developments and in all uses of land special emphasis should be placed on the preservation of the streams and springs, the forest and wildlife and the scenic features of the Osark landscape." (Plan, p.24)

All of this of course still applies. Who could have imagined that the very entity to whom these lands were entrusted would be so eager to forsake them? USFS does tremendous disservice in downplaying the nature of lead mining in the DEIS. In it there is no true description of lead mining activity. Until I went to Viburnum, I still thought, despite repeated readings of these documents, that a lead mine was on the order of the mine in Roy Rogers movies. The frenetic activity and incredible noise of the enormous ore carriers and the nature of haul roads snaking throughout the forest came as a total shock. Estimates of acreage occupancy are meaningless...the whole entire area is transformed. This is not made clear in the document, a bringing together of the whole; there is only a listing of the parts. We are misled by the DEIS non-description of

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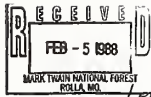
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yet this possibility goes unmentioned in the DEIS. "Local drinking water is drawn from cisterns, wells and springs. Few wells are deeper than the minimum necessary, and fewer yet are deeply cased and adequately grouted to exclude contaminants." (EA, p. 20).

USFS says in its Response to ecoping concerns that "we will be studying ways to make the "possible" (catastrophe) improbable." (P. 11) All victims aside, no new technology has been revealed that will do this. The alternative tailings disposal methods given are not assessed in any meaningful detail, and are but variations on a theme that cannot overcome karstness. There still remains no method for disposal that will function in perpetuity without causing changes in water quality. There are still more unknowns than knowns. This in itself is valid grounds for denying these leases at this time.

Throughout the DEIS, water quality laws and regulations and standards are cited as mitigation measures. The existence of law does not constitute mitigation. The whole point is that these standards won't be met. A mad hatter's tea party. "Forest Plan standards and guides, etc., etc., etc.,—it is all too clear that Forest Plan standards etc. can be changed administratively to accomplish whatever USFS may desire. "Mitigation" is another relevant term omitted from the glossary. It would indeed be interesting to know what USFS means by the term. Meanwhile, changing the Plan to allow pristine to become pit to accommodate a munitions industry reveals USFS extreme bias toward commodity extraction, and its perverse interpretation of "multiple use"; this very real distortion is creating public backlash, which in turn is not helped by middle managers stonewalling.

The DEIS is seriously flawed in considering only 2 options/ alternatives. Why were others not considered? Grounds for denial doubtless exist on the issue of economic viability of two "payholes". All things considered, there may indeed be no ore body. Was this considered? Deny these leases that what lead that may exist here be held in escrow for those of another century. Let them decide which is more valuable, the RESOURCE, intact, or lead. Its only fair. Demands on public resources are perennial. USFS need not be so accommodating as to give these things away simply because of an internal structuring that is askew. It is gross mismanagement and myopic and serves no one. When the price is right, lead companies will go for lead where they have left it. I



2-2-88

Lewis McCann

Rt. 5 Box 416

Jefferson City, MO

65109

B. Eric Morse

Forest Supervisor

Mark Twain Nat'l. Forest

Dear Mr. Morse:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Hardrock Mining Lease. Originally, my concern with the Environmental Analysis (EA) was that the BLM and USFS decision makers had apparently not bothered to read it. I don't see how anyone could read the blunt warnings of ecological disaster contained in the EA and reach a decision to allow mining. After reading the DEIS, my concern now is why did the USFS completely reverse and ignore many of the important conclusions in the EA. Since I am a Professional Engineer, I will confine my observations primarily to what I know best - the hydrogeologic aspects of the proposal. For examples of these contradictions and reversals, please refer to samples #1, #2 and #3.

(continued)

579

and covers too large an area. At the very least, I would like to see a detailed EIS for each mine proposal. It is my understanding that the Conservation Commission has stated a similar objection. I am strongly in favor of Alternative A,

8 "maximum resource protection."

Sincerely,

EXAMPLE #1

Lewis McCann

P.37
EA

Profound geohydrologic differences exist between the Viburnum Trend and the lease areas. Near Viburnum, mine and mill discharges are easily contained on the surface where they can be recycled, or be treated before release to the off-site environment. On and around the lease areas, however, water

8 P.37 EA The impact assessment which enters aquifers - either directly or indirectly, intentionally or not - must meet stringent water quality requirements. The best professional judgment is that use of technology developed in the Viburnum Trend will not be directly transferable to the lease areas vicinity.

P.VIII DEIS

Applied mitigating measures, using the lessons learned and technology acquired from existing development in the Viburnum Trend and previous activities in the Old Lead Belt. The evidence generated during years of mining on the Viburnum Trend indicates the majority of potential impacts will be eliminated or reduced. In addition, the impact assessment indicates that some of the alternatives affect land availability for mineral development which

IN THE EA YOU TELL US BECAUSE OF THE "PROFOUND" DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE LEASE SITE AND THE VIBURNUM TREND, THE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED THERE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED TO THE LEASE SITE

IN THE DEIS YOU SAY THAT WITH THE VAST EXPERIENCE GAINED IN THE VIBURNUM TREND YOU CAN SAFELY MINE AT THE LEASE SITE.

WHICH VERSION ARE WE TO BELIEVE?

358

Several times in the EA, Tom Alex was quoted and referenced - as well he should be - he is one of the country's leading experts on hydrogeology. Since he specializes in Missouri's karst geology, he would be a natural reference for any discussion on this subject. I was curious as to why I saw no mention of him in the DEIS. Recently, I ran across a copy of his comments that he is filing on the DEIS. To put it mildly, he blasts the DEIS as a poorly prepared and technically faulty document. I find it extremely telling that your own expert would jeopardize future contracts with the Forest Service to openly criticize the DEIS.

Two other topics worth mentioning are Slope Backfilling and Projected Head Demand. See Comment #1 & #2, attached.

8 In summary, I would like to say that it appears that the decision was reached prior to writing the DEIS and the DEIS was written in a biased, selective way so as to bolster the original decision. I feel that lead mining is a totally inappropriate activity for a karst area. I also feel that the DEIS is too general.

(cont'd)

579

EXAMPLE #2

Profound geohydrologic differences exist between the Viburnum Trend and the lease areas. Near Viburnum, mine and mill discharges are easily contained on the surface where they can be recycled, or be treated before release to the off-site environment. On and around the lease areas, however, water is virtually impossible to contain in any sizeable quantity on the surface, and the excessive escape of mill tailings, heavy metals, and milling reagents to the groundwater system seems inevitable.

p.37 EA

Tailings disposal methods used in the Viburnum trend possess an extremely high probability of catastrophic collapse of the tailings pond bottoms. The probability of successfully and economically repairing such collapses is low.

p.119 DEIS

Although the risk of release of tailings or mill waste into the environment is low, such a release occurred, water quality would be adversely affected. The magnitude of the effect would depend on many factors.

6 IN THE EA YOU TELL US THAT THERE IS A "HIGH PROBABILITY" OF A TAILINGS POND BOTTOM COLLAPSE AND THAT "EXCESSIVE" ESCAPE OF TAILINGS TO THE GROUNDWATER IS "INEVITABLE".

IN THE DEIS YOU STATE THAT THE RISK OF THIS SAME EVENT HAPPENING IS "VERY SMALL"

WHICH ARE WE TO BELIEVE?

EXAMPLE #3

P.36
EA Although subsidence is a possibility on the lease area if a mine/mill complex is developed, there is no way to accurately predict what the probability is or what facilities would be affected.

P.11
EA Aley, et.al. (1972) cite numerous cases of land surface collapse and subsidence in the general region, many of which are within two miles of the lease areas proper. Some are of apparently natural origin; others were apparently induced by impounding or otherwise concentrating surface waters over unknown voids in the underlying bedrock and/or residuum.

Site investigation using geophysical and geologic methods would have to establish beyond a doubt that it would not subside, collapse or leak excessively.

Effects After Mitigation

Assuming all laws, regulations, Forest Plan Standards and mitigating measures were complied with, the danger of dam failure and the resultant consequences should be virtually non-existent.

F.74 DEIS

F.75 DEIS

IN THE EA YOU TELL US THAT THERE HAVE BEEN "NUMEROUS" CASES OF COLLAPSE & SUBSIDENCE IN THE AREA AND THAT THERE IS NO WAY TO PREDICT WHEN & WHERE IT WILL HAPPEN.

6 IN THE DEIS YOU STATE THAT THE DANGER OF A DAM COLLAPSE IS "NON-EXISTENT" AND THAT YOU WOULD HAVE TO DETERMINE "BEYOND A DOUBT" THAT IT WOULD NOT SUBSIDE OR LEAK.

IF THERE IS NO WAY TO PREDICT SUBSIDENCE, HOW CAN YOU EVER BE SURE "BEYOND A DOUBT" THAT SUBSIDENCE CAN'T OCCUR.

COMMENT #1

There would be one possible effect with slope excavation that does not exist in a conventional viburnum-type operation. Tailings placed back in the mine undoubtedly would contain metal sulfides and carbonates, and trace amounts of milling reagents. The metals would remain as relatively harmless particulates in the mine, but milling reagents not similarly bound up in the tailing environment could spread from the mine in groundwater. The relatively impermeable Derby-Dorran and Davis formations overhead would probably prevent significant contamination of more productive aquifers above, but wells penetrating below the Davis formation could be stained. The nearest known such well is at least 10 miles to the northeast, and well beyond the danger.

P.118
DEIS

5 STOPE BACKFILLING HAS BEEN HAILED BY THE USFS AND THE LEAD INDUSTRY AS AN ENVIRONMENTALLY BENIGN SOLUTION TO THE TAILINGS DISPOSAL PROBLEM. YET, THE DEIS POINTS OUT THAT THIS MAY STILL POLLUTE GROUNDWATER LOCATED BELOW THE DAVIS FORMATION.

SINCE YOU DOCUMENT THAT NO WELLS ARE PRESENTLY INTO THIS AQUIFER, THE ASSUMPTION MUST BE THAT IT IS ALL RIGHT TO "TAINT" IT.

COMMENT #2

If lead does exist under the lands applied for, it will remain unexcavated and will not contribute to the needs of the country.

P.33 EA

P.107
DEIS

supply components of the mine. . . .
Security of Supply
As discussed in Chapter Three, taking into account probable import and recycling levels, the domestic resources of lead appear to be adequate to accommodate existing and projected primary demand in the U.S. for at least the next 20 years. However, these resources which could be economically extracted at the time of . . . are available in sufficient quantities

P.107
DEIS

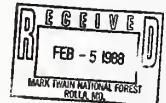
Considering the favorable nature of relations between the U.S. and the countries mined in Table 3, concern about the security and stability of supply should be minimal. This would be quite different if, for example, the situation for lithium-group metals where over

IN THE EA YOU STATE THAT UNMINED LEAD WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE COUNTRY'S "NEEDS".

IN THE DEIS YOU FULLY DOCUMENT THAT THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO PROTECTED "NEED" OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF LEAD FOR AT LEAST THE NEXT 20 YEARS.

January 29, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing this letter in response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement issued by the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management recommending that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I strongly urge you to adopt Alternative A (no mining-maximum protection) in regard to this proposal.

One weekend last August I was quite fortunate to have had the opportunity to float a section of the Current River (not far from the proposed mining area) with a friend. It was a fantastic trip and stands as one of my most memorable outdoor experiences. I've only been here in Missouri for a little over a year and have much of its natural history left to see, but after that trip I feel I can say quite confidently that this area is one of the most (if not the most) beautiful it has to offer. It greatly saddens me to think of the impact mining would have on it.

6 From an aesthetic standpoint the area would be severely degraded. The openings associated with drill sites, vent shaft clearing, mine/mill sites, dewatering ponds and tailing impoundments plus electric transmission lines, pipelines, roads and parking lots associated with mining facilities would drastically alter the appearance of this outstanding natural landscape. Noise produced by all this activity would also be very disruptive. As mentioned in the DEIS noise from vent shaft fans can be heard for up to two miles away from a vent site. The preference right lease application, the area of most interest for mining, is less than two miles from the Eleven Point National Scenic River.

6 Already a problem on a national level, the threat of groundwater contamination posed by lead ore mining is a very legitimate concern and was not adequately addressed by the DEIS. First of all data was

EAST OZARK AUDUBON SOCIETY
CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
RTE. 1, BOX 110A
ANNAPOLIS, MD 63620

February 2, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

In our letter of December 8, we pointed out a number of flaws, inconsistencies and significant omissions from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding lead mining in the southern Missouri Ozarks. Recently, several other serious omissions have come to our attention (Aley, 1988).

1. The DEIS makes no reference to a 1967 study by the Missouri Geological Survey which shows that lead reserves in the Viburnum Trend and other Missouri mining districts are much larger than the figures you have used (based on industry sources). The industry figures (6.6 million tonnes in reserve) are also at odds with a figure you ascribe to the U.S. Bureau of Mines, but without a reference (16 million tonnes). The MGS figures suggest that, at the present rate of mining, reserves in the Viburnum Trend will last for at least 40 years. Naturally, this makes a big difference in deciding how urgently the mining industry needs new reserves.
2. Studies showing the severe impact on water quality by abandoned lead and zinc mines in the Joplin area (Barks 1977) are ignored. Contamination of ground water by heavy metals is likely to continue long after the last mine closes down.
3. While prospecting the area, the lead companies have failed to take the obvious step of assessing the hydrological conductivity of the strata overlying the ore deposits. Without this data the existence of a "payhole" cannot be determined, since the volume of water that would have to be pumped from a mine, and hence its operating cost, is unknown. Further, the environmental impact of mine dewatering cannot be adequately assessed.
4. The high failure rate of impoundments in and around the study area is not mentioned. This data is relevant to the siting of tailings ponds and other impoundments.
5. The DEIS defines a "mineable deposit" using a Viburnum Trend model (15 million tons of ore averaging 5% lead...). This is not appropriate for the study area, as mining costs would inevitably be higher, due to the necessity to remove tailings, etc.

not presented to fully assess the interaction of waters in the formation to be mined with those overlying groundwaters and springs in the region. Second the historically poor success rate of recreational, agricultural, and sewage impoundments in the area suggests that the construction of tailing impoundments for local disposal of mining residues will be impossible, thus raising the cost-benefit ratio of the operation. Last of all the DEIS fails to indicate what levels of lead and other associated heavy metals such as copper, nickel and zinc would be allowed in the water of the study area in the event of mining.

As you well know the primary purposes for which the National Forest Land was acquired include: Soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production. Allowing the mining of lead ore to occur in this area would be a direct compromise of these management objectives. Please realize what an incredible natural treasure that both the state of Missouri and the nation stand to lose if any alternative other than A is adopted.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Jim Lickey
Jim Lickey

Page 2

6. The DEIS fails to consider some major hydrological factors: in particular it fails to mention the probable role of lineaments in groundwater movement and the location of the big springs. It is likely that major groundwater channels are associated with deep-seated fracture zones, rendering invalid the DEIS assumption that the ore-bearing strata and the spring feeders are hydrologically separated. Also not considered is the likelihood of catastrophic sinkhole collapse associated with mining activities. A comparison with the geologically similar Rand gold mining district shows that this is not a risk to be taken lightly (Brink, 1984).

In conclusion, the many omissions and omissions of the DEIS render it useless for assessing the potential effects of the proposed mining activity. It is noteworthy that, without exception, the omissions and false assumptions bias the document in favor of the mining proposal. This is a poor way to make an important land management decision. We call on you to rewrite the assessment, taking all relevant factors into account. Clearly, there is not as great an urgency in deciding this issue as the mining companies would have us believe.

Sincerely,

Michael Sutton Sue Hagan

Michael Sutton, Susan Hagan

References:

- Aley, T., 1987. A technical review of Draft Environmental Impact Statement on hardrock mineral leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri: Ozark Underground Laboratory.
- U.S. Geological Survey and Missouri Division of Geological Survey and Water Resources, 1967. Mineral and water resources of Missouri. U.S. Senate document no. 19, 90th Congress, 1st session, April 6, 1967 pp41-69.
- Barks, J.H. 1977. Effects of abandoned lead and zinc mines and tailings piles on water quality in the Joplin area, Missouri. U.S. Geological Survey, water resources investigation 77-78. Rolla, Mo. 49pp.
- Brink, A.B.A. 1984. A brief review of the South African sinkhole problem. Proc. of the 1st multidisciplinary conference on sinkholes, Orlando, pp123-127. Barry Beck, ed. A.A. Balkema, Boston.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY

KEOKUK, IOWA

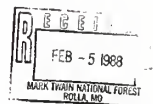
February 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I was shocked when I heard that you are still considering allowing mining in the Mark Twain National Forest near the Irish Wilderness and the Eleven Point River. Several years ago, I contributed to your review of management of the state's national forests and, from the summary I received, thought that this issue was resolved. I thought it was decided that mining was judged to have too large an impact on the visual beauty, water quality, wildlife, and need for wilderness protection to be allowed. Apparently I misjudged your literature or you have changed your mind.

I again ask that you not allow mining (or any mineral development activities) in the area near the Eleven Point River, Grassy Spring, and Irish Wilderness. Such activities degrade habitat quality and natural value of areas far removed from the actual sites of development. This region is one of the few undeveloped, natural areas of any size left in our state. I am disappointed that an individual with your responsibilities would even think of allowing the destruction of this region to occur. It seems that the U.S. Forest Service continues to make wrong decisions about utilization of the land trusted to its care, and I ask you to carefully think this one out. Seek advice from other professionals. Do not just think about dollars. I trust that I can take my grandchildren on a float down the Eleven Point or hike through the Irish

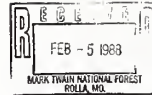


Wilderness many years from now without having to see the destruction and pollution caused by mining.

- 8 Please do not follow alternative D for this region of the Mark Twain National Forest. Adopt alternative A calling for no mining activities with maximum resource protection.
- 8 Thank you.

Sincerely,

L. Scott Ellis
L. Scott Ellis, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of
Biology



February 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am concerned about the proposal to allow hardrock mining in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. Lead mining has caused severe environmental damage in other areas of our state. Valleys have been filled with ugly mine tailings, and some of the impoundments leak. Fish from some of our streams are too contaminated for human consumption, and even the deer near Viburnum show abnormal lead levels.

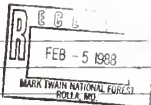
The proposed mineral lease area is adjacent to special, fragile gems of nature: the Irish Wilderness, Greer Spring, Big Spring, the Current and Eleven Point Rivers... Because of the extensive and rapid flow of groundwater throughout this region, the damage from lead mining is likely to be felt at great distances from the actual mines. It must be apparent that the values threatened by mining outweigh the potential value of any minerals that might be found.

The draft environmental impact statement submitted by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management presents inadequate information on the hydrologic situation. But it does state the obvious: "Such a collapse [of a tailings impoundment] would be difficult, if not impossible, to plug at a reasonable cost." I urge you to support management alternative A for this area, rather than risk sacrificing the bounty that we enjoy now for the sake of a few more years of economic health in the lead industry.

Sincerely yours,

William McConaughy
William McConaughy
3914 Utah St.
St. Louis MO 63116

1



2-2-88
Rea Cook
2015 E. Battleground
Springfield, Mo.
65804

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

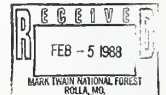
Dear Eric Morse:

I'm writing this letter to urge the U.S. Forest Service to stop the proposed lead mining in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. If this is allowed to happen, it will forever alter the topography of the land. It will rape the forests, destroy both surface & underground water. This area has extensive underground streams, caves, ^{rivers} ~~streams~~. It provides recreational activities for many Missourians & citizens of other states. If we don't preserve our resources, the United States will be doomed to the fate of countries, like Ethiopia, and all underdeveloped nations without natural resources. These nations once had abundant vegetation & water. We need to protect our natural resources for our children. ^{This cannot happen!} ~~This cannot happen!~~

Rea Cook

CENCOM OF MISSOURI

8356 DELMAN INO DR. • ST. LOUIS, MO 63132 • (314) 997-7570



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

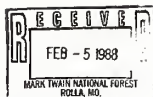
I am writing to express my concern over the issue of lead mining in areas of Mark Twain National Forest. I am a long time resident of Missouri and frequently use the National Forest areas for hunting, fishing, camping, and canoeing. I am very familiar with the area that is currently being considered for lead mining exploration. The area is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful natural areas left in the state and is a valuable recreational resource for our state.

I strongly urge the USFS to exercise their mandated duties to protect public lands and insure that this unspoiled area remain unspoiled! As a businessman I recognize the importance of commercial and balanced economic development. However, I also recognize and value the importance of having those natural areas that are protected from industrial development. This portion of Mark Twain National Forest is surely one of those areas. I recommend that Alternative A calling for no mining and maximum protection be adopted. Thank you.

Sincerely,

David B. Miller
David B. Miller
System Manager

cc Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Jack Buechner



1514 Hawk Forest Road
Baltwin, MO 63021
February 2, 1988

Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain Nat'l Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Supervisor Morse:

In this day and age when there is so little of our natural resources of this type left, I am totally confused why anyone in authority would permit a group of people or a company the right to rape the land under the cover of hard rock mining.

Once a mining operation is started, the land is destroyed forever. If you have any questions as how much damage will be done on the land, cross over the river into southern Illinois. The damage is visible for miles right before your eyes!

The people in southern Illinois were given the same song and dance as we in Missouri are getting now. For southern Illinois it is too late, but not for Missouri.

Stand up to the people who are pushing hard rock mining; tell them to get out of Missouri. There is no room for them in our state.

Sincerely,

Martin Heurmann
Martin Heurmann

PS I KNOW YOU ARE NOT ELECTED BUT YOU
ALSO HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI

1349-R McCutcheon
St. Louis, MO 63144
2/2/88



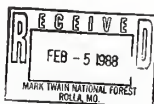
Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am against any proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest and urge you to do absolutely all that you can to protect this fragile and scenic area from lead mining exploitation. I cannot perceive any long-term monetary profit to the minority of Missourians who might feel financially benefitted from lead exploitation, but it is obvious that the destruction that would result would be a long-term loss to the vast majority of Missourians. This should not happen!

Sincerely,

Robert Bailey
Robert Bailey



Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

30 January 1988

I am writing to express strong opposition to the National Forest Service's plan to allow development drilling and possible mining in the Mark Twain National Forest near the Current River, the Irish Wilderness and the Eleven Point River.

I am frankly shocked that an activity so clearly detrimental to the environmental sanctity of the area would even come under consideration.

I do not believe it was the intent of those who set aside this land for future generations to see the water quality of its finest streams and springs threatened and possibly befouled as a result of atone lobby efforts by mining corporations for their own short-term gains. In this case, in particular, one of the wildest and richest in terms of water resources is at stake.

Please don't permit a rupturing scar to begin rotting it out from the very heart.

I implore you and your staff to withdraw your "Alternative D" decision. With my greatest sincerity,

C. Turley

Cynthia Galbraith Turley
6116 KINGSBURY AVENUE, ST. LOUIS 63127 (314) 726-5266
P.S. Many of my friends, neighbors and colleagues also oppose disruption of this pristine Ozark waterland. A few of their signatures are below.

Tanya Engelher-Kavan 2361 Toward Grove 63110 -

D. Partridge, 227 Straight Oak Ct. Ballwin, MO 63021

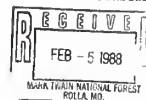
Lisa Fordyce 2701 Shackelford Rd; St. Louis MO 63031

Smith Hensley-Nunley 6128 N. Pinson St. Louis 1116 6312

James Williams 6918 Dale Ave St. Louis, MO 63139

Cathy P. Costa 740 Helen Hampton Rd. St. Louis MO 63124

February 1, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Manager
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401

Sir:

A proposal to permit additional herd rock mineral mining within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest has recently come to our attention. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement in this regard has been issued by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

The area involved contains forest resources, streams, and lands which comprise some of our State's proudest heritages. Aside from the ecologic damage of such mining, the aesthetic despoliation is to be deplored.

One reads of the deforestation of the Amazon or Borneo and regrets the loss of these great forests and fears the ecologic consequences. In that setting it is at least possible to understand the needs of a burgeoning population for agricultural land, and to recognize a less sophisticated society searching for a short term solution to a long term problem. It is very difficult to see such necessity in our situation, and much easier to suspect cupidity or carelessness in this determination.

We urge your support of the "no mining-maximum resource protection (Alternative A)" stance in this matter. We join, in this request, many groups as disposed, i.e. regional Audubon and Sierra Clubs, the Coalition for the Environment, the Ozark Community Congress, and others.

Very sincerely yours,

W.W. Woodward
W.W. Woodward

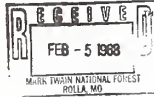
Patricia L. Woodward
Patricia L. Woodward
3610 S. Delaware
Independence, MO 6405



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VII
726 MINNESOTA AVENUE
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101

FEB 4 1988

OFFICE OF
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Hardrock Mineral
Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri.

In accordance with our responsibilities under the National
Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, we
have reviewed the above-referenced document. During the course of
that review, we have developed the following major concerns:

- * Mining operations pose a significant threat to
ground and surface water quality, the deterioration of
which may have serious adverse impacts on the Ozark
and Eleven Point National Scenic Riverways, the Irish
Wilderness, a number of state and nationally
significant natural areas, and their associated
physical, biological and recreational resources.

- * The Draft EIS presents little data to support its
contention that adverse impacts will be minimal or can
be mitigated.

In light of these concerns, we have rated the document "EO-
3". This rating reflects our objections to the possible environ-
mental effects of the project and our determination that the
document inadequately assesses those effects. Assignment of this
rating also means that this proposal may be recommended for
referral to the Council on Environmental Quality if the concerns
raised are not resolved in the final EIS.

We recommend that the Draft EIS be revised to reflect a
tiered approach to mineral leasing in the study area (see 40 CFR
1508.28). The lack of site-specific plans or data precludes a
comprehensive approach at this time. We therefore believe that
the only action which should be addressed in this document is
whether or not mining should be allowed in the area at all and,
if so, what portions should be restricted. This approach should
be coupled with a commitment to address any and all mining

operations in separate supplements when such operations are
proposed. At that time, site-specific data and impact analyses
can be developed. This commitment should be clearly stated both
in the FEIS, the Record of Decision and as a condition to the
lease.

Coordination between EPA Region VII staff and Bureau of Land
Management (BLM) Washington staff has resulted in our
understanding that BLM will commit to revising the EIS such that
the FEIS will address only the appropriateness of mining in the
study area, and will commit to placing a condition on any lease
which will require a site specific supplemental EIS, with a full
NEPA review. We look forward to being able to withdraw our
objections once these issues have been resolved.

Detailed review comments are enclosed. Please be assured
that this Agency is willing to work with you and with BLM to
resolve the issues which we have raised. Please contact Mr. Walt
Foster who will oversee EPA's involvement in this project. He
can be reached at (913) 236-2823 or FTS 757-2823.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this
proposed action.

Sincerely yours,

William Kay
Morris Kay
Regional Administrator

cc: Mr. Curt Jones
Bureau of Land Management

Mr. Vincent Vogt
Bureau of Land Management

Mr. Joe Tieger
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Mr. Dan Bauer
U.S. Geological Survey

Mr. Joe Smith
Department of the Interior

Mr. Tom Lange
Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Mr. Terry Cedarstrom
National Park Service

REVIEW COMMENTS

1. The DEIS inadequately assesses the impacts of mining in the
proposed lease area.

A number of factors place the area proposed for leasing
among the most environmentally significant in the Midwest
region. The DEIS concludes that environmental effects will be
minimal or can be mitigated. However, it presents little hard
data to support this contention. The primary and, in many cases,
only justification given to support the premise that there will
be no adverse impacts on an environmental parameter is the
assumption that state and federal regulations and forest plan
standards will be sufficient to eliminate environmental con-
sequences. This approach is not only an inappropriate shift of
the responsibility for mitigation enforcement to the state, but
it is also probably ineffective as a mitigation measure. The
fact that an activity is proscribed cannot be viewed as a guarantee
that it will not occur. Regulations do not actively prevent
contamination, they provide standards and after-the-fact redress
for violation of those standards. The sensitivity of this area
does not allow room for uncertainty. We suggest that technologi-
cal or ecological facts alone should be used to build a creditable
case for supposing that the effects of an action will be minimal
or mitigable. Specific plans to mitigate negative impacts should
be developed and fully detailed in the EIS.

2. Mining activities in the proposed lease area have a strong
potential for water resource contamination.

The engineering hazards associated with karst geology make
tailings or settling pond breach or failure a real possibility.
Numerous examples exist in Missouri and elsewhere. Such a failure
would result in a high probability of surface and ground water
contamination by heavy metals such as lead, zinc, copper and
cadmium, and by fugitive milling reagents. In this event, docu-
mented groundwater movement indicates that contamination of
springs, caves and streams would occur.

Wind-borne contaminants from tailings piles, and ore storage
and transportation may ultimately contaminate ground water.
Surface water in the area is generally alkaline, an environment
which causes the metals to precipitate into the stream sediments.
However, studies have shown that wind-borne contaminants tend to
accumulate in the litter layer of the forest floor. Here, organic
decomposition creates an acidic environment which allows the
metallic compounds to remain in solution and potentially percolate
to the groundwater. Due to the discrete nature of recharge
conduits and potentially large volumes of flow, adsorption of
metal ions by clay particles cannot be depended upon to prevent
ground water contamination.

-2-

We are also concerned about the eventual fate of the tailings
and settling ponds. Tailings reclamation is not an easy task.
The lack of topsoil and generally poor water retention properties
of the tailings make revegetation extremely difficult. A related
issue is who will be responsible for the reclamation and how will
compliance be assured? Abandoned tailings piles hold a strong
potential for erosive leakage and failure. If an action alterna-
tive is selected, the mining companies should be required to post
a bond sufficient to cover the cost of complete reclamation of
all sites affected by mining activities.

Mining-related impacts other than those accruing from tailings
disposal, such as erosion, also have the potential to affect ground
and surface water quality adversely. The creation of buffer
zones around streams may prevent increased stream sedimentation
on a short-term basis. However, the altered run-off pattern
associated with the sediment deposition holds the potential to
increase erosion. In addition, the topsoil loss in the eroded
areas acts to prevent rapid revegetation and thus further
increases the erosion potential. Where sedimentation does occur,
rapid flushing does little to prevent the decimation of existing
bottom communities. Recolonization may occur, however, there is
no guarantee, particularly in the case of rare species or isolated
habitats.

Mine dewatering activities may adversely affect the water
table in the springs, caves and streams of the Ozark and
Eleven Point National Riverway. Data should be developed
which will accurately delineate the recharge areas for the
Ozark and Eleven Point caves and springs and the actual effects
of dewatering operations on them.

Finally, disposal of wastewater generated as a result of
mining operations is not adequately explored in the DEIS. As
noted in the DEIS, the karst topography will make lagoon siting
difficult, if not impossible. Land application of sludge or
effluent is also highly questionable.

3. The effects of mining operations may have a deleterious
influence on the large number of sensitive plant and animal
species that occur in the area.

Because many of these species are water-dependent, adverse
effects on their populations would result from uptake of toxic
metals dispersed through mining activities. In spite of this
possibility, the long and short term migration dynamics of the
mineral ions and fugitive milling reagents are largely unstudied.
The tolerance of individual species for the chemicals concerned,

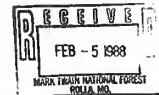
and the acute and chronic effects of the toxins on their populations is also largely unknown. However, we do know, for instance, that the failure of a tailings impoundment in the Old Lead Belt (St. Francois County) resulted in the contamination of Big River and subsequently in the development of unsafe lead levels in bottom feeding fish. Chronic effects of this contamination on the fish populations is unknown. In view of the potential for contamination and subsequent bioaccumulation in sensitive species, and the uncertainties of the distribution and effects, we believe that the Forest Service should undertake more detailed studies before allowing mining to occur.

Disturbance, particularly repeated disturbance, has negative impacts on wildlife communities. The noise, fragmentation of habitat by roads, powerlines and buildings, and other human disturbances associated with extensive mining may have an adverse effect on some species. Contrary to the DEIS, the "curiosity" displayed by many species to disturbance is a fright reaction which produces stress. Many studies have shown that repeated disturbance in a community tends to alter its structure, reducing diversity and increasing the dominance of stress-tolerant species.

4. The existence of extensive mining activity in the proposed lease areas may not be compatible with its primary use.

The esthetics of the essentially pristine character of the area drew tens of thousands of visitors every year. We believe that the intrusion of mining activities in this area will have a severe impact on the perceived quality of the outdoor experience and therefore on the recreational potential of the area. Although this possibility has been touched on in the DEIS, we believe that a more thorough analysis of this possible impact should be developed and considered.

February 1, 1988



Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing this letter to express my concern for the 119,000 acres of Mark Twain National Forest currently at risk of being despoiled by a dying lead industry. I strongly favor the long-term protection of this area's watershed, forest cover, and wilderness character over the certain devastation that this area would experience if it were to be leased for mineral exploration and extraction. It seems undeniable that, in regards to the 119,000 acre study area, all five primary Forest Management Plan objectives are being compromised ~~preemptively~~ in order to accommodate a mining industry. PLEASE! Protect the forests and streams of this priceless important bioregion from the ecologically catastrophic consequences mineral mining would entail!

Not only is this region beautiful, it is also a part of the integrated whole that must be maintained if the future generations of man and ~~all other life forms~~ all other life forms are to be bequeathed a healthy, clean environment. I therefore urge the USFS to adopt Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection).

Thank you for your attention.

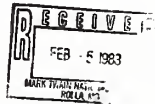
Sincerely,

Wesley Holcomb (a Missouri native proud of Missouri's heritage)

1474 East Cairo
Springfield, Missouri 65802

FEB. 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse

Please add my name to the long list of people opposed to any mining or mineral exploration within the Mark Twain National Forest.

My association with the cause and springs of the NTNF goes back more than 20 years, including membership in several mining organizations such as the Missouri Speleological Society, the National Speleological Society, and local groups such as SEMO Grotto.

Unfortunately, there is probably hundreds of additional cases who feel as I feel about mining in the NTNF, but they'll probably never write in response to your draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Thank you for your time

Sincerely,
Leonard L. Butts
603 ALCO MINERS
JANUARY NO 63080

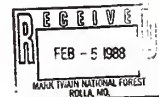
cc R. Scott House

SENATOR JOHN DANFORTH

SENATOR CHRISTOPHER BOND

Feb. 1, 1988

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Sir

I wish to go on record as opposed to the granting of leases to mineral companies to explore for lead and other minerals within the sections of Mark Twain National Forest located in Shannon, Oregon and Carter counties. If lead is found, it is only a matter of time before mining begins since there is no basis for denying mining to a company once leases to explore have been granted. I believe that once mining is initiated, it is only a matter of time before mine tailings, and their heavy metal loads, end up in the groundwater and streams of South east Missouri. I feel this is a menace to public health as well as the tourist/recreation industry so important to the economy of this area. The risk when compared to tentative economic gains is simply far too great. Lead or other heavy metal mining has the potential to become a regional menace due to the karst topography of this area.

We only have to look at the example set in the Big River valley and the studies conducted on numerous spring and stream systems in this and similar areas to realize the inherent hazards.

Sincerely,

Thomas G. Bell

Thomas G. Bell
Rt. 1, Box 53
Forest City, MO 64451

Save the Forest!

A few good reasons to prevent the mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest At Winona: clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Green Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle

NAME	Address
Quincy Piatt	Shomerville, Mo.
David Piatt	Shomerville, Mo.
William Piatt	Shomerville, Mo.
John Piatt	Shomerville, Mo.

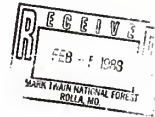


2/2/88

Mr. Morse,

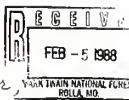
I'd like to add my voice to the protest over the proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. You know why.

M.KE Ellison
Rt 6 Box 136
Man Home, Ar
72653



600

600



2-2-88

Mr. Supervisor,

We strongly urge for the adoption of Alternative A concerning mining development in the Mark Twain National Forest, Winona District.

This area is unique and special to many people. The possible short term benefits resulting from mining exploitation are not near worth the risks of the alterations that will be brought to this region. It appears questionable whether the lead will even be needed once the time comes to actually pull it out of this area. Yet, by then irreparable damage to the ground water supply system and general ecosystem will have been done.

Efforts have been made repeatedly to preserve this area for this and future generations by establishing national forests, national scenic riverways and parks. We understand that the Forestry Service is supposed to help protect such lands. It was extremely disappointing to learn that Alternative D was endorsed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We feel this contradicts the purposes in setting aside this land designated as National Forests.

We do not live in the area but have experienced many memorable outings with family and friends in this part of the Ozarks and hope that we will be able to continue to have similar enjoyable experiences there.

in years to come. We have floated the Current, Jacks Fork, and Eleven Point Rivers, and have also camped, fished, and backpacked in the region. Missouri is known for its beautiful rivers. Please, do not contribute to the decline of these scenic waterways by supporting another proposal other than Alternative A.

Again, please endorse Alternative A to protect this valuable wilderness area from hazardous exploitation by the mining industry. We will be closely watching for further developments concerning this issue.

Sincerely,

Eddie and Jackie Schmid

Route 1 Box 54D
Patton, Mo. 63662

February 3, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I would like to comment on the Environmental Impact Statement on lead mining in the Mark Twain Forest. I have examined the document and read other expert comment on the issue and find several pluses and minuses in the presentation and conclusions contained in the E.I.S.

First, the positive aspects of the study are many and significant. The E.I.S. has been written and assembled in a clear and readable way. Though I was anticipating wading through a dry statistical and technical document, I was pleasantly surprised to find a very readable and well organized piece of research. Presentation does not change content, however, and there are several omissions, faulty conclusions and dangerous assumptions.

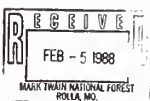
The use of the Viburnum Trend as a model for typical present day lead mining techniques is understandable. The omission of any study of the Joplin lead mining district (TRI-State) as a model of long past mining is an opportunity missed. Much of the abandoned tailings sites are just now being recognized as dangerous areas of ground water contamination. This very well could be the Mark Twain Forest of future generations when the mining companies have long since vanished. I feel it would be advantageous to study the Joplin TRI-State District.

The estimation of present day lead reserves and future lead needs is another problem with the E.I.S. Other data has shown the Viburnum Trend with an excess of forty years of mining life left. The urgent need to tap the ore which may or may not exist in the study area seems over stated to say the least. These reserves will not evaporate if not taken in the near future. In fact, I find the argument for preservation of this resource and other more tangible ones to be the very reason that the Forest was acquired in the first place.

The most disturbing of the aspects of the E.I.S., I find, to be the attitude of the Forest Service in general. It seems that the writers of the document believe, as most government agents do, that any problem can be regulated, studied, inspected, or legislated to be corrected. The decision to limit the lead mining company's ability to change the landscape and build roads, and run power lines, in an attempt to make the project economically unfeasible, is not acceptable. For once we have the opportunity to stop the accident BEFORE it happens. It is obvious from one chart only of the Successful Groundwater Dye Traces (Figure 14) to realize the amount of regulation and increased technology is going to change Mother Nature! The ground water of the area is in danger and so is every other aspect of life in the region, since ground water affects every other aspect. We need no other reason to say no to the lease application.

Please, say NO to the lease application! No other sane alternative exists.

Sincerely,
Cherry Taber
Cherry Taber
Route 1 Box 94A
Pomona, MO 65789



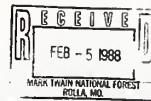
Supervisor of Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, Missouri

Dear Sir:

Please use your influence to defeat the current plan for mining in the Mark Twain National Forest! It is extremely important that our beautiful forest and our entire Ozark area remain the beauty spots that they are.

Sincerely,
Loren Hiler

5000 Oak #6129.
Kansas City, Mo.
64112



Ann Dunham Pickard
10108 Glenwood
Overland Park, KS 66212
February 3, 1988

Supervisor of Mark Twain Natl Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri

It has come to my attention there is a proposal from US Forest Service to permit lead mining on 119,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest.

I view this as totally unnecessary and against preservation of this beautiful scenic area. There are plenty of lead mines in existence in Carthage area. (2) price of lead is down (3) lead companies are retrenching due to lack of use & low productivity in lead & lead products.

Who thought up this nutty idea?
Was it Mrs Reagan's cabinet?

Yours Truly

Ann Dunham Pickard

P.S. The Dunham genealogy has roots in the Ozarks - from farm 30 miles South of Rolla.

Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 2, 1988

Supervisor of Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, Missouri

Dear Sir:

Please use your influence to defeat the current plan for mining in the Mark Twain National Forest! It is extremely important that our beautiful forest and our entire Ozark area remain the beauty spots that they are.

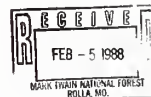
Sincerely,
Loren Hiler

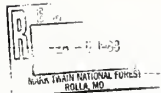
5000 Oak #6129.
Kansas City, Mo.
64112

Morrisville, Mo.
Feb. 2, 1988

To whom it May Concerns,
Please keep the miners, well drillers for oil, lumbermen, and also keep the off the road vehicles out of the park and the 4 wheel drives. They damage the nests that are on the ground. If trees die leave them and let them decay for the animals.
Sincerely Yours

Mrs. + Mrs. W. E. Miller





Feb 2, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir:

I wish to register my objection to the preferred alternative (D) for hardrock mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest. I would heartily urge adoption of Alternative A, (no mining) to preserve our natural resources.

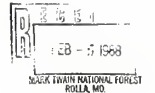
Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Carol M. Fischer

cc. Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Bill Emerson

2 Feb 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I have recently seen the Draft Environmental Impact Statement issued by the USFS and BLM regarding hardrock mineral leasing within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. Frankly I am rather appalled at the preferred alternative (b) recommended. With the environmental threat posed by lead mining, as well as the low demand for lead, I can see little justification for this alternative.

I would very strongly urge that Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource) be adopted.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Karen Adams
604 West Main
Fredericktown, Mo. 63645

cc. Senator John Danforth
Senator Kit Bond
Representative Bill Emerson

Mo. Botanical Garden P. O. Box 299, St. Louis, MO 63166
DEAR MR. ERIC MORSE,

I STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH ANY MINING AND ANY
DESTRUCTIVE LANDUSE IN THE MARK TWAIN
NATIONAL FOREST.

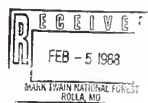
OUR GROUND WATER IS EXTREMELY PRECIOUS
AS A LONG TERM RESERVE FOR GENERATIONS
TO COME, AS WELL AS ALL THE INDIGENOUS
HABITAT CHARACTERISTIC UNIQUELY AS THE "OZARKS"

PLEASE DO NOT DESTROY THE RESOURCES
FOR SHORT TERM MONETARY GAIN!
THANK YOU
Edward C. Connelley

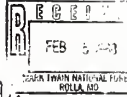
Dear Sir,

I am urging that Alternative A be adopted. We need to
save all our natural resources
we have left.

Missouri has so many
beautiful springs and hills. We
hate to lose it.



Sincerely,
John L. Doeffer
Zoe Edwards
Edna Lee
Herbert R. Davis



Feb. 1, 1988

Dear Sir,

I would like to see the beautiful oak hills to remain unscarred by the lead mining interests. Please, we want to adopt Alternative "X" (no mining - maximum resource protection).

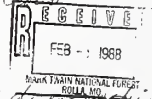
Thank for your help

Cecile L. Effert

25 Finger Ave.
Bella Vista, Ar. 72714Mrs. Jerome Chambers
7024 Foreyth, Saint Louis, Missouri 63105

Feb. 3, 1988

Mr. Eric M. Mose

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Bella, MO. 65401

Dear Mr. Mose,

I hope you will be doing you can to prevent opening lead mining operations in the region near these springs. Mining lead would greatly harm both the Current and Clear Fork rivers, as well as increasing erosion through the building of roads.

Lead mining seems not to offer

much chance for profit - with both the price of lead and the demand for it decreasing.

It seems a shame to ruin beautiful wilderness country for an operation which will bring uncertain, if any, profits.

Sincerely yours

Mathewie J. Chambers

I urge that Alternative X be adopted!

There are so many reasons against mining in our national forests - ruining our beautiful recreational areas, etc. - but the most important is the great danger of our water being poisoned with the drainage of lead from the heavy metal ore. Because of the nature of the lead ore, it is porous & does not hold water.

This would be a short term project - but could not be corrected once the water was ruined.

Again - I urge that Alternative X be adopted.

Fayetteville, Ar.

Mrs. C. W. Dine

Mrs. Thomas E. Crawford
Rt. 2, Box 703
Excelsior Springs mo.
EE EIV 64024

1-30-88

Dear Mr. Morse,

Something has come to my attention that could have grave consequences for everyone living in or coming to our proud state of Missouri. The effects would be both direct and indirect for each and every person. The problem I speak of is the proposal of hardrock mineral leasing over 119,000 acres of The Mark Twain National Forest. Now, I realize that you have heard the pros and cons of this issue before, but please stop for a moment, and think, really, think about what this could mean. If the hardrock mineral leasing is to be allowed, the effects would be immediately deleterious and irreparable. In a word, this is one of the most

beautiful, and pristine
contained within our state.
But it is not just the
destruction of the beauty of
the land that is of concern,
but many, many other
problems which could arise
from this proposal. Such as,
large, polluted flatwater areas
created for impoundment of
mining tailings, which in the
event of a failure, would
produce a toxic substance spill
that would have an unavoidable
deleterious impact. And think
of Eleven Point river and
Green Spring. (Missouri's 2nd
largest). These are recharged from
watersheds throughout the
study area, and are particularly
vulnerable to degradation
from mining impacts. There
are others too. The Duck
wilderness, Big Spring wilderness,
Carver's and The Shaw
would suffer from this

proposal if passed. Cupola Pond and Cupola Run pond, both within the study area contain rare and endangered plant species.

But the most alarming and threatening aspect of this proposal is the contamination of groundwater in the region. Contamination such as this is a particularly troubling problem, for groundwater is inaccessible, therefore making cleanup virtually impossible, therefore permanent. And of course this threat is compounded through the possible interaction of the complex watersheds of the region, allowing lead and other equally noxious pollutants to find their way into not only the local food chain but also possibly into our drinking water.

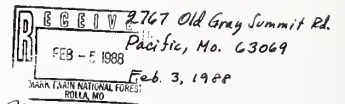
6) supply. Wouldn't it be a shame if the state of Missouri would have to place a ban on the consumption of all the wild deer harvested in Missouri annually? I remember as a girl in late 1960's the ban on Walleye caught in Lake Michigan. The same could happen here deer are not the only wildlife threatened, fish, alligators are threatened also. The Ozarks has been a mecca for sportsmen for centuries. The revenues from licenses purchased and also the tourism dollar would be affected. Think, for a moment, the revenue coming from this area could be lost permanently, all for the sake of mining a mineral which is already plentiful and dirt cheap. Not to

mention that this mining operation would only last until sometime in the 21st century. The effects on the wildlife, the land, the groundwater could have a domino effect on our incoming revenues from the area and could very well be permanent.

Is this the sacrifice we must pay for short-term economic gain? A long-term permanent sacrifice to be paid by each of thousands of citizens and by Oklahoma would visit the fair states wilderness areas. A sacrifice which would be permanent and far-reaching for short-term temporary gain?

Anyone with a logical mind and an open heart would see it for too great a sacrifice to make.

Thank you for your time and thought, Mrs. Thomas Crawford



Dear Mr. Morse,

One of the reasons I live in Missouri is to enjoy the beautiful streams and hills in the Ozarks.

I find it inconceivable that the U.S. Forest Service would recommend that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed in the Winona district of the Mark Twain National Forest.

I strongly urge that alternative A (no mining, maximum resource protection) of the DEIS be adopted.

I am convinced that tourism will benefit the people who live in the contested area far more than revenue from mining.

Sincerely,
William A. David

Feb 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor

Mark Twain National Forest

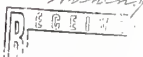
I am against hardrock mineral leasing in Missouri Mark Twain National Forest.

It is questionable how profitable the operation would be. It is questionable how long the demand for products would last.

It is not questionable what a devastating effect such leasing of that area would have on the springs, river systems and water supply.

I thought we who spare no to say that we are pure and protected.

I so note again...



Sincerely,
Nathaniel Robinson
5755 E. 1st St. Box 266
H C 710 611 31

6434 Widmer Shawnee, Ks. 66216

ADOPT ALTERNATIVE
A (no mining-maximum
resource protection)!
YOU'LL BE ACTING IN
THE BEST INTERESTS OF
ALL OF US. Nathan Lange

8 I am against mining in the Mark Twain Nat'l Forest and support Alternative A - no mining, maximum resource protection.

BLAINE COFFEY
3311 NE MAYBROOK RD
LEES SUMMIT, MO 64063

Blaine Coffey

Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla, Mo 65401

Feb 1, 1988



Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to express my opposition to any plan to permit hardrock mining within the Winona District of the National Forest you supervise.

6 Ozark geology seems unusually vulnerable to ground water pollution. Where I live near Eureka Springs, Arkansas the problem is ubiquitous - and there is no way to remedy the problem once the ground water is polluted.

For the past few years the price paid for junk batteries has dropped to where its not worth bringing them in. They're being dumped, which itself is an environmental problem. Wouldn't it be better to recycle the lead from junk batteries than mess up your lovely

7 National Forest by mining new lead. I can't understand how it can be economical to mine lead when the price of junk lead is so low.

8 I favor Alternative A: (no mining - maximum resource protection).

Sincerely,

Josh Page

Rt 2

Kingston AR

72742

806 Main
Windsor, Mo. 65360

Feb 2 '88

Super Mark Twain Nat Forest:

Indeed - the

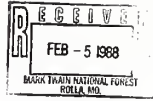
8 119,000 A of Mark Twain should not be hampered. We have too few forests in the NW.

We have a cabin at Bennett Spr and I have a daughter living in Bella, Mo, the reason for concern.

Can we vote against this measure? Right

From Mrs. G. H. H. H.
[K.C. Star edition]





February 2, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Please find enclosed a research paper that I did for my class at Maryville College. I would like to submit this as my opinion towards The Doe Run Company mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Sincerely

Catherine R. Schweitzer
Catherine R. Schweitzer

706 Virginia
St. Louis Missouri 63118

"A BALANCE BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMICS IS POSSIBLE"

Catherine R. Schweitzer
Maryville College
Introduction To Business
November 21, 1987

Missouri is a state rich in natural resources. These include primarily lead and zinc. Missouri is also a state that treasures to a high degree its natural wilderness areas and sets them aside for preservation and public enjoyment. With the states recent experience of toxic environmental consequence from such things as dioxin the public has become much more aware of and concerned that its public lands are used, maintained and preserved in a positive fashion. "Most environmental organizations are trying to either restore or maintain the natural balance of life. But sometimes we have to take down trees, drill for oil, and mine for coal." (Redford, 1987).

Are the possible detrimental effects to the environment worth the economic value to mine the land? This question is presently the focus of attention in south east Missouri state in an area within the Mark Twain National Forest near the Irish Wilderness. The Doe Run Company wishes to do geological investigations in this area and currently holds prospecting permits to do so. The issue in question is whether the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service recommend to the Secretary of State that The Doe Run Company be allowed to mine if prospecting shows evidence of enough lead to do so. The land in question consists of 3,335 acres within the 157,000 acre Mark Twain National Forest, and if

mines were allowed to be fully developed there would be potential employment for 1,360 workers. All aspects and considerations must be evaluated as to whether the possible debilitating effects to the environment outweigh the economic benefits to the area.

The Forestry Service and Bureau of Land Management have published a draft of the environmental impact to the area. In order to focus and garner public attention on the possible consequences, both positive and negative, from the mining of the Mark Twain National Forest, they have identified and listed seven public issues. These issues being:

- " 1) The public expressed concerns that mining would degrade water resources creating hazards which would affect public health, safety, wild life, tourism and the quality of Ozark life.
- 2) The public expressed the concern that mineral activities would unacceptably change the lifestyle and experiences of residents and visitors to the study areas.
- 3) Many individuals expressed considerable interest in additional jobs and income in the area.
- 4) The public voiced concerns that minerals activities would adversely impact habitats and populations of wildlife and plant species.

- 5) The public speculated on current and anticipated future lead market conditions.
- 6) The public stated concerns that mineral development and production is not consistent with the purposes for which national forest lands were acquired.
- 7) Individuals are concerned that mining activities could adversely affect the congressionally designated area comprised of the Eleven Point National Scenic River, Ozark National Scenic Riverway, Irish Wilderness and Excluded Lands, ..." (Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary, p. II & III)

As a part of their impact study, and their attempt to acquire public input, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management will be holding three hearings to receive public response on the above listed issues and other issues of public concern that may not have been considered or covered in the impact study.

The impact study has also identified and listed five alternatives for the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to consider and possible recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture. These alternatives are:

- " A) To accept no leases for land development and mining in the area.

- B) To accept leases with 90% of the land requested for use available for development and major forest plan revisions to allow visual appearance changes and road development. This would allow standard mining practices in the area.
 - C) To accept leases for mining in the area with 30% of the land requested for use available but no forest plan revisions.
 - D) To accept leases for mining in the area with 30% of the land requested for use available and changing the forest plan amendment to allow visual appearance changes.
 - E) To accept leases for mining in the area with 51% of the land requested for use available with changes in forest plan to allow visual appearance changes and changes in the acre management area."
- (Draft Environmental Impact Stat. Summary, p. III & IV)

My intentions are to illustrate, at least in a beginning way, the conflict between the possible detrimental effects to the environment and the economic value to mine the land. I will do this by stating my evaluation of the pros and cons of development in the area and drawing my own conclusion. For as Robert Redford says "But in recognizing that we are also a

development oriented society, it becomes a matter of finding the balance between what we preserve for our survival and what we develop for our survival." (Redford, 1987).

There has been lead mining in southeast Missouri since 1720 with major production beginning in 1864 by the St. Joe Lead Company, currently operating as a partnership under the name of The Doe Run Company. In 1955 St. Joe discovered a mineral deposit within the Mark Twain National Forest which is currently known as the Viburnum Trend. This area contains the largest domestic lead reserve currently known, and produces 90% of the lead supplied within the United States.

It is anticipated by geologists of The Doe Run Company that this lead belt will reach its capacity of mineable lead within the next 20-25 years. If this happens and no other lead mined have been developed in the United States, lead customers would have to go outside the United States to purchase their primary lead. As such, the lead mining industry would be positively affected by allowing The Doe Run Company to mine this area.

To develop a potential operating mine is an economic issue of long range planning. Under present forest regulations for qualification to mine an area, it may take as long as 5 years to drill enough core samples (up to 3,000) to pinpoint a potential mineable site. And, to develop a full

function mine, if a profitable site is found, will take another 10-15 years. This time passage would bring us to the year 2,000, which is the anticipated life expectancy of the mines within the Viburnum Trend.

Setting aside the long-term effects on the national economy, considerations also have to be made on the effects of local economy. Not only do several counties in the area surrounding the Mark Twain National Forest rank among the lowest in per capita income in the nation, they have an unemployment rate standing consistently 3-4% higher than the rest of Missouri and the nation as a whole (see table). It is evident by this that the potential development of as many as 1,300 mining jobs could be a great boost for the economic stability in southeast Missouri.

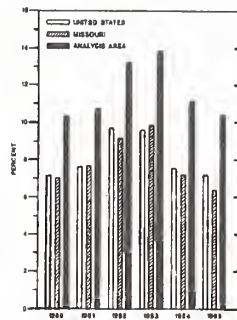
The potential development of 1,300 mining jobs isn't the only economic boost to consider. Some of these positions would be filled by bringing in highly skilled technical employees. This would mean additional income not only to local persons employed at the mine site but also to local businesses. Jerry Daily, southern commissioner of Shannon County Commissions state "... a mine would only bring benefits to the area ... The jobs and local economy need the mines because the area has few industries, ... 'The people are all for it. We just need more work for people here'." (Lemone,

TABLE 15
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
(constant 1986 dollars)

	1979	1984	Average Annual Percentage Change, 1979-1984
United States	12,284	15,197	1.4
Missouri	11,713	12,427	1.3
Analysis Area	7,261	7,697	1.2
Butler County	8,009	8,707	1.7
Carter County	5,552	6,140	2.0
Howell County	7,656	8,033	1.0
Oregon County	6,483	6,796	-0.2
Wayne County	6,796	6,110	-1.1
Shannon County	6,709	6,377	-0.6

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1986.

FIGURE 20
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1980-1985



Source: Missouri Division of Employment Security, Various Years.

SOURCE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Hardrock Mineral Leasing
Mark Twain National Forest
Missouri
November, 1987
Page 53

In dispute to this statement is the fact that "New safeguards assure that some of the old problems from lead mining won't happen in the future, protecting the forest for all of us." (Christoff, 1987). Due to current state and national regulations regulating mine, milling and tailing operational safety, a mining company would be responsible for any potential hazards for as long as those hazards exist. This could mean now, or 50 years from now. It is doubtful that any company would put itself in the position of a future lawsuit that could, in essence, cost the demise of itself, by not protecting itself to its best potential and developing the safest possible means of disposing of tailings. Additionally, "very little if any heavy metal or milling reagents would be in the tailings because current State water quality standards restrict effluent levels." (Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary, p. V).

In addition to concern expressed over the disposal of toxic materials, environmentalists have expressed the possibility of considerable threat to wildlife in this area. "The potential effects to Federal and State-listed species from mineral activities could result from habitat destruction, alteration or disturbances, or from possible changes in water quantity or quality." (Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary, p. V).

1987).

David Hill of the state's Sierra Club expresses some concern though. That "putting a mine in the national forest would lead to more development in the wilderness areas, including roads and power lines. 'Once you open up a roadway, it leads the way to development.'" (Lemons, 1987) This is a valid concern as this area has long been a popular recreation area, I myself have fished, canoed, camped and picniced in this beautiful and scenic area.

Environmentalists fear that this recreation of fishing, canoeing, camping and picnicing, along with hunting, would be affected by the development of a mining area. "Why jeopardize this fragile area with so many outstanding features for mineral development that may not be needed?" (Bertealeon, 1987). This development could include not only an underground mine, but also a mill and a tailing pond.

Although development of a mill site would be a drastic visual change to the area, a more vital concern seems to be the development of a tailing pond. "Mine tailings consist of crushed dolomite (limestone) with trace amounts of copper, zinc and lead; they are pumped into holding ponds dug in the side of a hill. ... the area studied in the report is much more susceptible to ground-water pollution, ..." (Bertealeon, 1987).

The potential for habitat disturbance and/or water quality changes is most with Alternative 2 of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management and with the fact that Alternative 1 offers no mining rights this would produce the least possible changes. It seems to me that one of the intermediate alternatives would be best for all considered.

In my opinion, neither Alternative A or B is in the best concern of the economics of the area or the environment. The best possible solution would be a compromise between both parties (The Doe Run Company and the environmentalists) that would include mining, milling and some development of land. Alternative E would be my preference of development. This would allow alterations of viable areas, with some road development to aid in the transportation of mined material, but would only entail half of the above ground acreage as full development. This does not necessarily mean that the mineable acreage would be lessened, just viable changes. Thus, the potential for achieving a balance between the environment and the economic future would be best achieved.

Berteleon, Christine Report Favors Lead Mining In Mark Twain Forest. ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, November 23, 1987.

Crane, Clinton H. MINING MEMORIES, Copyright 1987, St. Joe Minerals Corporation.

Christoff, Gary The Fate of the Forest - The Fifty-Year Plan. Missouri Conservationist, August, 1987.

Lemons, Terry Lead mining no threat, study finds. The Springfield News-Leader, November 11, 1987.

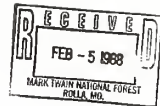
Redford, Robert Search for the common ground. Harvard Business Review, May-June 1987, V. 65.

-----DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, November, 1987.

-----DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT SUMMARY, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, November, 1987.

-----THE GEOLOGY AND ORE DEPOSITS OF SELECTED MINES IN THE VIBURNUM TREND, MISSOURI Report of Investigations No. 58, Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources

THE
DOE RUN
COMPANY
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI
MINING AND MILLING DIVISION
VIBURNUM, MO 65566
TELEPHONE 314-244-5261



8. Eric Morae, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
410 Fairground Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Re: EIS on "Hardrock Mineral Leasing Mark Twain National Forest"

Dear Mr. Morse:

The October, 1987 Draft of the above referenced EIS (DEIS) has been extensively reviewed by Doe Run company personnel. Also, Doe Run representatives attended the three public hearings held on the EIS to listen to the public comments on this matter.

There are three major issues that we wish to address in our comments that were raised in the DEIS or by public reaction to the DEIS. The first, which was raised by the DEIS itself, is the feasibility of mining anywhere in the Study Area under the constraints imposed by Preferred Alternative D and/or the Forest Plan. The second, which was raised during the public hearings, is the incorrect belief that the domestic supply of lead is adequate to meet demand for the foreseeable future with no new mines needed. The third, raised during the public hearings is the concern for releases of contaminants to the surface and subsurface water resources in the area and related adverse impacts to human health and the environment if mine/mill development takes place.

FEASIBILITY OF MINING IN THE STUDY AREA

The Doe Run Company formed an in-house group of individuals experienced in mineral exploration and in the siting, construction, operation and closure of mine/mill facilities to evaluate the feasibility of siting a mine/mill facility in the Study Area under the constraints of the Forest Plan and Preferred Alternative D. The group evaluated both the low-development (one mine/mill) and high-development (eight mine/mills) scenarios. Certain basic assumptions were made and used throughout the evaluation process. Those

DEIS comments,

Page 2 of 5

assumptions and the work of the group is presented in Attachment A. The conclusion of the group was that:

Under the constraints of the Forest Plan alone:
The single mine/mill facility of the low-development scenario could be sited in the approximate center of the lease area and six of the mine/mill facilities of the high-development scenario could be sited in the manner described in Attachment A.

Under the constraints of Alternative D alone:
The single mine/mill facility of the low-development scenario and seven of the eight mine/mill facilities of the high-development scenario could not be sited in the manner described in Attachment A.

However, if three specific changes were made in the mitigative measures of Alternative D, mine/mills could be sited in most of the locations chosen under the assumptions used in Attachment A.

First, the language in the section on Dam Failure (pages 73-75), poses problems. Specifically the top of page 75, where it states "Dam design and construction specifications would have to be such that the structure could safely withstand destruction by the most severe floods, earthquakes and other natural forces that conceivably could occur." (Emphasis added) "Conceivably could occur" is open to interpretation as statistical methods can be used to assign a degree of risk to any combination of natural events of any imagined magnitude. Therefore, it is suggested that this five-line paragraph be deleted from the final EIS. The adherence to the existing federal and state laws, regulations and guidelines will guarantee that any dam built will be stable.

Also regarding dam failure, the third paragraph on page 75 lists ways that could be used to minimize the amount of water retained in the tailings impoundment. As now written this paragraph could be read to say that all of these mitigative measures are required. It is suggested that the language of this paragraph be changed to clarify that these are measures that could (emphasis added) be taken.

Secondly, in the section on Air Quality (pages 79-80), on page 80, the section, Control point-source pollutants, would "Require filtering of all the mine exhaust fumes before releasing them to the air.", this is a practice that is unknown to any Doe Run personnel, and would require the use of technology well beyond that now available. All diesel

DEIS comments,

Page 3 of 5

equipment used underground has exhaust treatment devices installed and all underground crushers have water spray devices to reduce dust. These measures, although taken for the safety-health of the workers have environmental benefits in that they reduce the amount of contaminants in the mine exhaust air. It is suggested that the section:

Control point-source pollutants, be changed to read that "All mine exhaust emissions will meet federal and state air quality standards."

The third and most restrictive mitigative measure is the Visual Quality restrictions imposed under Alternative D (see map page 21 of DEIS). The section on Visual Resource (pages 80-82), requires "A Landscape Management Plan consistent with the Forest Plan standards, prepared before development occurs," which "should include the following measures:"

"Design and locate facilities to reduce disturbance and facilitate reclamation....."

and,
"Reclamation plans will include provisions for immediate stabilization and meeting Forest Plan objectives."

These measures are sufficient to protect the scenic values of the area in the event of mine/mill development. It is also possible to move roads, highways and trails in the event that a mine/mill development would intrude upon a scenic view. It is therefore suggested that, the Visual Quality corridors established under Preferred Alternative D be eliminated and the provisions of the Visual Resource section (pages 80-82) be used to protect the scenic nature of the area. Also, that the moving (at mining company expense) of roads, highways and trails be an acceptable method of preserving scenic views.

ADEQUACY OF LEAD SUPPLY

The current lead supply is in balance with the current demand both in the United States and on a worldwide basis. However, over the next decade several of the active operations on the Viburnum Trend will reach the end of their ore bodies. Even under the most favorable chain of happenings it would be difficult to have a new ore body located in the Study Area, or anywhere else in production to make up the short-fall.

During the public hearings it was brought out that three of

the existing operations on the Viburnum Trend were closed because of lack of demand. As of November 1, 1987 one of them (the Doe Run Fletcher Mine/Mill) has reopened and is producing at 50% (soon to be 64%) of the design capacity. The ASARCO Sweetwater Mine/Mill is scheduled to come back into production in 1988, also at approximately 50% of the design capacity. The third of these operations (the Doe Run Brushy Creek Mine/Mill) is being maintained and could be restarted within a nominal amount of time if needed. All of this is taking place during a time when the American dollar is low against foreign currencies and imported lead is cheap compared to domestic lead.

Attachment B gives a much more detailed discussion on this issue.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT TO SURFACE WATER, GROUNDWATER AND RISK TO PUBLIC HEALTH THROUGH A WATER PATHWAY

6 The risk to groundwater and surface water and subsequent threat to human health and the environment is of course higher in a development scenario than in the no-development scenario. But, the risk is very low due to the physical and chemical nature of the ore mined and wastes produced. The risk can be lessened even further by adherence to existing federal and state laws and regulations.

Attachment C gives a more detailed discussion of this topic.

10 At the public hearing in St. Louis, a comment from the public suggested that the Viburnum school system had a higher than average percentage of 'retarded kids, because the city water comes from an old lead mine'. This particularly onerous statement is refuted by a letter from Mr. Jim Porter, Superintendent of Schools, Iron County C-4 School District which as Attachment D is a part of these comments. Mr. Porter states, "That statement, or any similar statement concerning the Viburnum School District (Iron County C-4), is both ludicrous and irresponsible".

10 The Viburnum city water system is regulated by the Public Drinking Water Program of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (PDM-MDNR). Attachment E is the results of two inspection reports conducted by PDM-MDNR during 1987 that attest to the high quality of water provided by the city water well #3. Which is in fact an 'old lead mine', being the Viburnum No. 27 Mine (the ore was depleted in 1978).

The Doe Run Company hopes that the changes suggested in these comments are reflected in the Final EIS and that a lease is issued. If the renewed exploration drilling then delineates an ore body, detailed, site-specific engineering studies will be needed.

These studies will be used not only to obtain a Mine Development Permit from the USDA-FS/USDOI-BLM. But also to obtain the permits from the MO-DNR and/or the US-EPA to construct a tailings disposal facility and associated dam, to discharge mine dewatering water and to construct an air emissions source.

In addition, the permitting procedure in Missouri provides the public and interested agencies notice of pending permits and an opportunity to comment on them.

6 During the permitting process, the Doe Run Company feels confident that all the concerns on the environmental hazards posed by mine/mill development expressed in the EIS and during the public hearings on the DEIS, will be addressed.

6 All Doe Run Company facilities are located in the State of Missouri, all of the mine/mill facilities are in the Mark Twain National Forest. The future of The Doe Run Company is contingent upon finding and developing more mineral deposits in Missouri and the Mark Twain National Forest contains some of the more promising areas for finding mineral deposits. The Doe Run Company believes that there will be more mineral deposits found and that they can be developed in a manner that is environmentally sound.

The Doe Run Company appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Very truly yours,

E.J. Krokoskia
Division Manager
THE DOE RUN COMPANY

G.W. Boyer
Division Manager
THE DOE RUN COMPANY

DDE RUN COMPANY DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT COMMENTS ATTACHMENT A

Introduction

The Doe Run Company formed an in-house group to draft comments on the Draft EIS. This in-house group was made up of individuals experienced in the siting, construction, operation and closure of mine/mill facilities. To be consistent with the EIS, it was decided that both the low-development (one mine/mill) and the high-development (eight mine/mills) scenarios would be evaluated to determine the feasibility of siting a mine/mill anywhere in the Study Area under the restrictions of the Forest Plan and/or Preferred Alternative D. Pages two and three are the two maps showing the locations assumed for both the ore bodies and the mine/mill facilities during the siting exercise.

Assumptions

It was assumed that the size and richness of the ore bodies found were such that they would be economical to develop if they were located on the Viburnum Trend. The ore bodies were assumed to be similar to those found on the Viburnum Trend being narrow, approximately 5 miles long, and trending north-south.

It was assumed that engineering studies would show that the locations chosen for the plant sites, tailings ponds, mine water ponds and other related facilities, were suitable. And that all design and construction of facilities would be meet all applicable Federal and State regulations and guidelines.

It was assumed that the shaft(s) and plant site would be placed as near the center of the ore body as possible, which is the usual and most-economic location.

Low Development Scenario

8 To site the single mine/mill of the low-development scenario the approximate center of the Preference Rights Lease Area was chosen for the location of an ore body. The location for the plant site thus chosen was in Section 2, T.25N. R.4W.. The tailings pond was sited in the nearest suitable hollow, called Three Mile Hollow.

Forest Plan

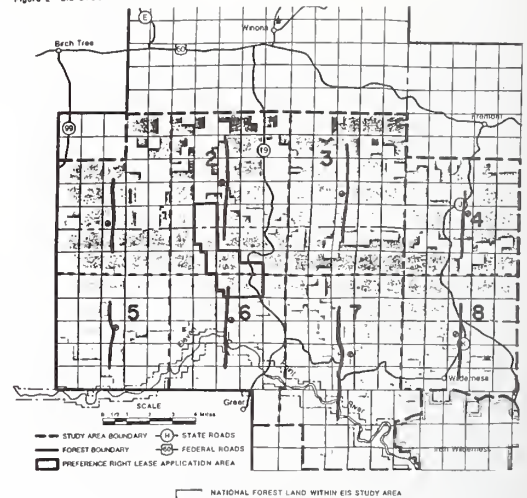
8 Under the Forest Plan this area is classified 3.4, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and will be coordinated with the surface resource values.", and that, "Transmission lines and pipelines corridors and other related facilities may be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

Under the Forest Plan this theoretical ore body could be developed.

Attachment A, DEIS Comments

Page 2 of 12

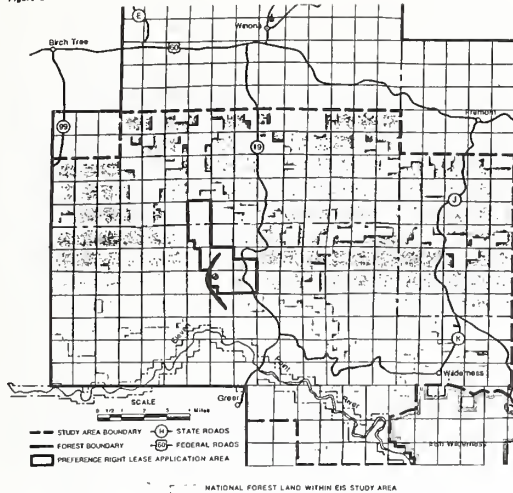
Figure 2 EIS STUDY AREA AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES



HIGH DENSITY MINE DEVELOPMENT

HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST-MISSOURI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
2 HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING

Figure 2 EIS STUDY AREA AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES



LOW DENSITY MINE DEVELOPMENT

HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE
2 HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST-MISSOURI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Alternative D

- 8 Under Alternative D mine/mill facilities and haul roads could be permitted in much of Sec. 2, T.25N., R.4W., including the site chosen. However, transmission corridors are prohibited in and around Sec. 2 as are tailings ponds.

Under Preferred Alternative D it would be impossible to develop this theoretical ore body.

High Development Scenario

- 8 To site the eight mine/mills of the high development scenario the study area was divided into eight approximately equal sized sections as shown on the accompanying map. The ore bodies were assumed to lie at the approximate center of these sections.

The sections will be described in order going from Northwest to Northeast, then Southwest to Southeast.

Section 1.

Section 1 consists of the 29 sections in the Northwest corner of the Study Area. The location of the plant site fell in Section 25, T.26N., R.5W.. The tailings pond was sited in the nearest suitable hollow, called Bee Fork Hollow.

Forest Plan

Under the Forest Plan most of Section 1 is classified 3.4, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and will be coordinated with the surface resource values.", and that, "Transmission lines and pipelines corridors and other related facilities may be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

Approximately three square miles in the southeast corner of Section 1 is classified 6.2, but no mine/mill related activities will take place in that area.

- 8 Under the Forest Plan this theoretical ore body could be developed.

Alternative D

Under Alternative D only the extreme eastern portion and southern portion of Section 1 fall within a Visual Quality restricted area.

The assumed ore body location is such that none of the restrictions will impact the siting of a plant site, tailings pond, transmission corridor or any other mine/mill related facility.

Under Preferred Alternative D this theoretical ore body could be developed.

Section 2.

Section 2 consists of the 35 sections in the north, west-center of the Study Area. The location of the plant site fell on the section line between Sections 14 & 23, T.26N., R.4W.. The tailings pond was sited in the nearest suitable hollow, called Bear Hollow.

Forest Plan

Under the Forest Plan approximately half of Section 2 is classified 3.4, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and will be coordinated with the surface resource values.", and that, "Transmission lines and pipelines corridors and other related facilities may be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

Approximately 11 square miles in the extreme north and northeast portions of Section 2 are classified 4.1, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and coordinated with surface resources.", and that, "All road classes, transmissions line and pipeline corridors and other related facilities will be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

The extreme southwest portion of Section 2 is classified 6.2, but no mine/mill related activities will take place in that area.

Under the Forest Plan this theoretical ore body could be developed.

Alternative D

Under Alternative D approximately 3/4 of Section 2 is under Visual Quality restrictions. The eastern portion of the preferred tailings pond area falls within an area where no tailings ponds are permitted. There is no other suitable hollow available.

The southern half of the ore body lies within a Visual Quality restricted area and from 4-5 ventilation holes mandated by federal mine safety regulations would be necessary within the restricted area.

Under Preferred Alternative D the development of this theoretical ore body would be impossible.

Section 3.

Section 3 consists of the 35 sections in the northern, east-center of the Study Area. The location of the plant site fell in the west central portion of Section 22, T.26N., R.3W.. The tailings pond was sited in the nearest suitable hollow, called Wildcat Hollow.

Forest Plan

Under the Forest Plan approximately three fourths of Section 3 is classified 4.1, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and coordinated with surface resources.", and that, "All road classes, transmissions line and pipeline corridors and other related facilities will be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

The extreme southwest portion of Section 3 is classified 3.4, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and will be coordinated with the surface resource values.", and that, "Transmission lines and pipelines corridors and other related facilities may be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

Under the Forest Plan this theoretical ore body could be developed.

Alternative D.

Under Alternative D the tailings pond site, the plant site and the southern 3/4 of the ore body are in areas not subject to Visual Quality restrictions.

The northern 1/4 of the ore body is in an area where transmission corridors and tailings ponds are not allowed. Some 3-4 ventilation holes mandated by federal mine safety regulations would also be necessary within the restricted area.

Under Preferred Alternative D the development of this theoretical ore body would be impossible.

Section 4.

Section 4 consists of the 25 sections in the Northeast corner of the Study Area. The location of the plant site fell in Section 28, T.26N., R.2W.. The tailings pond was sited in the nearest suitable hollow, an unnamed hollow in Sections 35 and 26, T.26N., R.2W..

Forest Plan.

Under the Forest Plan over three fourths of Section 4 is classified 4.1, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and coordinated with surface resources.", and that, "All road classes, transmissions line and pipeline corridors and other related facilities will be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

The extreme southeast and east-central portion of Section 4 is classified 3.4, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and will be coordinated with the surface resource values.", and that, "Transmission lines and pipelines corridors and other related facilities may be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

Under the Forest Plan this theoretical ore body could be developed.

Alternative D.

Under Alternative D, the entire ore body and the plant site are located in an area where mine/mill facilities, transmission corridors and tailings ponds are Visual Quality restricted. The tailings pond is not located in the area under Visual Quality restrictions.

Under Preferred Alternative D the development of this theoretical ore body would be impossible.

Section 5.

Section 5 consists of the 25 sections in the southwest corner of the Study Area. The location of the plant site fell in Section 25, T.25N., R.5W.. The tailings pond was sited in the nearest suitable hollow, called Jenny Hollow.

Forest Plan.

Under the Forest Plan, the western half and the southeast corner are classified 3.4, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and will be coordinated with the surface resource values.", and that, "Transmission lines and pipelines corridors and

other related facilities may be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

The northeast and east-central portions of Section 5 are classified 6.2, which states that "Surface disturbing exploration (including core drilling) will be permitted in most areas.", and that "Mineral Development requiring surface disturbance greater than that permitted for management of surface resources is in conflict with objectives of this management area." This is tempered somewhat by the qualifying statement, "A portion of the allocation to Management Prescription 6.2 equal to that which exceeds the acreage needed for semi-primitive motorized recreation demand satisfaction (26,580 acres) may be reclassified to permit mineral development without jeopardizing Forest Plan direction. This reclassification decision must be supported by an environmental assessment which identifies adequate protection of surface resources in the presence of mining."

The ore body, plant site and tailings pond are all located within the 6.2 management area.

Under the Forest Plan development of this theoretical ore body would be contingent upon Forest Service approval of an Environmental Assessment and reclassification of this area from 6.2 to 4.1.

Alternative D.

Under Alternative D, the plant site and tailings pond are located in an area where mine/mill facilities, transmission corridors and tailings ponds are Visual Quality restricted.

All but the southern most portion of the ore body is also located in the area under Visual Quality restrictions.

Under Preferred Alternative D the development of this theoretical ore body would be impossible.

Section 6.

Section 6 is the 26 sections making up the southern, west-central portion of the Study Area. The plant site location fell on the line between Sections 14 and 23, T.25N., R.4W.. The tailings pond was sited in the nearest suitable hollow, aptly named Mine Hollow.

Forest Plan.

Under the Forest Plan areas in the north and north-central, central and south-central parts of Section 6 are classified 3.4, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and will be coordinated with the surface resource values.", and that, "Transmission

lines and pipelines corridors and other related facilities may be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment

The 8.1 classified corridor along the Eleven Point River goes through the south and south-central portions of Section 6. The Forest Plan states that "Mineral exploration within the Eleven Point Scenic River corridor may be permitted outside the area readily apparent to users of access roads, developed sites and over water travel if it is supported by an environmental assessment." No provision is made for any activities for development of minerals within the corridor.

The center of Section 6 and the western edge is classified as 6.2, which states that "Surface disturbing exploration (including core drilling) will be permitted in most areas.", and that "Mineral Development requiring surface disturbance greater than that permitted for management of surface resources is in conflict with objectives of this management area." This is tempered somewhat by the qualifying statement, "A portion of the allocation to Management Prescription 6.2 equal to that which exceeds the acreage needed for semi-primitive motorized recreation demand satisfaction (26,580 acres) may be reclassified to permit mineral development without jeopardizing Forest Plan direction. This reclassification decision must be supported by an environmental assessment which identifies adequate protection of surface resources in the presence of mining."

Under the Forest Plan development of this theoretical ore body would be contingent upon Forest Service approval of an Environmental Assessment and reclassification of this area from 6.2 to 4.1.

Alternative D.

Under Alternative D the ore body, plant site and tailings pond are located in a Visual Quality restricted area where mine/mill facilities, haul roads, tailings pond and transmission corridors are not permitted.

Under Preferred Alternative D the development of this theoretical ore body would be impossible.

Section 7.

Section 7 is the 38 sections making up the southern, east-central portion of the Study Area. The location of the plant site fell in Section 27, T.25N., R.2W.. The tailings pond was sited in the nearest suitable hollow, Fox Hollow.

Forest Plan.

Under the Forest Plan, the northwestern, west-central, central, central-south and extreme south-central portions of Section 7 are classified 3.4, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and will be coordinated with the surface resource values.", and that, "Transmission lines and pipeline corridors and other related facilities may be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

The northeast and east-central portions of Section 7 are classified 4.1, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and coordinated with surface resources.", and that, "All road classes, transmissions line and pipeline corridors and other related facilities will be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

The 8.1 classified corridor along the Eleven Point River goes through the south-central and southeastern portions of Section 7. The Forest Plan states that "Mineral exploration within the Eleven Point Scenic River corridor may be permitted outside the area readily apparent to users of access roads, developed sites and over water travel if it is supported by an environmental assessment." No provision is made for any activities for development of minerals within the corridor.

The extreme southwest portion of Section 7 is classified 6.2, which states that "Surface disturbing exploration (including core drilling) will be permitted in most areas.", and that "Mineral Development requiring surface disturbance greater than that permitted for management of surface resources is in conflict with objectives of this management area." This is tempered somewhat by the qualifying statement, "A portion of the allocation to Management Prescription 6.2 equal to that which exceeds the acreage needed for semi-primitive motorized recreation demand satisfaction (26,580 acres) may be reclassified to permit mineral development without jeopardizing Forest Plan direction. This reclassification decision must be supported by an environmental assessment which identifies adequate protection of surface resources in the presence of mining."

The major portion of the ore body, the plant site and the tailings pond are located within the 3.4 and 4.1 management areas.

The extreme southern portion of the orebody underlies the 8.1 management area.

Under the Forest Plan development of this theoretical ore body would be contingent upon Forest Service review of an Environmental Assessment.

Alternative D.

Under Alternative D it would be impossible to get power to the plant site due to the Visual Quality restrictions on transmission corridors.

The ore body, plant site and tailings pond are located in a Visual Quality restricted area where tailings ponds, transmission corridors and mine/mill facilities are not permitted.

The area immediately at the plant site also has Visual Quality restrictions against haul roads.

Under Preferred Alternative D the development of this theoretical ore body would be impossible.

Section 8.

Section 8 is the 25 sections making up the southeast corner of the Study Area. The location of the plant site fell in Section 27, T.25N., R.2W.. The tailings pond was sited in the nearest suitable hollow, North Prong Cedar Creek.

Forest Plan.

Under the Forest Plan, the northeastern corner of Section 8 is classified 3.4, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and will be coordinated with the surface resource values.", and that, "Transmission lines and pipeline corridors and other related facilities may be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

The remainder of Section 8, excluding the extreme southwest corner is classified 4.1, which states that "Mineral exploration and development may be permitted and coordinated with surface resources.", and that, "All road classes, transmission line and pipeline corridors and other related facilities will be permitted. Facility design and density will be in harmony with a natural appearing environment."

The extreme southwest corner is the 8.1 classified corridor along the Eleven Point River. The Forest Plan states that "Mineral exploration within the Eleven Point Scenic River corridor may be permitted outside the area readily apparent to users of access roads, developed sites and over water travel if it is supported by an environmental assessment." No provision is made for any activities for development of minerals within the corridor.

Under the Forest Plan this theoretical ore body could be developed.

Alternative D.

Under Alternative D the ore body, plant site and most of the tailings pond are located in an area with Visual Quality restrictions against tailings ponds, transmission corridors and mine/mill facilities.

Under Preferred Alternative D the development of this theoretical ore body would be impossible.

MARKETING INPUT

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST

TABLE 1
U.S. LEAD MINE PRODUCTION²
1987 FORECAST

1987 Forecast Production	
Doe Run	230,000 tons*
Cominco/Dreaser	80,000 tons
ASARCO	48,000 tons
Standard Metals	9,000 tons
All Others	14,000 tons
	by-product.
	=====
TOTAL	381,000 tons

* Short tons of lead contained in concentrates.

The Cominco/Dreaser mine, Magmont, has only a few years of life and is expected to close in 1991-2.

Asarco has opened its Sweetwater, Missouri, mine in January, 1988, bringing an additional 30,000 tons of capacity onto the marketplace. Doe Run will close one of its Viburnum mines when it runs out of ore in three to five years. This will remove about 30,000 tons of lead. No known new lead mine projects are planned in the continental United States, and no economic undeveloped lead mines will be currently brought on-stream in the foreseeable future.³

² International Lead Zinc Study Group, Thirty-second Session; Vienna, 15-22 October 1987.

³ International Lead Zinc Study Group, Statistical Committee - Subcommittee on New Mine Smelter Projects, Thirty-second Session; Vienna, 15-22 October 1987.

7 Lead is the fourth most important non-ferrous metal in use in the United States and in the world, behind aluminum, copper and zinc. It is vitally important to the maintenance of our current standard of living and critical to our nation's defense. The following discusses the importance of lead to our everyday life and shows how U.S. lead supply will diminish over the next twenty years while demand for lead will be increasing.

SUPPLY OF LEAD

MINE SUPPLY

Virtually all the lead that is mined in the United States comes from Missouri. In 1986, 95% of total U.S. production came from Missouri mines.¹ Current U.S. lead production from various mining companies is shown below.

¹ Mineral Commodity Summaries 1987. Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, pages 88-89.

Cominco will bring on-stream its Red Dog mine in Kotzebue, Alaska, in 1991.³ This mine will produce 64,000 tons of lead contained in concentrates; however, these lead concentrates will, because of distance and freight costs, be shipped to Cominco's smelters in Japan and British Columbia, Canada. Because of the time frame required to bring a new mine on-stream from discovery through mine development, it is unlikely that any lead concentrates from new mines would be available in the continental U.S. before 1995.

The net result is that continental U.S. mine production of lead will drop from 380,000 tons in 1987 to 300,000 tons or lower by 1992-95. (In 1978, U.S. mine production of lead was 612,000 tons.)

Lead supply is declining in the foreseeable future as lead demand is increasing.

Virtually all of the lead mined in the United States is smelted in U.S. smelters, and conversely U.S. smelters treat lead concentrates almost exclusively from U.S. mines. This means that with the serious decline in U.S. mine production, U.S. primary lead production would also decline. As we will subsequently see, this shortfall will not be made up by increased recycling of lead in the U.S.; the result is that we will be more dependent on foreign sources of lead.

It is important to note that the current U.S. mines are competitive, according to CRU⁴ and Brook Hunt⁵ studies, with most U.S. mines' cost per ton of lead being in the bottom half of world production costs.

³ International Lead Zinc Study Group - Statistical Committee - Subcommittee on New Mine Smelter Projects, Thirty-second Session; Vienna, 15-22 October 1987.

⁴ CRU Consultants, Inc. - Lead Zinc Mine Cost Service: Analysis of Mining Costs, 1982-1987.

⁵ Brook Hunt & Associates, Ltd., Western World Lead & Zinc Costs, March, 1987.

SECONDARY LEAD

Lead has one of the highest recycle rates of any material because many of its uses can be easily and economically recycled. In 1987, over 60% of lead consumed in the United States came from secondary sources.² However, secondary industry capacity/production in conjunction with primary does not result in sufficient lead to supply U.S. demand, so that lead must be imported into the United States.

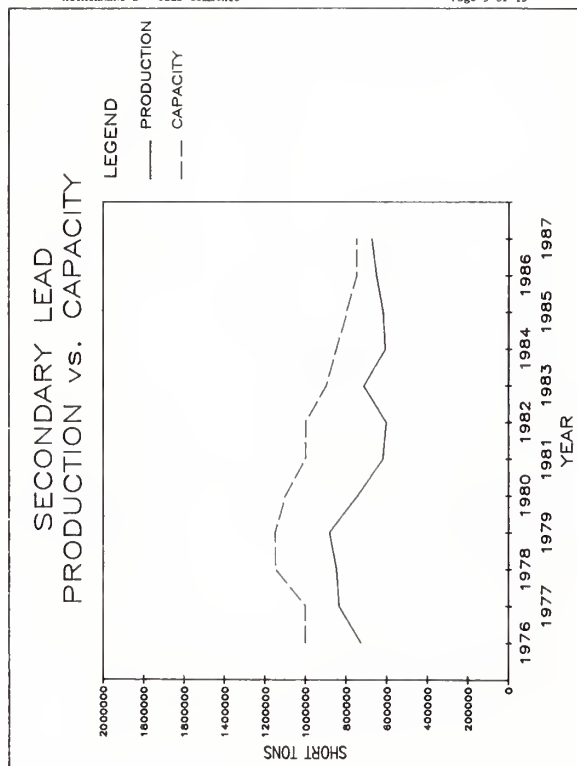
Historically, secondary lead operations have been small, entrepreneurial operations that have grown, in some cases, into major corporations. The cost of environmental compliance and cost of modern equipment have resulted in many small operators closing, such that capacity has dropped from the 1.1 to 1.2 million ton range in 1979 to approximately 750,000 tons today. Also, historical annual production has never really exceeded about 90% of capacity, as shown in the graph on the following page.^{6,7} In 1987 the industry operated as close to capacity as it has in the last twenty years at 90%, producing about 675,000 short tons.

Environmental pressure (meeting the new water standards, air pressure, RCRA regulation, etc.) continues on both primary and secondary smelters and very likely several small secondary producers will close in the near future. At a recent Institute for Scrap Recycling Industries meeting, a lead industry expert predicted that 100,000 tons of secondary capacity will be removed from the U.S. between now and 1992 due to environmental pressure. Current operators, who are in or who can put themselves in environmental compliance, may expand moderately but certainly not to the extent of the anticipated shortfall in the next five years.

⁶ CRU Consultants - Secondary Lead Industry Study - 1986.

⁷ American Bureau of Metal Statistics (ABMS)

Non-Ferrous Metal Data, Annual Year Books 1974 to 1986.



In addition to this 100,000 ton decline, Oxide Lead (owned by the Exide Corporation) in Dallas, Texas, has signed a consent agreement with the city of Dallas to close its operations on December 31, 1990, thus removing an additional 30,000 tons of secondary lead production from the marketplace. Environmental permitting problems and uncertain economics make the chance of a new Greenfield secondary smelter for the United States remote.

Our estimate of U.S. lead supply in the 1990's is that it will decline precipitously. Our forecast of current production and that to be anticipated in 1995 from both primary and secondary sources is shown below.

U.S. LEAD PRODUCTION

	1987	1995
Primary	400,000 tons	300,000 tons
Secondary	675,000 tons	575,000 tons
TOTAL	1,075,000 tons	875,000 tons

This is a drop of 200,000 tons over the next eight years.

IMPORTS

Clearly, if the demand is present, the serious shortfall in U.S. supply will be made up by imports. The following table shows lead imports into the United States since 1980.⁷

TABLE

Year	Lead Imports
1980	90,096 tons
1981	112,348 tons
1982	100,519 tons
1983	144,106 tons
1984	178,093 tons *
1985	147,191 tons
1986	154,566 tons

* Major strikes in U.S. lead industry.

7 Forecasts for 1987 estimate that U.S. imports of lead could approach 200,000 tons. By 1995, imports could double again to 400,000 tons unless U.S. capacity is allowed to increase. The approximate value of the 200,000 tons of imported lead was 120 million dollars. Albeit small relative to our oil import bill, these imports are still a major factor in our balance of payments.

Implications of this to our national defense, our self-sufficiency, and balance of payments becomes clearer when we look at demand.

LEAD DEMAND

7 Lead demand in the United States has declined from the 1977 high of 1,582,338 tons⁷ to 1,270,000 tons⁸ in 1987 as environmentally questionable uses have been eliminated. The worst is over as far as lead demand in the U.S. is concerned. A new base line has been established from which growth in lead demand will occur.

⁸ The Doe Run Company Forecast.

To get a clearer picture of this we need to look at both macro projections and specific markets for lead. The Bureau of Mines has forecast a 2.2% increase in the growth of lead over the next 20 years.⁹ This is clearly an optimistic forecast, and would result in lead demand increasing by 27,500 tons per year, or 275,000 tons in a ten year period. Most forecasts have lead demand growing from 0 to 1/2% per year. The Doe Run Company forecast is for 1/2% per year, or an additional 12,500 tons per year. CRU Consultants does not forecast further than five years. Their forecast U.S. growth from 1982 to 1992 is for 0.6% annual growth and from 1987 to 1992 is for 0.2% annual growth.¹⁰ (CRU is forecasting world demand for lead to increase 1.3% annually, going from 4.557 million short tons in 1987 to 4.674 million tons in 1992.) Lead demand in gasoline, solder, and ammunition, has been greatly reduced, and in the case of lead in gasoline, has been eliminated, but has been replaced by growth in other market sections.

7 By any forecast, U.S. demand for lead will, at a minimum, grow modestly over the foreseeable future and could experience rapid growth if several potential new markets are developed.

MAJOR LEAD MARKETS

AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES

Lead acid automotive batteries fall into two major categories, replacement batteries and original equipment batteries. In 1987 over 60 million replacement batteries were produced and shipped in the United States. The replacement battery market is tied very closely with the size of the U.S. automotive fleet. That is, as the number of registered cars and

⁹ Hard Rock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest,

Missouri Draft Environmental Impact Statement, page 56.

¹⁰ CRU Consultants, Inc. - The Five Year Outlook for Lead, 1987.

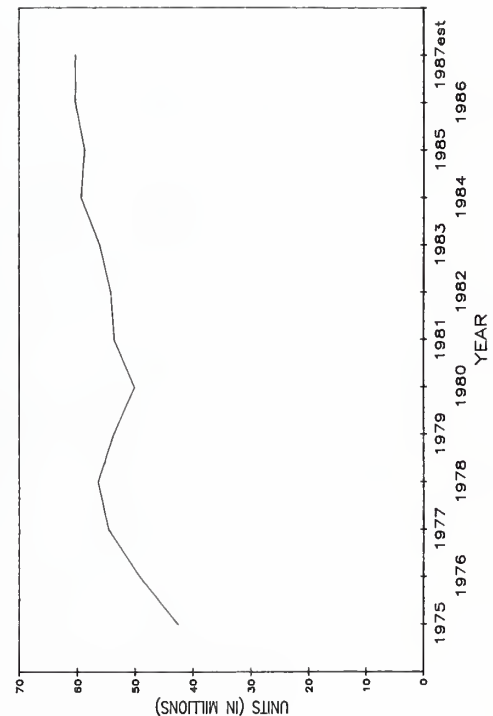
trucks increases, replacement batteries sales increase. The steady growth the replacement batteries have experienced in the last several years is shown in the attached graph.¹¹ Battery Council International, a trade and industry group that represents the battery manufacturers and their suppliers, forecasts a continuation of 1 to 2% growth in replacement batteries over the next five years.¹¹

Original equipment automotive batteries have varied substantially over the last five years. Production has been relatively flat overall as substantial production of automobiles has moved offshore, particularly to Japan and to a degree, Korea. Batteries have a finite life and reduction in new auto sales results in a shift toward increased replacement batteries. However, U.S. sales of original equipment batteries could grow again as many Japanese owned companies build plants in the U.S. Again, Battery Council International forecast for original equipment batteries sales is flat over the next five year period.¹¹

7 Automotive batteries account for over 60% of the lead consumed in the United States, thus any change in the technology of starting automobiles would have a major impact on the lead industry. Numerous studies have indicated there is no current economic technology to replace the lead acid battery in the foreseeable future. The foreseeable future in most forecasts extends into the twenty-first century.

¹¹ Battery Council International - Convention Proceedings, 1975-87.

LEAD-ACID AUTO REPLACEMENT BATTERY SHIPMENTS



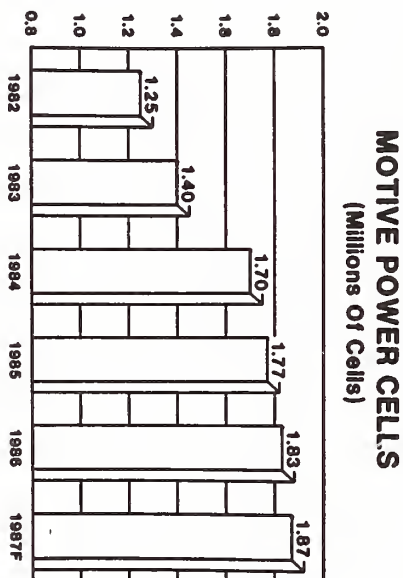
INDUSTRIAL BATTERIES

Another major market segment for batteries is industrial batteries. Industrial batteries cover individual batteries that weigh from one pound to 4 million pounds. There are two major categories: motive power batteries (forklift truck) and stationary batteries. Stationary lead acid batteries have been an explosive growth area, growing at between 10 and 20% per year for the past several years. Specifically, the use of uninterruptible power sources (i.e., back-up emergency power systems) has been between 10% and 20% per year. Uses include hospital emergency rooms back-up power to maintain power until the turbine generators or other power systems can be started; emergency power in case of a power failure in restaurants, theatres, etc., to light the way to exits, etc.

A major use of UPS batteries has been in computer back-up systems. When a power failure occurs, a UPS battery system can keep the computer operating for several hours until power is restored or the computer has been taken down in a planned fashion. Government, banks and other financial institutions could not function in today's world without lead acid storage battery back-up systems.

The entire United States phone system depends on lead acid battery back-up. It operates the phone system in case of power failure. This is critical to our national defense system.

Submarine batteries, which enable the operation of a submarine to be extremely quiet to avoid detection, is another major use for lead acid batteries.



Motive power batteries are used in forklift trucks, mine vehicles, and airline push-out vehicles. Lead acid powered forklift trucks don't generate any fumes and can be used in warehouses and enclosed spaces. Similarly, many of today's airports have lead acid battery powered push-out vehicles to push the jets out of the gate, lead acid battery powered baggage handling equipment, etc. Not only is this more environmentally sound than formerly used diesel equipment, but is more economical as well. According to Battery Council International, market growth in the motive power sector is forecast to grow about 2 to 4% over the next several years. The graph on the next page shows the growth of motive power cells over the past several years.¹¹

LEAD CHEMICALS

Lead chemicals are used in an environmentally safe fashion to stabilize plastics against ultraviolet degradation, and also to provide the necessary clarity for TV screens, computer screens, etc. U.S. consumption of lead chemicals has stayed fairly constant over the last 10 years because of the wide growth in computer terminals and screens. American Bureau of Metal Statistics data since 1977 shows the steady nature of this market. Lead use in this section appears steady over the next several years.

LEAD CONSUMPTION IN PIGMENTS

1977	99,982
1978	101,018
1979	100,078
1980	86,455
1981	88,367
1982	67,093
1983	75,722
1984	85,191
1985	80,273
1986	80,723
1987*	83,982

* Forecast

Another rapid growth area for lead has been in x-ray shielding, albeit from a small overall tonnage base. Typical uses are dentist's gowns, lining of hospital x-ray rooms and the lining of CAT scanners.

POTENTIAL NEW APPLICATIONS FOR LEAD

There are a number of potential new applications for lead, many of which either serve a vital function in today's society or are critical to national defense.

The Department of Defense is looking at a lead acid storage battery that will be able to be discharged extremely rapidly to fire lasers as part of the "Star Wars" initiative. Similarly, the Princeton University Plasma Physics Lab requires an extremely high discharge in a short period of time for plasma research.

Lead is also a very strong candidate for storage of nuclear waste materials.

Southern California Edison has installed a major load leveling battery, over 2,000 tons of lead contained, to provide peak power shaving for their system. The battery is charged in the evening when demand for electricity is low and then discharged during peak demand periods caused for example by high air conditioning use on a very hot summer day. Although in the experimental stage, this could provide a major benefit in providing peak demand electricity in an economical fashion, and reducing our dependence on foreign oil or on high sulfur coal for providing power.

Several former markets for lead are declining and several are exhibiting very little growth. Lead use in gasoline in the U.S. has been totally eliminated - from a peak consumption in the U.S. of 272,000 tons in 1972, to less than 10,000 tons today. The use of lead pigments in paint has not occurred in the last ten years. Similarly, such uses as lead solders in car bodies, plumbing, etc. are declining, but again, as in the case of lead additives to gasoline, most of the decline has already occurred. Similarly, lead ammunition for water fowl shooting has pretty well decreased. Several

7 | markets like lead bearings, chemical tank lining, weights, and electronic solder are stable with little decline or growth anticipated.

NATIONAL DEFENSE/SELF SUFFICIENCY

In the preceding discussion, we have outlined several uses of lead which are critical to our national defense. For this reason and numerous others, it is important for the United States to be self sufficient in lead production.

7 | Automotive starter batteries are a critical use. No military vehicle, jeep, tank, personnel carrier, etc., would start without lead. Most of our airplane fleet is equipped with lead acid batteries to start the engines. Nuclear powered submarines depend on lead acid batteries for silent service. Similarly, our communication system requires lead acid battery back-up.

I think it is obvious the above uses are some of the reasons why lead is considered a critical material in our national stockpile administered by the General Services Administration. The stockpile is actually short of its target and should we become less self sufficient, would have to maintain more lead in the stockpile.

In summarizing the demand for lead, the attached table shows the demand for lead from various sources for today and 1995.

PROJECTED LEAD DEMAND - 1995

Bureau of Mines	1,495,000 tons
Doe Run Company	1,320,000 tons
CRU Consultants	1,290,000 tons

DDE RUN COMPANY DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT COMMENTS ATTACHMENT C

The October 1987 draft environmental impact statement (DEIS), "Hardrock Mineral Leasing - Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri", prepared jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA-FS) and the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management (USBDN-BLM), concludes:

"...without mitigation, environmental consequences from permitting mineral development in the study area would result in long-term adverse effects to water resources...land character.....and potential effects to threatened and endangered species..."

and

"...adverse effects would be minimized or eliminated through carefully applied mitigation measures..."

The following comments will show that factors other than the "mitigation measures" of Preferred Alternative D will serve to minimize or eliminate potential adverse environmental or human health impacts for mineral development activities in the Study Area. These other factors include:

1. The considerable existing body of applicable environmental laws and regulations protect human health and the environment from releases of toxic pollutants. Other regulations such as federal and state dam safety regulations and guidelines and the federal and state mine safety laws and regulations protect the safety of the public and workers as well as provide resulting protection to the environment.
2. The development of technology to lessen the environmental impact of a mine/mill facility, the related tailings disposal facility and any discharges from either of those facilities.

6 |

EXISTING APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Air Quality

Federal. The Clean Air Act (CAA) provides the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US-EPA) with authority to promulgate primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for certain identified pollutants. The states are in turn required to develop State Implementation

U.S. refined lead production for 1995 is 875,000 tons if no additional supply sources are brought on by then.

7 | When we compare the demand projection with supply, we see that there is a very critical shortfall in the amount of lead that is available. Unless new U.S. sources of lead are added, the shortfall of lead produced in the United States to demand will likely exceed 400,000 tons or nearly 1/3 of demand.

7 | This is clearly not necessary as U.S. mines are competitive on a worldwide basis and areas for exploration and development exist. Military uses of lead make our self-sufficiency in lead a critical matter.

Plans (SIPs) which are designed to achieve the NAAQS through the use of limitations placed upon emissions from sources. The SIPs then become Federally enforceable upon approval by US-EPA.

To date, ambient air quality standards have been promulgated and SIPs approved for a number of substances that could be found at a lead mine/mill facility including particulate matter, lead and sulfur dioxide. Additionally US-EPA has made or is in the process of making determinations regarding the listing of other substances for regulation, either by ambient standards or hazardous emission limits (NESHAP). These substances include cadmium, arsenic and radionuclides.

The US-EPA is required by law to periodically review those substances for which NAAQS have been promulgated and to revise such standards (upward or downward) where warranted. Particulate matter, lead and sulfur dioxide are currently subject to such reviews.

State. The Missouri Air Conservation Law (Chapter 203 RSMO) established the "Air Conservation Commission of the State of Missouri" with authority to, among other things, adopt air quality standards and emission control regulations; issue construction permits for air emission sources; conduct investigations; issue administrative orders and variances; and seek court actions. The penalties for violation provided under the law range up to \$5,000 per day. A staff and staff director are authorized by the law and placed within the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MO-DNR).

The Missouri regulations are comprehensive including mass emission limitations on incinerators and industrial processes; restrictions on particulates from becoming airborne (fugitive dust); restrictions on visible air contaminants (opacity); restrictions on emissions of odors and restrictions on emission of sulfur compounds.

Construction permits are required for new and modified air pollution sources, particularly those where prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) issues may arise. Sources are required to meet limitations set forth in the Missouri regulations. In addition, annual Air Emission Inventories are required from all major sources.

There are no pending, federal or state, air pollution enforcement actions at any present Doe Run facility.

Water Quality

10 Federal. The Clean Water Act (CWA) provides the US-EPA with authority to promulgate and enforce minimum effluent standards applicable to discharges by industry and public-owned treatment works (POTW). The US-EPA has broken industry down into categories and set specific effluent limitations for each category which reflect Best Practical (EPT) and Best Available (BAT) pollution control Technology. To administer the program the states are required to impose effluent limitations that are "at least as strict" as those required by US-EPA. Missouri was delegated authority to administer the program on October 30, 1974. The BPT limits were to be attained by July 1977 and the BAT limits were to be in place by July 1984. US-EPA finalized BAT limits applicable to copper, lead and zinc mines and mills in December 1982.

10 Section 404 of the CWA provides for the regulation and permitting of dredging and filling operations in certain watercourses and wetlands. The enforcement authority for this section is vested in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (US-COE). Any future tailings disposal facility, such as anticipated by the lease application at issue, would be subject to review and could be subject to permitting under Section 404.

10 State. The Missouri Clean Water Law (Chapter 204, RSMO) creates the "Clean Water Commission of the State of Missouri" and establishes its duties and power as, promulgating rules and regulations; issuing construction and operating permits for discharging facilities with appropriate effluent limits and monitoring conditions; establishing stream water quality standards; making investigations and holding such hearings as are required in performance of its other duties. The penalties for violation provided under the law range up to \$10,000 per day of violation. A staff and staff director are authorized by the law and placed within the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MO-DNR).

There are no pending, federal or state, water pollution enforcement actions at any present Doe Run facility.

allows the US-EPA to recover the costs of clean-up and other damages caused by the release of the contaminants by suing the responsible party. The amendments were passed that strengthened CERCLA authority for affixing liability and insuring clean-up.

The Fletcher, Brushy Creek and Buick operations of Doe Run were visited by US-EPA contractors in 1984 for preliminary assessments under CERCLA. A representative of the US-EPA Region VII, Environmental Planning and Response Branch toured the facilities in 1986 as a follow-up. There are no further visits or studies contemplated at this time as the Doe Run operations have been characterized as "low-priority" by the US-EPA staff.

State. The Missouri Waste Management Law (Chapter 260, RSMO), creates a "Hazardous Waste Management Commission of the State of Missouri" whose duties and powers include, promulgating rules and regulations categorizing hazardous wastes; adopting, amending or repealing standards, rules and regulations as required by and Federal hazardous waste management act; issue permits; conduct investigations; issue administrative orders and variances and hold such hearings as are required for the enforcement and administration of the law. A staff and staff director are authorized by the law and they are placed within the MO-DNR.

6 The Missouri law and regulations define and regulate hazardous and solid wastes similar to the RCRA. The wastes from mining, milling, beneficiation and processing are exempt from the regulations until regulated under RCRA.

There are no pending, federal or state, hazardous or solid waste enforcement actions against any Doe Run facility.

Dam Safety

6 Federal. The National Dam Inspection Act (Public Law 92-367) of 1972 made the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (US-COE), the lead agency in a Federally-Financed program to inventory and inspect all non-federal dams. The Departments of Interior and Agriculture were to cooperate in the establishment of inspection criteria, assistance to the states and in follow up recommendations. The objectives of the program were to:

6 1. Provide technical inspection and evaluation of non-federal dams to identify actual high hazard conditions and to permit correction in a timely manner by non-federal interests.

SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES

Federal.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) established two major regulatory programs for disposal of all waste materials.

10 Subtitle C provides for a "cradle to grave" system of managing wastes that are defined as hazardous in these regulations. The only wastes generated by Doe Run Company operations that fall under Subtitle C, are waste motor oil and Safety Kleen Solvent.

Subtitle D provides for a state grant program for the regulation of solid wastes, i.e. all other wastes.

10 The category for mining wastes was not specified, instead Sections 8002(f) and (g) of RCRA directed the US-EPA to perform studies of the wastes generated by the mining, beneficiation and processing of ores and minerals, and report the results to Congress. This led to a study of the several types of mining wastes throughout the United States. The dolomitic limestone tailings generated as a waste by the Missouri lead operations during the beneficiation of lead ore were studied by US-EPA contractors in 1980 and 1981. The United States Bureau of Mines (US-BOM) carried the study on for another year after the US-EPA funding ceased. These studies concluded that while there was seepage from the tailings ponds, there was no migration of constituents of concern (heavy metals, reagents, radionuclides, etc.).

In the report to congress that was required by 8002(f) and (g), the US-EPA has concluded that Subtitle D is the appropriate program for regulating mining wastes.

10 In addition the US-EPA has indicated that it will focus on environmental problems and set priorities for applying controls at mining sites with such potential problems as high acid-generation potential, radioactivity, asbestos and cyanide wastes. Neither the wastes produced by any of the existing Missouri lead operations or those that could be produced by the potential lead operation in the Study Area fit into this category.

10 The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), Public Law No. 96-510, commonly known as the SUPERFUND legislation, authorizes the US-EPA to clean-up toxic contaminants, principally from closed or abandoned waste sites, with funds generated primarily from a tax on the chemical industry. The act

2. Provide data for better definition of a viable dam safety program, including the federal role.

3. Encourage and prepare the states to initiate quickly effective dam safety program for non-federal dams.

6 All existing Doe Run dams were inspected under that program, and are subject to re-inspection during the updating of the inventory.

6 State. The Missouri Dam and Reservoir Safety Act (Chapter 236.400 RSMO), was passed in 1981. The Act establishes "a Dam and Reservoir Safety Council" whose domicile for the purposes of sections 236.400 to 236.500 shall be the department of natural resources of the state of Missouri, for the regulation of dam and reservoir safety. The council is given authority to promulgate rules, regulations, guidelines, and standards relating to the determination of whether a dam or reservoir constitutes a danger to public safety, life or property; to authorize a state program of inspection of dams and reservoirs in accordance with the regulations adopted under the Act; and to issue permits for existing dams that meet the safety criteria of the regulations and for the construction of new dams that meet the safety criteria of the regulations. In addition the director of MO-DNR is given the authority to employ an experienced professional engineer as chief engineer and to employ additional staff as necessary to administer the activities of the dam and reservoir safety program.

Section 236.465 of the Act, makes Industrial water retention structures (including tailings dams and impoundments) subject to special conditions. The regulations promulgated under authority of the Act also place special conditions upon tailings dam and impoundments in both the Required Design Factors of Safety for Slope Stability and the Required Design Flood for Spillway Design tables. The construction permit process is also different for tailings dams and impoundments than for conventional dams and reservoirs. This insures that all the existing tailings dams and reservoirs meet strict engineering standards. The standards promulgated in the construction permit sections insure that all future tailings dams and reservoirs will meet even more stringent criteria.

6 All existing Doe Run tailings dams and reservoirs met, or were modified to meet, the standards of the dam and reservoir safety regulations.

There are no pending federal or state dam and reservoir safety enforcement actions concerning any of the Doe Run tailings dams or impoundments.

Attachment C, DEIS Comments

Page 7 of 8

PROPER DESIGN AND OPERATION OF MINE/MILL FACILITIES

The existing Doe Run mine/mill facilities on the Viburnum Trend are recognized world-wide for the state-of-the-art equipment and technology used not only in the production of metals, but also in the protection of the environment.

The technology chosen by the US-EPA as the 'Best Available Control Technology' (BAT) was developed at the Doe Run facilities that were previously owned by St. Joe Minerals Corporation. The process consists of constructing separate mine water and tailings disposal ponds, with an NPDES permitted discharge from the mine water pond. The tailings disposal pond is maintained in a net 'zero-discharge' mode by recycling water from the tailings pond back to the milling process.

The Buick operation (previously owned by Homestake Lead Company) developed a system of providing biological treatment for the effluent being discharged from the combined tailings pond/mine water pond. The treatment system consists of a series of artificial stream meanders above the final polishing pond that provide conditions favorable for the removal of any possible contaminants by naturally occurring processes.

The Doe Run Company owns the only tailings pond on the Viburnum Trend that is full. The lower portion of the old tailings pond is being used as a mine water pond for the Viburnum No. 28 Mine. The upper portion has been seeded and supports a good stand of mixed cool and warm season grasses, including many native prairie grasses. The methods used to establish and maintain this vegetation were developed by St. Joe Minerals in the Old Lead Belt (Flat River/Bonnetterre Area).

The Doe Run Company is continuing to explore new technology and improving upon existing technology in the treatment of effluent and the stabilization of tailings with vegetation. Any new technology developed at the existing operations will be carried over to a new operation.

Attachment D, DEIS Comments

Page 1 of 2

IRON COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 4

Box 368
VIBURNUM, MISSOURI
65566

SUPERINTENDENT (314) 244-5422
HIGH SCHOOL (314) 244-5521
MIDDLE SCHOOL (314) 244-5670
ELEMENTARY (314) 244-5606

December 3, 1987

To Whom It May Concern:

It is my understanding that a public hearing was held on Tuesday, December 1, 1987 at which a neighboring Superintendent of Schools was used as a source of information to indicate that Viburnum had the highest rate of mental retardation in the State of Missouri and that the cause was directly related to the fact that the Viburnum city water is drawn from a closed lead mine. That statement, or any similar statement concerning the Viburnum School District (Iron County C-4), is both ludicrous and irresponsible.

The Iron County C-4 School District, with schools located in Viburnum, Missouri has a student enrollment of 707, 25 of which have been identified as mentally retarded. Of the 25, 23 are classified as having mild to moderate mental retardation. This incident rate is slightly higher than the rate for Southeast Missouri which are 3.5% and 3.08% respectively. There are many possible explanations for this small rate above the regional average. One could be that the Iron Co. C-4 School District has been more successful in identifying and placing children in its program for mentally retarded students. It would be as irresponsible for me to assign the previously mentioned possibility as 'the' reason as it would be for someone else (who possessed much less information about our programs than I have) to assign responsibility to the water.

The Iron County C-4 School District is geographically very large and contains several small communities. Only a small part of the district is served by the Viburnum water system. Of the 25 students identified as mentally retarded only six reside in the area served by the above mentioned water system. Of those six, one was identified and placed before he/she transferred to Viburnum in 1984. The area, therefore, served by the Viburnum water system has an incidence of mental retardation significantly below the regional average.

The records of the Iron County C-4 School District are, of course, open for public inspection for any reasonable purpose. However, irresponsible statements such as the one referred to in the first paragraph of this letter are more entertaining than facts. If I can provide additional facts I will be happy to do so.

Attachment D, DEIS Comments

Page 2 of 2

Attachment E, DEIS Comments

Report A, Page 1 of 3

December 3, 1987
To Whom It May Concern
Page 2

Yours truly,

Jim Porter
Jim Porter
Superintendent of Schools
Iron County C-4 School District

JOHN ASHCROFT
Comptroller

FREDERICK A. BRUNNER
Director



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Viburnum
ID #4010B21

P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

December 7, 1987

The Honorable Jack Kessinger
Mayor of Viburnum
City Hall
Box 48B
Viburnum, Missouri 65566

Dear Mayor Kessinger:

As part of a statewide ground water survey, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Public Drinking Water Program sampled your water supply on July 9, 1987. The results of the tests for volatile organic chemicals are attached. We are sure you will be pleased to learn that no contamination by volatile organic chemicals was found.

Thank you for participating in the survey. If you have any questions about the results, please give me a call at 314/751-7B34.

Sincerely,

PUBLIC DRINKING WATER PROGRAM

R. S. Reddy
R. S. Reddy
Environmental Specialist

RSR:sf

Attachment

cc: Robert Ogle, Water Superintendent
Poplar Bluff Regional Office

JOHN ASHCROFT
Governor
FREDERICK A. BRUNNER
Director



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 170
Jefferson City, MO 65102

LABORATORY SERVICES PROGRAM
RESULT OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Sample No. 87-2158

Reported to: Bill Price
Affiliation: PDW

Date: 8/12/87
Project Code: 3451/3000

Sample Description:
VIBURNUM
4010821
WELL

Collected by: R.S. REDDY
Affiliation: PDW

Date: 07/09/87

PARAMETERS

RESULTS

Chloromethane	< 5.0 ug/L
Bromomethane	< 5.0 ug/L
Vinyl chloride	< 5.0 ug/L
Chloroethene	< 5.0 ug/L
Methylene chloride	< 10.0 ug/L
1,1-Dichloroethene	< 5.0 ug/L
1,1-Dichloroethane	< 5.0 ug/L
Trans-1,2-dichloroethene	< 5.0 ug/L
Chloroform	< 5.0 ug/L
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 5.0 ug/L

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1987
PUBLIC DRINKING WATER PROGRAM

JOHN ASHCROFT
Governor
FREDERICK A. BRUNNER
Director



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Poplar Bluff Regional Office
P.O. Box 1420
948 Lester Street
Poplar Bluff, MO 65051
314-785-0832

December 8, 1987

The Honorable Jack Kessinger
Mayor, City of Viburnum
City Hall
Viburnum, MO 65566

Dear Mayor Kessinger:

Enclosed is a Report of Inspection of the Viburnum public water supply. This inspection was made to determine if the system is being properly operated and maintained. The contents of the report are believed to be self-explanatory. If, however, you have any questions concerning any part of the report, please call on us.

The Department of Natural Resources strongly urges that the recommendations contained in the report be given your immediate attention. These recommendations are, in the best judgment of the inspector, necessary actions to keep the system operating in the approved manner.

This is a valuable public utility, and with good preventive maintenance and operations, procedures can be depended upon to provide the public a safe and dependable water supply.

Sincerely,

James A. Burris
James A. Burris, P.E.
Regional Administrator

JAB/JWH/nr

Enclosure

cc: Public Drinking Water Program
Mr. Robert Ogle, Superintendent
Ms. Carolyn Ritter

bcc: Mr. John Carter, P.E./

JOHN ASHCROFT
Governor
FREDERICK A. BRUNNER
Director



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 170
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Page 2
Sample no. 87-2158
Date 8/12/87

PARAMETERS

RESULTS

1,1,1-Trichloroethene	< 5.0 ug/L
Carbon tetrachloride	< 5.0 ug/L
Bromodichloromethane	< 5.0 ug/L
1,2-Dichloropropane	< 5.0 ug/L
Trans-1,3-dichloropropene	< 5.0 ug/L
Trichloroethene	< 5.0 ug/L
Dibromochloromethane	< 5.0 ug/L
Cis-1,3-dichloropropene	< 5.0 ug/L
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	< 5.0 ug/L
Benzene	< 5.0 ug/L
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	< 10.0 ug/L
Bromoform	< 5.0 ug/L
Tetrachloroethene	< 5.0 ug/L
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 5.0 ug/L
Toluene	< 5.0 ug/L
Chlorobenzene	< 5.0 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	< 5.0 ug/L
Trichlorofluoromethane	< 5.0 ug/L

COMMENTS: Analyzed at the University Hygienic Laboratory.

The analysis of this sample was performed in accordance with procedures as outlined in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, EPA Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, and/or Annual Book of ASTM Standards.

James H. Long
James H. Long, Director
Laboratory Services Program
Division of Environmental Quality

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY
FOR
CITY OF VIBURNUM

December 8, 1987

INTRODUCTION

On December 3, 1987, a staff member of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources conducted an inspection of the water supply facilities serving the City of Viburnum, Missouri. The purpose of the inspection was to insure that the water supply system was being operated in an efficient and effective manner. The water superintendent, Mr. Robert Ogle, was present during the inspection.

UNSATISFACTORY FEATURES

1. The backup deep well pump is inoperable.
2. The conduit, containing the wires for the cathodic protection cables that run into the mine shaft, is open to the atmosphere.
3. The lead pump base drain hole is directly above, and leaks water into an electrical junction box.

DISCUSSION

The City of Viburnum has installed two vertical turbine pumps in an abandoned mine shaft as a new source of water. Originally, one deep well pump was installed, but a second pump was later added as a backup. Problems now exist in the second (backup) pump. Mr. Ogle said that the pump was not used, but was saved for emergencies. The pump has now locked up. He said that the City of Viburnum planned to repair it but had not taken any action yet. The pump should be repaired.

To protect the metal surfaces in the well shaft, low voltage cathodic protection has been added to the well. The power cables travel from the ground surface to the well shaft through a large metal conduit. That conduit is open on the top. Insects, debris, and other contamination can enter the well shaft through this conduit. The opening should be sealed to exclude contamination, and protect the integrity of the well.

The packing on a water pump normally is cooled by the water that leaks past it. The water leakage on the number one pump was running out of the pump base end on to an electrical junction box. The box is not a water tight fixture, and even though it contains only low voltage circuits for cathodic protection, the system is being damaged from corrosion. Water leaking from the pump packing gland should be directed away from the electrical junction box.

-2-

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the backup deep well pump in the mine shaft be repaired.
2. The open conduit for the cathodic protection wiring be closed with a cap and sealant.
3. That water leaking from the packing gland be directed away from the electrical components.

SUBMITTED BY:

Dennis Lyons
Dennis Lyons
Environmental Specialist

APPROVED BY:

James W. Huck
James W. Huck, P.E.
Environmental Engineer

JWH/OL/nr

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS, PRIMARY (MCL)

001	pH	-----
002	Residue Filter	*500 mg/l
003	Fixed	-----
004	Sulfate	*250 mg/l
005	Alkalinity-total	-----
006	Phenolphthalein	-----
007	Bicarbonate	-----
008	Carbonate	-----
009	Chloride	*250 mg/l
010	Calcium	-----
011	Magnesium	-----
012	Hardness-Total	-----
013	Carbonate	-----
014	Non-carbonate	-----
015	Arsenic	.05 mg/l
016	Selenium	.01 mg/l
017	Lead	.05 mg/l
018	Cadmium	.010 mg/l
019	Barium	1.0 mg/l
020	Chromium	.05 mg/l
021	Silver	.05 mg/l
022	Iron	*.03 mg/l
023	Manganese	*.05 mg/l
024	Zinc	*5.0 mg/l
025	Copper	*1.0 mg/l
026	Sodium	-----
027	Potassium	-----
028	Mercury	.002 mg/l
029	Fluoride	2.2 mg/l
030	Nitrate-N	10.0 mg/l

* Recommended Maximum Level (Not MCL) for secondary contaminants
-----No limits established

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P. O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 314/751-8331

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P. O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 314/751-8331

REPORT OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

REPORT OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

MAIL TO: REGIONAL OFFICE COPY

MAIL TO: REGIONAL OFFICE COPY

COLLECTION TECHNIQUE: GRAB
LOCATION: WELL HEAD
DATE COLLECTED: 02/10/87
TIME: 0900
COLLECTED BY: ROBERT OGLE

1.410
VIBURNUM
PSW ID: 4010R21
COUNTY: IRON
REPORT DATE: 03/19/87
SAMPLE TYPE: SPECIAL
SOURCE: GROUND (RAW)
LABORATORY: DQH
LAB LOG: 872044
METHODS: STD-IN/FG
ANALYSIS DATE: 03/06/87

PARAMETER	RESULTS	REMARKS
mg/l		
001 PH	6.8	
002 RESIDUE-FILTER	929	
003 FIXED	796	
004 SULFATE	408	
005 ALKALINITY-TOTAL	251	
006 PHENOLPHTHALEIN	0	
007 BICARBONATE	305.6	
008 CARBONATE	0	
009 CHLORIDE	3.0	
010 CALCIUM	145.5	
011 MAGNESIUM	71.9	
012 HARDNESS-TOTAL	660	
013 CARBONATE	251	
014 NON-CARBONATE	409	
015 ARSENIC	< 0.005	
016 SELENIUM	< 0.0050	
017 LEAD	< 0.01	
018 CADMIUM	< 0.0050	
019 BARIUM	< 0.20	
020 CHROMIUM	< 0.025	
021 SILVER	< 0.01	
022 IRON	0.19	
023 MANGANESE	0.03	
024 ZINC	0.20	
025 COPPER	0.02	
026 SODIUM	8.4	
027 POTASSIUM	2.5	
028 MERCURY	< 0.0005	
029 FLUORIDE	0.51	
030 NITRATE-N	0.07	

RECEIVED MAR 23 1987

COLLECTION TECHNIQUE: GRAB
LOCATION: HI SERVICE PUMP
DATE COLLECTED: 02/10/87
TIME: 0900
COLLECTED BY: ROBERT OGLE

VIBURNUM
PSW ID: 4010R21
COUNTY: IRON
REPORT DATE: 03/19/87
SAMPLE TYPE: SPECIAL

SOURCE: GROUND (FINISHED)
LABORATORY: DQH
LAB LOG: 872045
METHODS: STD-IN/FG
ANALYSIS DATE: 03/06/87

PARAMETER	RESULTS	REMARKS
mg/l		
001 PH	6.9	
002 RESIDUE-FILTER	933	
003 FIXED	803	
004 SULFATE	408	
005 ALKALINITY-TOTAL	246	
006 PHENOLPHTHALEIN	0	
007 BICARBONATE	300.7	
008 CARBONATE	0	
009 CHLORIDE	6.0	
010 CALCIUM	146.8	
011 MAGNESIUM	72.7	
012 HARDNESS-TOTAL	666	
013 CARBONATE	246	
014 NON-CARBONATE	420	
015 ARSENIC	< 0.005	
016 SELENIUM	< 0.0050	
017 LEAD	< 0.01	
018 CADMIUM	< 0.0050	
019 BARIUM	< 0.20	
020 CHROMIUM	< 0.025	
021 SILVER	< 0.01	
022 IRON	0.19	
023 MANGANESE	0.02	
024 ZINC	0.24	
025 COPPER	0.01	
026 SODIUM	8.6	
027 POTASSIUM	2.5	
028 MERCURY	< 0.0005	
029 FLUORIDE	0.32	
030 NITRATE-N	0.06	



Dear Sirs:

Please don't allow mining to take place in the Mark Twain forest. I believe the proposed mining is a dreadful and callous decision, and all will suffer its effects if imposed. You in government seem to believe that since we the public have temporarily put our quads down (concerning the environment), it is a go-ahead sign for you to sell off our national resources to big business interests and the

617

(business) interests at the expense of the American people. The fact that our own representatives in the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (who are supposed to be protecting not exploiting the environment) have sold the people of Missouri (and every other human being who might want to enjoy the beauty and purity of the Ozarks as it stands now, out in favor of business.

I strongly protest the lead mining proposal and argue that it should be shelved — at least temporarily — until both

rich. Don't you care about your children or even yourself?

I think the country can get by on the lead sources it is at the moment already exploiting from the earth. Leave the Ozarks alone or face the consequences at the ballot box. Not all of us have given up our respect for the environment to worship at the altar of money and commercial expansion. The Mark Twain mining proposal is a return to the days when robber-barons such as Carnegie, J.P. Morgan and others took this country over for their own

617

The public and the govt. can become more completely informed concerning the proposal and its effects. That is, let's find out a little bit more about what the possible and probable repercussions of such an act might be.

Thank you for your
time and attention,

Eric E. Elkins

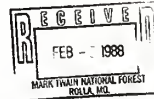
ERIC E. ELKINS
10508 E. 31ST ST.
M. 64652

P.S.

I fully agree w/ the arguments and sentiments expressed in the attached article which was printed in the editorial section of the Kansas City Times on Weds. Feb. 3, 1988.

I fully agree with the sentiments expressed both by this letter and by the article. I am against the proposed lead mining operations in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Yours Truly,
Christine Wesley
Rt #1 Dunmegan, Mo. 65640



February 3, 1988

Dear Sir:

I'm concerned, to say the least, about the lead mining proposal near Winone, Missouri. I'm not a Missourian yet but own 40 acres near Salem where I plan to retire soon. I can't believe such a move would even be considered!

Does anyone truly think lead mining is going to be more economically productive than tourism to the future of the Ozarks?

Doesn't anyone there realize that lead is a serious health hazard that is gradually being eliminated from consumer products?

Hasn't anyone considered that there's not enough market for lead to keep the existing area lead mines open? The private sector cannot operate them at a profit. How can a government agency do so? Considerable money has been lost through poor marketing of our National Forest timber, are we taxpayers now going to subsidize mining lead that will also be sold below cost?

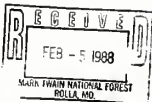
6 And what a cost! The environmental damage incurred by such a project will be irreparable. Look around you. The area you're planning to defile is one of the loveliest the United States has left... and it definitely has a lot more economic potential in its present condition.

8 I'm sure if all the costs of this project are realistically weighed against the short term and doubtful profits of mining lead, it will never get approved. I hope the involved officials will realize this and decide against any such destructive proposal.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Jynn Buxley

4441 Nelson
Kansas City, Missouri 66109



2/3/88
JOHN FINNEGAN
4127 HAWTHORNE
KANSAS CITY, MO.
64133

SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS RD.
ROLLA, MO.

Dear Sir,

The plans for lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest should be discontinued. I have been a frequent visitor to the area in question over the past ten years and hope to be in the future. It is a beautiful natural area and it will be reduced in these values if mining is to take place there.

6 In addition to the reduced scenic value from mining lead, the poisonous geology of the area could cause the spread of heavy metal contamination throughout the entire southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas water table.

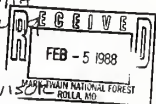
6 The short term jobs produced by this ill considered plan may also be offset by the loss of long term, tourist industry based jobs in the area. This makes the economic gains of lead mining a very dubious reason for opening this fine natural area.

8 Please do not go forward with these mining plans. History will judge you harshly for a poor decision on this.

Sincerely,
John W. Finnegan



2/3/88
GARY KROENCKE
5221 NE. 47TH
K.C. MO. 64116



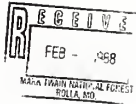
MR. SUPERVISOR

I read the article in the K.C. Star about the possibility of the lead strip mine proposed for the Mark Twain National Forest area. Me and other friends enjoy the area specially for the canoeing on the scenic rivers in the area.

8 We would like to see this mining done in somebody else's backyard.

Concerned

Eppinger... Call us when your job requires quality printing and dependable service.
715 Armour Rd.
North Kansas City
Missouri 64116
(816) 842-1840



February 4, 1988

Rt. 4 Box 351
West Plains, MO 65775

Dear Forest Supervisor:

Having been relied in an area where coal mining took place, I feel a need to express my concerns over the proposed lead mine. Mining is an alteration of the land which cannot be reversed. Even with sound mining practices it is important for us to realize that the land will be scarred forever.

The area where the lead mine is proposed is unique in many ways. The Eleven Point River is recognized as one of the National Scenic Rivers; the Irish Wilderness is an example of a typical Ozark forest ecosystem, in addition, it has many caves and springs, a natural wonder in themselves. My main concern is for the water resource of the area. The Eleven Point River should be held as a treasure by this state. A river that has survived this long being relatively undisturbed by human impact is a rarity today. Although the Eleven Point does show some buffering capacity I have to question the disturbance of the surrounding karst terrain. The terrain, being characterized by caves and springs, shows how unstable and unpredictable it is. Increased exposure of underlying rock to the groundwater, through mining, may alter the chemistry of the surface waters thereby altering the balance of life forms which inhabit them. I don't think such alterations can be predicted.

To summarize my concerns, I do not want to see the Eleven Point become an example of what can happen when you mine lead in a karst terrain. I hope the decision makers look to the future and can without doubt say: The Eleven Point River, in all its uniqueness and beauty, will be there for my great-grandchildren to admire.

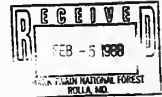
Sincerely,

Debra M. Mayers

Debra M. Mayers

0203-88

Mark Twain National Forest
Attn: Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla MO



Dear Sir/Madam:

I am writing this letter in response to an article in the Opinion Section - of the 9 Feb 08, 1988, edition of the Kansas City Star. (enclosed)

After reading the article, it appears that unless people speak out, there will be mining in the Mark Twain National Forest, creating jobs, yet endangering the environment.

How can this be right? I have never written a letter in response to an opinion letter from our KC Star, so I am not fully knowledgeable of the facts pertaining to the mining.

However, if this mining will harm our forest, or this states biggest asset - the Ozarks -

8 | this is not right.
I would appreciate more information.

Thank you,
David Minnick
John Minnick
8881 Charlotte
KCMO 64109

Mining in Mark Twain

The U.S. Forest Service should back off its proposal which would permit lead mining on 119,000 acres of Mark Twain National Forest south of Winona. There is too much to risk with water pollution and scenic destruction of this pretty Ozark area near the Irish Wilderness which includes or is bordered by numerous springs, underground caves, clear rivers and acres of trees.

Under no circumstances should the simple pleasures to be had there - fishing, camping, best trips and other outdoor activities - be threatened by a plan to help an industry which, because of decreased use of lead-based materials such as gasoline and paint, is facing an uncertain future.

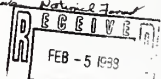
Great openings in the earth, drilling equipment, dams, transmission lines and polluted lakes created to hold mining tailings and other residues would mar the Ozark's natural beauty, which the Mark Twain Forest was acquired in part to preserve. Environmental protections are promised under the plan, but the very loss of mining activities would hurt. Leakage from a tailings pond or contamination

from mining activities into the groundwater could turn forever toxic the drinking water and fish in the streams. The porous aspect of the proposed mining area makes it more susceptible to contamination. Mining discharges could reach into the many springs and rivers which are interconnected throughout the area, as well as into the Ozarks National Scenic Riverways to the north.

This endorsement of mining by the Forest Service in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management runs counter to the government's own resource management plan adopted in 1986 for the national forest. The lure of potential jobs to the area is not worth cutting up Missouri's greatest gift, its Ozarks.

Missourians who don't want to risk this natural resource should write the supervisor of the Mark Twain National Forest, 401 Fairgrounds Road, in Rolla by Friday, the deadline for public comment, as well as their congressman and senators. There is too much to lose and not nearly enough to gain by this plan for mining in the Mark Twain forest.

Supervisor of Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla Mo.



Dear Sir

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposal which would permit lead mining in Mark Twain National Forest in Southern Missouri.

8 | There is too much risk with water pollution
6 | the scenic destruction of some of the best natural resources in the state of Missouri.

Under no circumstances should the destruction of these resources be probable for an industry with an uncertain future as a result of the decreased use of lead. Who knows? At this point we may not even reach the lead after the destruction and risks of pollution and the mining of the landscape.

We have enough problems with the remains of lead mining in the Joplin & Osage;

Oklahoma areas without adding to the problem. The porous formations in the southern Missouri area mean that the discharges from further mining areas could destroy such areas that have already been set aside as wilderness and scenic areas.

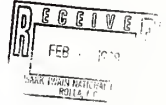
36

This also seems to be 180 degrees from your management plans adopted in 1986. Please listen to the people of our areas and don't give in to the mining interests.

Thank you
for your consideration
John K. De
RR 33 Box 299
K.C. Mo 64115

Herman
455 E. 55th
K.C., MO 64110

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 64501



Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to urge that the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management adopt Alternative A of the proposal

to permit mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. As a frequent visitor to the area I have seen the damage done by past mining in the area, and I appreciate the beauty and fragile environment of the area. I believe great damage will be done if mining is permitted and that the alternative uses of the forest are much more important and beneficial than this risky mining idea.

2

I urge all who have a part in this decision to adopt Alternative A.

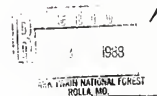
Sincerely,
Robert D. Herman

Attention: Supervisor of
Mark Twain Natl Forest

Please Please do not allow the Lead Mining Company to mine in the Mark Twain Natl Forest. I lived in the area for almost 40 years and don't want to see this beautiful area destroyed.

Thank you.

Mrs. M. E. Howd
5050 Oak St.
K.C. Mo. 64112
apl 11/22



8 | Please Do not Allow Mining In The Mark Twain National Park.



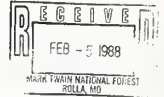
W.M. Shaw
1712 W. 29 st.
Independence, Mo. 64052

No.
M.M. Shaw

Mark Twain National Forest, Supv.
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Rev. Charlotte W. Crabaugh
Arley United Methodist Church
R.R. #1 Box 34
Kearney, Mo. 64060

February 3, 1988



Dear Supervisor,

In regard to the proposed lead mining in Mark Twain Forest, I urge you to please reconsider this possibility.

As a native of the area, having grown up in Willow Springs and Cabool, I can fully appreciate the peoples concern for economic development. The possibility of more jobs is something so coveted most politicians would go to any lengths to be able to promise. I fully understand these concerns in this economically distressed area.

- 6 | However, this action is surely a temporary band-aid solution at best, and more likely potentially destructive. I seriously doubt if it is even possible to honestly promise the environmental protection which would be needed. Even if it were possible to guarantee no water contamination, what about all the other pollution and damage for which there is no apparent concern, the visual and noise pollution caused by drilling? It seems to me the original intent and purposes for which this land was originally set aside are being disregarded. This operation would destroy the beauty of the land and numerous wildlife habitations. We do not want gaping holes, the sight and sound of drilling equipment, or specially created cesspools of toxic waste in this beautiful forest. The benefits would go to a few industrialists, at the expense of the earth itself.

6 | With all due respect, I would urge the threatened lead-mining industry to begin immediately to explore other ways to use their energy and resources as means to make the world a better place for all creation, as have others before, from carriage makers to tobacco farmers. Are government leaders and desperate citizens doomed to repeat once again the mistake of creating even bigger, more far-reaching problems by grasping a short-term 'solution' to an economic problem which is as old as the land itself? Where is your vision for the future, fifty or one hundred years from now? I implore you to dismiss this proposal as being potentially more threatening than it is promising.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Crabaugh
Rev. Charlotte W. Crabaugh

cc: Alan Wheat, Sen. Bond, Sen. Danforth

Feb. 2, 1988

Dear Sir,

8 | I am writing an objection to the proposed plan to allow lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. The 119,000 acres south of Winona is too vital a natural resource to allow such destruction to occur for such a little gain.

It would seem to me, the U.S. Forest Service cares very little for the natural beauty of the area as it is now or for preserving that beauty for our grandchildren & all future generations.

Such activities of mining of any kind should be left to a vote of the people before such extreme damage is done

to our precious & diminishing environment.

I am really disappointed in the Forest Service for their lack of concern. — So what is the motive for allowing such destruction? Special interests? Bribes? It is very, very disturbing to me. And should be to all Missourians.

I would appreciate a reply to my letter & if one is available, a newsletter type notice of any future plans for mining or any other planned change for the National Park here in Mo.

I receive periodical notices from the Bridger-Jetson National Forest in Jackson, Wyo. that is very

information of their plans, changes & decisions for that first forest.

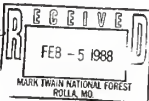
Each person who wrote to them on a controversial plan last year on a plan on land clearance receive the newsletter. If you would like a copy of one, I'd be glad to send you a print of mine.

I'll be watching the news-paper for the decision made on this disastrous mining plan.

Troubled but hopeful,
Shorlene Lyle
R.R. 33 - Box 299
Kansas City, Mo. 64151
816-741-3159

633 W 69 Terrace
Kansas City, Mo 64113
Feb. 3, 1988

Supervisor of Mark Twain
National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Sir:

No doubt you feel the heavy responsibility that is yours to protect the unique beauty and charm of the area of the Ozarks that you supervise. I offer my support and encouragement to you to withstand any effort to allow lead mining there.

Sincerely,

Doris Lundrum

Rt. 2, Box 199-B

Buffalo, MO 65622

FEB. 3, 1988



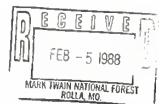
DEAR FOREST SERVICE PERSONNEL,

I WOULD LIKE TO GO ON RECORD
8 TO OPPOSE ALL MINING PROSPECTS IN OUR
NATIONAL FORESTS. I BELIEVE OUR NATIONAL
RIGHTS TO THE NATIONAL FORESTS SHOULD
BE A NATURAL AND PRISTINE ENVIRONMENT, WHICH
WOULD NOT ALLOW MINING COMPANIES TO COME
IN AND DESTROY WHAT I TREASURE.

Sincerely,
Laura J. Ford
(Laura J. Ford)

GLEN L. WHITAKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
255 E. BRIDLEPOIN DRIVE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64114-4710
TELEPHONE 816-942-5147

February 3, 1988



Supervisor, Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir:
8 I oppose the G. L. Whitaker proposal to permit mining in our Mark Twain National Forest south of Rolla. This beautiful natural resource must not be spoiled by commercial mining and must be preserved "as is" for future generations. Please reject the proposal.
Yours for beautiful, unpolluted America!

Respectfully,
c/o Kinross John Sanford Glen L. Whitaker, J.D.

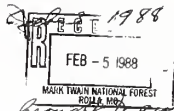
Dear Sir

It has been brought to our attention of destroying some of our National Forest, our greatest gift of the Ozarks.

There will not be that many jobs considering the loss of our beautiful Ozarks of trees and beauty.

To much to lose and not enough to gain. We hope you will consider leaving it as it is.

M & Mrs Howard Hansen
12604 E - 59th Terr
Kansas City, Mo
64133



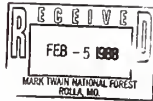
44 East 53rd Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri 64112
2 February 1968

Dear Forest Supervisor

Please act to not permit mining in Mark Twain Forest. Lead should remain in the ground safely contained where it will not cause great harm to ourselves and the generations which may if we act prudently and preventively, follow us on the land. The earth is shared and needs to be protected from short-sighted rape. Short term gains that produce long term gas pool damage, birth defects and death are not some new vice. No mining. Sincerely,
M. R. Eucalyptus

February 3, 1968

Supervisor, Mark Twain
National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri



Dear Sir:

As a Missourian who truly appreciates and enjoys the beauty of our land, I strongly oppose the opening of the National Forest to lead mining interests. We have raped the land beyond repair in many areas — let's not do that in Mark Twain.

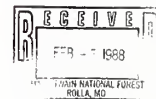
Sincerely,

Joe Howe
2312 Kingston Drive
Blue Springs, MO 64015

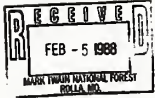
February 3, 1968

Dear supervisor,

I agree totally with this editorial from the Wednesday, February 3, 1968 edition of "The Kansas City Times". I hope you will read it and take to heart its plea. Let's not have mining in the Ozarks. We must be good stewards of this earth; it is our only home!



Sincerely,
Mrs. Becky Hagan
409 NW Durshiff Ept.
Kansas City, Mo. 64116



Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Farguinda Rd.
Rolla, MO. 65401

Kevin Hogan
6026 Forest
Kansas City, MO 64116

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to express my deep concern about the proposed lead and hardrock mining in Shannon, Oregon, and Carter Counties. I am worried about the protection of the Big Springs, Eleven Point, Greer Springs and Lost Wilderness areas if this mining is allowed.

The unique Karst formations of this beautiful area will be altered and mined in these areas. The Environmental Impact Statement also points out that there is no known method of safe disposal of the mine tailings which will result from the mining.

The decision by the Bureau of Land Management also encompassed 19,000 acres of National Forest in the proposed areas of potential leasing and mining. I do

not feel that our National Forest land should fall victim to special interest mining which may yield a short interest profit but make permanent damage to this beautiful area.

Please stop this destruction before it starts! As an avid canoe enthusiast, fishermen, and outdoorsmen - I thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Kevin Hogan

637

638

Dear Mr. Hogan:
As a Missourian concerned about the protection & preservation of the natural beauty of our state, I am very concerned about the USFS proposal to allow mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. I strongly urge adoption of Alternative A to prohibit mining & its subsequent environmental damage.

RONALD HAMBLIN
BOX 151 ROUTE 2
DEERWATER MO 64740

Sincerely yours,
Ronald Hamblin

February 3, 1988

Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir:

This letter is in response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri. I am writing as the designated representative of the Ozark Rivers Audubon Society which has members in 5 south central Missouri counties - Crawford, Dent, Maries, Phelps, Pulecki, Shannon, and Texas.

Several of our members have read the statement and discussed it at length. Our basic opinion is:

- 4 | - We are not opposed to mining per se but feel that the go ahead must depend on a proven resource.
- 5 | - We are opposed if the environment would be extensively damaged especially groundwater. We feel that protection of Missouri's groundwater is of the highest priority. To our knowledge, there have not been adequate studies on groundwater in the proposed areas and the potential effect of mining there.
- 5 | - We feel that mining should not be approved until the appropriate groundwater and other resource studies are completed and the results published and comments invited.

5 | In addition to delaying the leases for mining contingent on groundwater studies, we believe that further studies of bird populations and their breeding habits must be completed.

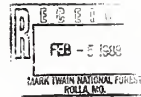
8 | We are also concerned that the favored alternative in the draft plan will create unfavorable impacts on certain sites where endangered species have been located and the few caves and wetlands that have been located. We believe that protection for the visual resources along the river and main travelled roads should be protected by proper management.

8 | In summary, we are in favor of a combination of Option A - no mining; and Option C - following the forest plan.

Sincerely,

Alex Frim
Alex Frim
President, Ozark Rivers Audubon
Rt. 6, Box 456
Rolla, MO 65401





February 4, 1988

Dear Mr. Eric Morse,

As a health professional (clinical pathologist), concerned citizen of the Ozarks and outdoor enthusiast, I'm writing you with regards to the Hardrock Mineral leasing issue. I am acutely aware of effects of lead poisoning and know that we already have too much lead in our environment. A lead mine in this beautiful area could have disastrous consequences and would at least be environmentally degrading. The economic benefits of lead mining in the study area would be dubious and of short duration and do not weight heavier nor take precedence over the values of the forest and surrounding area.

I am in support of Alternative A - No mineral leasing. Please record my comments in the DEIS on Hardrock Mineral leasing in Missouri.

Sincerely,

For Dr. John Androlat,
814 E Linwood
Springfield, Mo.

copies to Sen. Danforth, Bond, Rep. Taylor, Pres. Reagan



COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

6287 DELMAR BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63130
(314) 727-0600100 HITT ST.
COLUMBIA, MO 65201INTERSTATE BLDG.
1300 LOCUST ST.
KANSAS CITY, MO 64108
(816) 471-1450

February 5, 1988



Mr. & Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, representing some 30,000 members across Missouri and in neighboring states, appreciates the opportunity for public comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest that was released by your agency and the USDI Bureau of Land Management in November, 1987. The extension of the comment period to this date is also appreciated. Unfortunately, the passage of more time has not mellowed the Coalition's belief that the DEIS is a woefully inadequate document. The statement fails to meet either the spirit or the letter of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). It violates the essence of the comprehensive planning requirements of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and the Resource Planning Act (RPA). Should the preferred alternative which the DEIS purports to defend actually be implemented, then the management of the Mark Twain National Forest would be on a collision course with federal clean water laws, clean air laws, wilderness laws, wild and scenic river laws, and other federal and state environmental laws. And if that is not enough, the lack of sensitivity displayed by two federal agencies to the future of one of the most sensitive areas in Missouri is an affront to its citizens, both present and future generations.

At the December 1st public hearing in St. Louis, the Coalition offered some initial comments where - overlooking the DEIS's shortcomings and focusing on the merits (or lack thereof) of the proposed mineral leasing - it suggested that only Alternative A (no mining) should be supported. After more carefully reviewing the document - no easy task given its sad deficiencies, the Coalition has concluded that proceeding with this NEPA process is pointless, unless and until the DEIS is withdrawn, the mineral lease proposal reanalyzed, a new EIS is prepared and public review begins anew. To take what the USFS/BLM has prepared so far and move to the next step - a Final EIS and recommendation - would be a complete betrayal of NEPA and could well undermine (no pun intended) public confidence in the management of the largest block of public lands in this state. At the minimum, an amended draft EIS should be prepared and circulated.

It was our intention to list specific criticisms of the DEIS, but as that list grew we became more and more frustrated and angry. Protecting the environment is often a rear-guard action since development forces are both powerful and prolific. Citizens expect that public agencies created to protect and conserve public resources will do just that, albeit a little prodding is sometimes required - sometimes friendly, sometimes litigious. But, we do not expect you to give away the store. Fortunately, others have prepared such lists. Thomas Aley's December 30th Technical Review is professionally done and damning. To it we can only add "Amen!" We also call your attention to the excellent January

Mr. & Eric Morse
February 5, 1988
Page 2

26th letter from Kitty Cone on behalf of the Local Committee for a Lead-Free Ozarks.

The Coalition for the Environment has been following the lead mining issue on the Mark Twain for several years now. While we fully realize that mining is included in the list of "multiple uses" under which the national forests operate, we also believe that, by law and tradition, the primary purpose of the Forest Service is to provide a sustainable resource base. In doing so, it is not desirable nor possible to practice all multiple uses on all tracts; some are quite simply at odds with others. Thus wilderness cannot be established on the same tract with commercial timber sales and vice versa. The mineral industry tells us that it is different with minerals: all minerals are scarce ("Gold is where you find it"), thus all ore bodies deserve first consideration over the other mandated uses. That is bunk! The national significance, or the state significance for that matter, of this possible ore body has never been established.

Back in 1977 when the Coalition commented on the Forest Service's Environmental Analysis Report on Lead Prospecting on the Mark Twain National Forest (see attached), some of the same issues were raised but not addressed by the agency. We requested then a full EIS on the prospecting issue, as we did in June of 1986 with regard to the environmental analysis on this proposed preference right lease. We were elated by the agency's decision to do an EIS on the USX (now Doe Run) lease. We were elated because we expected a proper investigation with proper analysis, research and documentation. Again, we are sorely disappointed. The Coalition was probably amiss by not pursuing its request under the law in 1977. We do not plan to be amiss again, too much is at stake.

The Coalition requests that the present DEIS be immediately withdrawn and that a new EIS be undertaken. Failing that, we request that any permits for such preference right leases be denied. Furthermore, under terms of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), we request copies of all comments received on this DEIS from any and all federal and state agencies. Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

R. Roger Pryor
R. Roger Pryor
Program Director
COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Attachments: 1/6/77 Letter to Thomas Roederer
12/1/88 Public Hearing Comments

Cc w/o attachments:
Gov. John Ashcroft
Missouri Congressional Delegation
Members of Missouri General Assembly
Federal Agencies (FWS, EPA, FWS)
State Agencies (DNR, MDC)
Selected Environmental Organizations

COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

ST. LOUIS REGION

6287 DELMAR BOULEVARD / ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63130
PHONE (314) 727-0600

January 6, 1977

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Group, Ozark Chapter
Sports Club, Piquette
Ozark Club, Piquette
Ozark Club, Piquette
Western Garden Nature Study Society
Missouri Garden Survey & Research Center

Thomas A. Roederer
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
P.O. Box 937
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Roederer,

Thank you for sending me a draft copy of your "Environmental Analysis Report on Lead Prospecting on the Mark Twain National Forest (MISSOURI - 1976)".

I have not had the opportunity to study the report in depth; however, I would like to submit some preliminary comments which deal with procedural rather than substantive issues. A critique of the substantive issues would require an extensive document. I am doing this because I do not believe that the report fulfills the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

(1) Relationship of Prospecting to Mining and Processing. It is impossible to separate prospecting from the subsequent mining and processing. It is, of course, unrealistic to suppose that after extensive, costly prospecting, a permit for mining would be denied if a major ore deposit were to be discovered. Therefore, all of the issues discussed in Appendix 3, "Overview of Potential Impacts from Mining, Milling and Smelting of Lead Ore", should be part of the analysis of prospecting. It is logically inconsistent, for example, to discuss the beneficial economic impacts of mining (p.32) while not discussing the adverse environmental impacts of mining (p.33).

(2) The Issues are Major. Contrary to the conclusion of the report (p.41), I believe that there are major issues involved in opening 1,444,770 acres of public land to lead prospecting. The necessary road access will be a major issue especially in the "constraint areas". When the impacts of mining and processing are added it is clear that the issues are major.

(3) The Issues are Controversial. As stated in (2) above, the land use changes from prospecting and

Roederer 1/6/77 2

mining are major and could be highly controversial especially regarding the constraint areas. And heavy metal pollution is of extreme concern to many interested in public health. Also tailings ponds associated with mining could be obviously a major land use change with serious wildlife habitat destruction potential.

(4) Consultation with Others. Section IX (p.39), "Consultations with Others", lists primarily private mining corporations and resource agencies. Conspicuously absent are public health agencies and private citizens groups. Citizens groups who have a legitimate interest in public health and natural resource issues have a very different point of view than those who you consulted. The report unfortunately reflects the biases of the consultants.

(5) Solicitation of Public Opinion. A response form on general unit planning with no specific item on lead mining (p.28) is hardly significant in gauging public opinion concerning lead prospecting and mining. And "local attitudes toward lead mining" are hardly objective in communities where the local economy is heavily dependent on lead mining. The issues are complex and need a broad public examination. These are, after all, national forests used by many Missourians (and residents of other states). The opinions of these other citizens should have significant impact on the decision-making process.

I conclude that, because of the potential serious impacts on land use, wildlife habitat and public health of prospecting for and mining and processing lead ore, that the proposed action is a major federal action and that it will have significant impact on the biological, social or economic environment not only of the Mark Twain National Forest but of Missouri and its people.

Therefore, I strongly recommend that an environmental impact statement be prepared and in public hearings be held not only in the local communities but in Missouri's major population centers.

Please keep me informed of your decision in this matter.

Sincerely,

David E. Bedan
David E. Bedan
President



COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

6301 DELMAR BLVD. 100 NITTY ST. INTERSTATE BLDG.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63139 COLUMBIA, MO 63201 1300 LOCUST ST.
(314) 727-0600 KANSAS CITY, MO 64108 (816) 471-1426

December 1, 1987

INITIAL COMMENTS ON THE HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING DEIS, MARK TWAIN NP

The Coalition for the Environment appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management respecting the proposed mineral leasing on the Fristoe Unit of the Mark Twain National Forest. The Coalition has previously commented on the "environmental assessment" on June 30, 1986, and the EIS "scoping process" on December 22, 1986, on this USX (now Doe Run Corporation) preference right lease proposal.

Since receiving the DEIS on November 12, we have undertaken to look at the various resources of the expanded study area and its surrounding environs. This has proven to be no small undertaking - it is still ongoing. So, tonight's comments should be considered preliminary in nature. We expect to submit more detailed comments before the deadline for public review, which I understand has already been extended until January 8, 1988. The original deadline of Christmas Eve was no longer practical as the DEIS was mailed almost one month later than planned. We respectfully submit that the deadline should be extended even further until the end of January, as many folks have only recently received the DEIS, and given the hectic nature of the holiday season, more time would seem only appropriate.

The Coalition remains skeptical of the DEIS findings and recommendations. We remain concerned that a region of outstanding natural amenities might be sacrificed to extract commodities of unproven need or value. And we are alarmed that the DEIS process has been convoluted in such a way as to defeat the Forest Service's detailed resource management plan for the Mark Twain National Forest.

The following points are made in no particular order:

- 1) The environmental quality of the study area is clearly at peril, especially water quality. No more sensitive groundwater area could be found in Missouri. The dye-testing experiments reported in the DEIS show that the threat to groundwater is paramount. While surface water generally flows into the Eleven Point River, much - if not most - of the water flows underground into the Current River. The largest springs of the Missouri Ozarks - Big and Greer - may be affected.
- 2) Whether the nation needs the minerals that might underlie this study area is uncertain at best, but the importance of the area's natural qualities and recreational demands are all too evident. Congress has acted to preserve the outstanding scenic, environmental and recreational resources of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (in 1964) and the Eleven Point National Scenic River (in 1968). Congress has also established the 16,500-acre Irish Wilderness. The Forest Service, cooperating with other federal and state agencies and private interests, is routing the Ozark Trail right through this study area and very close to the actual lease area. These and many other resources have been dedicated for the enjoyment of future generations.

- more -

- 2 -

ationa. Should they now be despoiled for short-term profiteering.

3) The national forests in Missouri were acquired in the 1930's under the authority of the Weeks Act to protect watersheds and restore forest resources. Much of the area in question was originally designated a game refuge, and it is from this reserve that much of the deer and wild turkey were re-established throughout the state. The mineral leasing proposal is not in keeping with the reason the federal lands were acquired, nor is it compatible with the conservation history of the area.

4) It is interesting to note that Alternative C, which closely approximates the prescriptions of the Forest Plan, would not allow mineral exploitation over most of the study area (and none of the proposed lease area). To our knowledge, no one (from the mineral industry or the environmental organizations) challenged the Forest Plan in respect to mineral activity. Yet, here is the Forest Service (and BLM) retreating from that plan at the first opportunity. The preferred Alternative D is nothing more than resource gerrymandering. By redrawing the lines - whether for haul roads, power lines, tailings or mine facilities - along parameters not consistent with the Forest Plan, the DEIS recommends opening at least 50% of the study area to mining activity. This is a political decision, not a cogent resource decision.

5) More specific information on the resource base should be presented for public review. For example, the DEIS reports that the Forest Service has prepared a cave inventory for the Mark Twain, but the number and location of the caves in the study area is not presented in any usable way as to help the public's assessment. We can assume that most of the known caves are located in the Gasconade formation where it is exposed along the Eleven Point and its tributary streams. But can the general public assume anything from the information given?

Based on what we have seen so far, the Coalition for the Environment has no choice but to support Alternative A with no mineral leasing. We will send additional comments later.

For your information, the Coalition for the Environment is a statewide environmental organization founded in 1969. With offices in St. Louis and Kansas City, the Coalition has more than 30,000 members.

For further information, contact:

R. Roger Pryor
Program Director/St. Louis
(314) 727-0600

February 4, 1988

Sue Skidmore
1364 S. Plaza
Springfield, Mo.
65804

Dear Mr. Eric Morse,

I have visited the area of concern for the Hardrock Mineral Leasing proposal. This area is one of our very most special areas of Missouri, of the Ozarks and midwest Region. Now, how can we sit by and see this destroyed? We can not, and we will not allow its destruction. No one, that I know, wants this environmental degradation. Some people want and need jobs but they do not want to have the Earth destroyed. Public lands are for the use of the public not the misuse of private corporations. This is a time for transformation, a time for re-evaluation, to stop putting private greed before public good and well-being.

Mining for lead is unnecessary, we have enough lead, in fact, too much lead in our environment and can see throughout history how toxic the element can be. Mining for lead in this sensitive area can have especially disastrous consequences . . . while the location of the proposed lead mine would be in the study area the lead tailings, reagent pollution, groundwater run off will end up "downstream" in the Eleven Point River, Big Springs and any other channels through which it chooses to surface.

I strongly support alternative A - No mineral leasing in the 119,000 acre study area of the Mark Twain National Forest for maximum protection. Please make this comment part of the DEIS record on Hardrock Mineral Leasing in Missouri.

If we take care pieces of the Earth here, it would be taking the HEART from the OZARKS.

For the Earth,

Sue Skidmore
Sue Skidmore

cc: to Sen. Danforth, Rep. Taylor, Pres. Reagan

February 4, 1988

Sue Skidmore
1364 S. Plaza
Springfield, Mo.
65804

Dear Mr. Eric Morse,

As the Missouri representative of Earth First!, I am writing on behalf of Earth Firsters, 15,000 strong across Mother Earth, including the U. S., Australia, Canada, England, Japan, Mexico, Scotland and Spain. We of Earth First! are strongly opposed to the Hardrock Mineral Leasing and lead mine proposal in the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties in Missouri.

We Earth Firsters strongly support Alternative A of the DEIS, no mineral leasing in the study area. We Earth Firsters are dedicated to the preservation and the promotion of wilderness and are unrelenting in this pursuit. We will fight to protect this sensitive area of the Mark Twain National Forest to the end.

Please make this comment part of the DEIS record on Hardrock Mineral Leasing in Missouri.

For the Earth,

Sue Skidmore

Sue Skidmore
Missouri Rep. of Earth First!

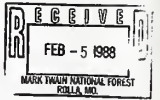
and

Earth First! Headquarters
Tucson, Arizona

copies to Sen. Danforth, Rep. Taylor, + Mr. Rogers

Box 117
Platte City, Mo.
64079
February 3, 1988

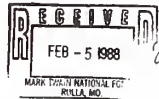
Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri



Dear Sir:

Please reconsider the plan for mines in the Mark Twain Forest. If you have doubts that the first inroad causes an avalanche, please come visit the Kansas City area between K.C. and Platte City. Ten years ago you could see beautiful rolling hills and fields, set about with deep green lovely trees. Now you will find road to road ugly buildings. Have you children or grandchildren? I have fourteen grandchildren. I hope their grandchildren can see something beautiful other than pictures. Anything I can do to preserve our (their) heritage as best made it, I will. That includes boycotting and campaigning against products of the company (ies) involved. Sincerely,
Eric Morse

P.R.3 Box 230A



Rolla, MO 64078
February 2, 1988

Dear Mr. Supervisor,

Before you make out for us beautiful area with rich soil and abundant flora and fauna let me inform

you that I am completely opposed to any mining operation whatsoever in the Mark Twain National Forest.

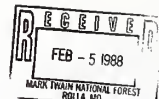
There is no need for us and there is no need for us to destroy the land that is precious. Every inch of it.

Sincerely,

Eric Morse



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - KANSAS CITY



School of Law

February 3, 1988

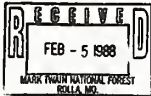
Supervisor
National Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri

We the undersigned - faculty, staff and students of the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law - protest the decision to resume lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

John Ragsdale
Jackie Capomino
Don S. Logg
Brian Cook
Mark D. Will
Pam Benton
Doug Lindsay
Mark Berger
Mary Kay K. Smith
G. Kay Wain
Robert E. Park
Thomas A. L...

Don Miller
Bill Gatten
Steve & Mattie
Kelly C. Smith
Margaret J...
M...
Gene ...
Steven Popejay
Kimberly K. Warner
Bill Brown
Keith ...
...
Mark O. ...

an equal opportunity institution



Wes Lloyd
Box 266
Viburnum, MO 65566

February 4, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I favor exploration and mining to be allowed in the Oregon County part of Mark Twain National Forest.

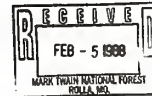
I work for The Doa Run Company. In my nineteen years of service for St. Joe and now Doe Run I have observed how responsible the Companies have been in protecting the environment while mining in the Viburnum Trend. I am an outdoorsman. This area has plenty of fish and wildlife to enjoy that coexist with the mining activity.

Lead is very important to our National Economy as well as State and Local Economies. The Viburnum Trend reserves are limited. We need to be looking for new reserves as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Wes Lloyd
Wes Lloyd



Mr. and Mrs. Mark Fuchs
808 NE Balboa Ave
Lee's Summit, MO
64063

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO
65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

We are very concerned about the prospect of mining in the National Forest. The primary purposes of the forest would be compromised for the benefit of the lead mining industry. The citizens of this state would suffer for years from the impact of such a proposal.

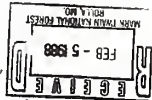
We urge that Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted for the 119,000 acres in Mark Twain under consideration.

Mark Fuchs
Mark Fuchs

Joanne Fuchs
Joanne Fuchs

cc U.S. Senator John Danforth
U.S. Senator Christopher Bond
U.S. Representative Alan Wheat

1418 E. Portland
Springfield, Mo.
65804



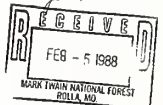
Dear Mr. Morse,

Please, ~~no~~ lead mining in our National Forests! I thought these areas were protected! Nature & beauty are important to our state. Lead & silver are needed in our state. Let's keep it that way.

Lead is a waste from that perspective. It is a security risk with the way our landscape is being exploited. It is a waste of our state's resources. Please don't let this happen. Sincerely,
[Signature]

5705 Jennings Road
Stibor County, Mo.
February 4, 1988

Forest Service
Rolla, Missouri



Gentlemen:

I wish to voice my opposition to any leases for mining, timber cutting, or anything that would detract from the beauty of the Mark Twain National Forest region.

Now I shall be 75 years of age. I have heard of the beauty of the region for most of my life and hope to see some of it soon. Once I saw the Big Springs while it was pouring rain; we ate our lunch inside the

automobile. I am not too happy about the open grazing either, for it was one of a group of mules lying down in the middle of the road that had much to do with my being in the Lucy Lee Hospital and not being able to vote in the election when I was first old enough to vote. But that is not the issue here.

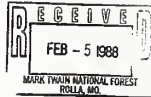
Our most valuable resource is our water supply. A safe water supply must be protected at all costs.

Very truly yours,
Vernon M. Bradford

Richard & Mary Loy Brown
Route #3, Box 257A
Liberty, MO 64068

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:



It has been brought to our attention that you are seriously considering allowing development of new mineral reserves in a large area of the Mark Twain National Forest. We feel that the environmental impact of any mining would be detrimental to this wilderness area.

Drill sites, electrical high wires and other accoutrements to mining would greatly alter the outstanding natural landscape that thousands of tourists enjoy every year. We fail to see that the value of the minerals mined from this area could even come close to the value of what will be lost if you allow this type of development.

We are particularly concerned about the tailing impoundments, since it is our understanding that the underlying rock layers in this area are extremely porous. Major aquatic attractions like the Current River and Big Springs would surely be polluted. And for what purpose? How will mining this unspoiled area benefit the people of this state?

Mining is a short-term operation, and when it's over the wilderness area can never be the same. Any economic gains end when the miners pull out. Pristine wilderness, on the other hand, only increases in value. It will attract tourists today, tomorrow and in the future. It won't pull out -- as long as we protect it.

We are asking you to reconsider the proposal to allow lead and other hardrock mining in Shannon, Oregon and Carter Counties, and in any other areas that threaten Missouri's wilderness heritage. Allowing any mining in these areas could unleash a flood. Don't let that happen.

Sincerely,

Richard Brown Mary Loy Brown
Richard and Mary Loy Brown

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Tom Coleman



Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest

am writing to protest mining in Mark Twain Forest.

It is too beautiful a Forest to tear it up in mining.

please do all you can to stop this

Thank,
L. E. Branner
12709 E 59th Ave
KC Mo 64133



103 E. College
Okeech, Mo. 64676
January 30, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to urge that Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) be adopted.

Leaving for hardrock minerals in the Mark Twain National Forest would destroy the purpose of National Forests. National forests are some of the few remaining areas that are undeveloped and allow Americans to enjoy the scenic beauties of our state.

Lead mining poses a particular problem in the contamination of ground water. Missouri is blessed with many natural springs and they can easily be ruined by chemicals from mining.

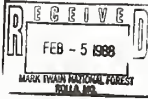
In addition to mutilating the landscape the vegetation and animal life around these mining areas would be permanently disrupted.

Sincerely yours,
Bonnie (Mrs Robert) Kueperling



Missouri B.A.S.S. Chapter Federation
1008 West Springfield
Union, Missouri 63084
(314) 583-2599

January 26, 1988



Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

On behalf of the members of the Missouri B.A.S.S. Chapter Federation and our National organization the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society, we would like to express our extreme concern regarding the possible mining that would occur as outlined in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hardrock Mineral Leasing in Mark Twain National Forest.

The Missouri B.A.S.S. Chapter Federation is comprised of some twenty-three member fishing clubs in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas composed of over 300 individual members. We are the Missouri affiliate of the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society of Montgomery, Alabama which has over 500,000 members worldwide.

After careful review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement by our Conservation Officer and Officers and Board of Directors, we are asking that you carefully examine the potential impact of lead mining in this fragile area and thus recommend that such mining does not occur. Our concerns and apprehension regarding this project are based on the following information gleaned from the Environmental Impact Statement:

- 1.) The area in which the proposed mining activity will take place has been designated by the U.S. Government as a National Forest and thus should remain in its natural state for now and for generations to come. Additionally certain areas of the proposed plan have been designated by the Congress as National Scenic Riverway and any potential damaging activities which could spoil the intended use of these areas should be prevented.

- 7.) The future need for lead is highly speculative. The largest user of lead in recent history has been by the petrochemical industry as an octane enhancer for motor fuels. This use has been greatly curtailed if not completely eliminated due to the banning of lead additives in motor fuels by the Environmental Protection Agency. The other major use of lead has been in the manufacture of lead/acid storage batteries. Recent technological discoveries promise to render the traditional lead/acid storage battery obsolete in the not too distant future thus obviating the need for lead for this product. Additionally, other sources for lead exist other than those believed to exist in the Mark Twain National Forest. These sources should be exploited first and then and only then should the lead be recovered from this area and only when the lead that exists in the Forest be deemed strategically important.
- 8.) The report addresses many possible scenarios which could occur should an accident or release of contaminants take place. "Mitigating" measures are mentioned which could reduce the impact of such an incident however such "mitigating" measures are neither specifically outlined or properly addressed. A specific plan of prevention should be a requirement prior to any mining activity and if such a prevention program cannot be proposed, mining simply must not occur. Additionally, the report states that State and Federal water quality standards will prevent the release of contaminants. These standards will likely be as effective as speed limit signs are in preventing speeding!! No standard either Federal or State will prevent the release of contaminants and are only effective after a release occurs. And unfortunately after a release occurs, it is too late to prevent the inevitable environmental consequences.
- 9.) In conclusion, Mr. Morse, our organization opposes any mining activity in this region. The areas of concern are too environmentally fragile to permit any potential activity which could harm this area for our time or future generations of Americans. The potential impact on this area has in general been well presented in the Impact Statement, however there are too many imponderable events which could occur which have not been envisioned which could do irreparable harm to this scenic and treasured National Forest.

- 2.) As indicated in the report, the area in question is environmentally of a very fragile nature. Many species of flora and fauna indigenous to this area are considered by Federal and/or State authorities to be rare and endangered and thus any activity which could cause future harm to these species must be prevented.
- 3.) As documented in this report, the nature and properties of the soil structure in the area are not well understood. The karst terrain which typifies this region is known to be readily soluble and is riddled by caves, sinkholes and underground drainages. The movement of groundwater and aquifers is by the admission of this report somewhat of a mystery, therefore any potential release of contaminated water by accident or intent cannot be conclusively confined to the mining area and thus can be of significant danger to humans and wildlife in the adjacent areas.
- 4.) Water quality may be significantly reduced due to soil erosion from mining activities and the preparation of the area for mining. The streams in this area are typical of the Ozark region with cold clear water and rocky bottoms, and thus will be irreparably damaged due to siltation from the inevitable soil erosion. Aquatic life in this region is highly intolerant of any siltation and/or streambed contamination and would undoubtedly be affected.
- 5.) Recreation plays an important and permanent role in the area's economy and any degradation in recreational quality could materially affect the long term prosperity of the region. The areas where recreational quality could be diminished are: noise, water quality, traffic and loss of aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.
- 6.) In the report it is stated that the proposed mining activity would bring a boost to the local economy by virtue of increased employment and local spending. While this is true, the economic boost would be of a temporary nature at best. Once the recoverable ore has been reclaimed, all mining activity would cease taking with it the jobs, income, tax base, etc., that the local residents have grown so dependent upon. This sudden loss of revenue will likely have a far reaching impact on this area for many years hence.

Yours very truly,

Jeffrey Aabbaugh
Missouri B.A.S.S. Chapter Federation

Jeffrey Aabbaugh
Conservation Officer
101 Roberts
St. Charles, MO 63303

Bruce Quinley
President
2211 S. Kentucky
Sedalia, MO 65301

Michael A. Simmons
Vice-President
1008 W. Springfield
Union, MO 63084

Charles Ketchum
Secretary-Treasurer
125 Alberto
Florissant, MO 63031

Clyde Oligachlaager
Ava Bass Club
Ava, MO 65608

Doug Fendleton
Backlashers Bassmeaters
Joplin, MO 64804

Fred Bauer
Bass Busters of Cape Girardeau
Oakridge, MO 63767

Dwight Swain
Bourbon Vly Bass Casters
Union, MO 63084

Richard Grayham
Bruehuetters Bass Association
Fairgrove, MO 65401

Bob Ballenger
Central MO Bassmeaters
Rolla, MO 65401

Bob Adams
Florissant Valley Bassmeaters
Florissant, MO 63033

Bob Manuel
Hill Billy Bass Club
Dunnegan, MO 65640

Robert Stout
Mark Twain Bassmeaters
Hannibal, MO 63401

Don Rarick
Lenexa Bassmeaters
Lenexa, KS 66215

Bernie Cupp
Mid-States Bassmasters
Fairview Heights, IL 62208

Rich Lovell
Mexico Bassmasters
Mexico, MO 65265

Jack Troy
Mossback Bassmasters
Marble Hill, MO 63764

Thomas Plummer
New Haven Bass Anglers
New Haven, MO 63068

Nick Arens
South St. Louis Bassmasters
Fenton, MO 63026

Benny Stearns
Sportsmans Edge Bass Club
St. Charles, MO 63303

Dennis Hayden
St. Louis Area Bassmasters
Fenton, MO 63026

David Schmidt
Sullivan Area Bassmasters
Sullivan, MO 63080

Bill Owen
Sedalia Bassmasters
Sedalia, MO 65301

Gary Hollen
1000 Hills Bass Club
Kirksville, MO 64501

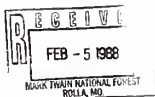
Paul Keister
Black River Bassmasters
Piedmont, MO 63957

Ron Hauser
Emerson Bassmasters
Lake St. Louis, MO 63367

Al Cox
Bootheel Bassmasters
Sikeston, MO

cc: John Knott, Federation Director
8888 Anglers Sportsman Society

2-3-88
8 I am against opening mining in the Mark Twain Natl. Forest. National forests were set aside for the enjoyment of the public — not for anyone's financial gain, whether it be public or private gain. The precedent your decision will make will be far-reaching and should not be taken lightly.
Also, I was raised in a mining area (Miami, OK). You should check with the EPA for pollution data on that area. (Commerce - Picher). Jar Creek is running red, and streams and creeks have fish designated unsafe to eat.
Marie Cochran
Rt. 73, Box 185, Lake Ozark, MO 65049



Feb 4 1988

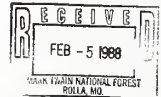
Gentlemen

8 I am strongly against
Mining in Mark Twain National
Forest.

We must maintain our
environment, that ~~nowhere~~ ^{nowhere} the
Human Spirit. If we don't have
a safe environment — what do we
have?

Sincerely,

Melvin Jelly
306 Mark Twain St
Armstrong, Mo.
65250



January 28, 1988

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Mr. Morse:

I want to document my opposition to proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest near Winona, Missouri.

6 I understand that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Forest Service acknowledges the possibility of tailings escape from the proposed operation and that, due to local geology, the escape of tailings potentially threatens to pollute surface and ground water in extensive surrounding areas. I find this unacceptable.

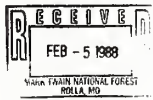
6 The adverse effect on the environment and quality of life in the region cannot be justified by promises of industrial economic development in an area which has historically based its economy on agriculture and self-sufficiency.

8 Alternative "A" is the only acceptable choice in this issue.

Sincerely,

Andy Ware
2148 Monroe
Memphis, TN 38104

P.S. Please don't give the
beautiful land you have
enjoyed the place of
disposal for much
to have it mined
by your "industrial
economic development."



January 28, 1988

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Mr. Morse:

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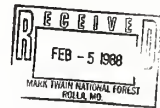
The adverse effect on the environment and quality of life in the region cannot be justified by promises of industrial economic development in an area which has historically based its economy on agriculture and self-sufficiency.

Alternative "A" is the only acceptable choice in this issue.

Sincerely,

Nancy J. Johnson
P.O. Box 27241
Memphis, TN 38127

Leigh McElwee
144 N. BELVEDERE #6
MEMPHIS, TN 38104



January 28, 1988

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Mr. Morse:

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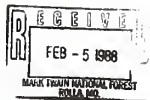
The adverse effect on the environment and quality of life in the region cannot be justified by promises of industrial economic development in an area which has historically based its economy on agriculture and self-sufficiency.

Alternative "A" is the only acceptable choice in this issue.

Sincerely,

Cindie Orange
Memphis, TN

CC - Local City Government
CC - Congress, Washington, D.C.



January 28, 1988

Mary V. Garibaldi
2181 Monroe Avenue
Memphis, TN 38104

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Mr. Morse:

I want to document my opposition to proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest near Winona, Missouri.

I understand that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Forest Service acknowledges the possibility of tailings escape from the proposed operation and that, due to local geology, the escape of tailings potentially threatens to pollute surface and ground water in extensive surrounding areas. I find this unacceptable.

The adverse effect on the environment and quality of life in the region cannot be justified by promises of industrial economic development in an area which has historically based its economy on agriculture and self-sufficiency.

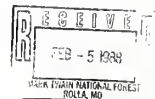
Alternative "A" is the only acceptable choice in this issue.

Sincerely,

Mary V. Garibaldi

Stacy Simon
this is one of the few remaining areas
where our family's friends can visit that remains
unspoiled & we enjoy
I oppose any development
that would pollute or damage
the environment in this ARDA.
MR Gary Simon
16841 Poplar Ave #E
Memphis Tenn 38104

2036 Mississippi
Joplin, Mo 64804
February 3, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

As a concerned citizen I am writing to urge that the United States Forest Service adopt Alternative A for the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I feel that this area should have maximum resource protection.

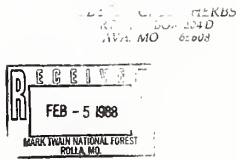
I live in an area where lead and zinc mining was extensive and can see first-hand the results. Land now lies worthless covered with tailing piles. Water seeping from old mines is polluting the streams and ground water. The short-term economic benefits have been outweighed by the lasting results.

Please save the natural resources of the Winona area for future generations.

Sincerely yours,

Shirley H. Flood
Shirley H. Flood

cc: Senator Danforth
Senator Bond
Representative Taylor



February 2nd, 1988

Dear Sirs:

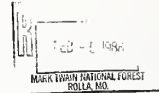
I am writing concerning the proposed lead mining in Mark Twain National Forest. My family and I feel very strongly that the Ozarks' land, water, and wildlife will be severely threatened for the short-term benefit of a corporation dealing in an industry that has a long record of boom and bust in Missouri. Please consider the legacy we are leaving our children. We think it almost inconceivable that this would be allowed to take place within a short distance of land that the federal government has promised to protect in its pristine state. We also believe that no one can guarantee that even barring accidents, we can protect our groundwater, which we know so little about.

We have a growing business in herbal products, and a large part of our appeal is that they are grown in the Ozarks, known nationally for its clean environment and water. We feel the lead mining will hurt our business. We are now working with state agencies (a group of herb growers known as the Ozark Herb Growers Project), to protect herb growing as an attraction, such as for medicinal herbs. There are many people concerned with products produced in pollution-free environments; we feel that there are implications for many existing and potential small industries in the Ozarks, not to mention tourism. NO LEAD MINING!

Thank You,
Bob Burt

3 February 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, MO 65401



RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT,
HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING, MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
MISSOURI

Dear Mr. Morse:

Having read the subject DEIS and digested the information therein provided, I am convinced that Alternative "A" is the only viable alternative. I believe that no mining activity ought to be undertaken in the proposed lease area unless it can be conclusively shown that:

- (1) Newly established lead mines are vital to the defense of the U.S.A., or are extremely important to the national economy;

-- AND --

- (2) There is no other area in this country where lead could be mined profitably and with less obvious danger to the health and well being of the people, the preservation of the wildlife and the maintenance of the character of the land.

I am convinced that no reasonable person could answer 'yes' to either (1) or (2), above, based on the information provided in the DEIS. The foregoing is the opinion of one accustomed to making decisions as to the probative value of evidence, the credibility of statements, etc. Although now a 'landed peasant' in Oregon County, Missouri (hoping to remain here in that capacity for the next forty or fifty years - enjoying the clean air and cool, clear water, etc.), I was for a number of years a trial court judge in another state.

The final EIS must be more convincing as to the real need to undertake lead mining in the fragile environment of the proposed lease area. Otherwise, many people will view the project as an attempt by the mining company to phase-out operations in the Viburnum Trend and move a relatively short distance to the proposed lease area in what would be (for the company) a convenient and cost-effective manner, rather than to explore the possibility of establishing elsewhere a less environmentally hazardous operation.

There are some other matters which ought also to be clarified in the final EIS. For instance, the DEIS seems to disregard, underplay or be ambiguous regarding the following:

- (a) The idea that mining operations in the Viburnum Trend have been anything but entirely successful economically, esthetically, socially and environmentally;
- (b) The differences in topography, and geology (particularly hydrogeology) between Viburnum and the proposed lease area;
- (c) Any contractual relations (existing or contemplated) between the mining company and employees, labor unions, suppliers, outside contractors and others which might affect the number and type of jobs that would be available to current residents of Oregon and Shannon Counties were lead mining to become a reality in the proposed lease area.

At least one person at the public hearing at Winona voiced the old saw, "If we can put a man on the moon, we ought to be able to rely on this mining company to mine lead in the Mark Twain National Forest without contaminating the streams, rivers or underground water, or otherwise hurting the environment." In view of some of the disasters which have occurred in recent years, in this country and abroad, the less said about that cliché the better.

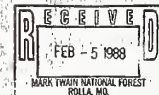
Living, here or anywhere else, is not without danger. However, by acting in a prudent manner we can avoid some of the more obvious pitfalls. There is no place for: "Trust Me!" or "Fear not!" - this is a state-of-the-art operation; when it comes to mining lead in this area.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Joe McCollom
Rt. 1, Box 230
Alton, MO 65606

B. ERIC MORSE, FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUND ROAD
ROLLA, MO 65401



DEAR MR. MORSE:

I congratulate the person who designed the cover of the DEIS Hardrock Mineral Leasing Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri. It certainly expresses my feelings that an unintentional impoundment failure could have an undesirable domino effect on the environment, and that there are several pieces of the DEIS puzzle that don't fit, or are missing. Such as: - The DEIS shows that the deer population, insects, and aquatic life have suffered contamination from mining activity in the Viburnum Trend, but does not indicate how that occurred. Has there been impoundment failures, careless hauling practices or excessive fugitive dust in the area? Shouldn't these occurrences be included in the history of lead mining. What has the success/failure ratio been (in re: the environment) in the Viburnum Trend? - Can the "no discharge" law actually prevent such calamities? - Why is Alternative D the preferred alternative? There is no discussion of the decision making process. - Why does the word risk appear so often and security so infrequently? - Aren't you glad you haven't invested your life savings on a farm in Oregon County, only to find the threat of environment damage hanging over your head?

Mollie Savage
Rt 1 Box 230
ALTON, MO 65606

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir,

This letter concerns the mining project for Mark Twain National Forest. I am writing this letter because I want to conserve the unique environment that the Ozarks offers in the hopes that someday my children will be able to enjoy it as much as I do. This land was set aside as a National Forest. I thought that meant that it was supposed to be protected from the industry of man and as a refuge for wildlife. So what is going on now? People were always told to take care of our National Forest, no motorized vehicles allowed, etc. Now the Forest Service wants to allow mining? I realize that this would provide jobs for the people in this area who really need them but at what cost?

Lead can be a very toxic element. Do you really think that by mining lead in that area, which is surrounded by springs, caves and rivers, that it will not contaminate our ground water which in turn will contaminate the people and animals that drink it? Not to mention the fish living in those rivers and springs. Mining will destroy that beautiful area of the Ozarks that Missourians are so proud of and famous for.

The people in that area are blinded by the prospect of a job. The industry doesn't produce all the facts as to the effects of lead mining to the land, wildlife and the people because there is no way of knowing the full impact until it is much too late. There is no turning back once a mistake of this magnitude is made. Once they start mining, that land will never be the same again. I don't care how many precautions they say they will take. I have heard too many times of "accidental" toxic drainage leaking into the ground water from industries such as this. We cannot afford such accidents.

The devastating effects of this would be irreversible. Missouri has the most beautiful and unique environment in America. Please don't allow it to be destroyed. Find some other type of business for those people in that area so they can have jobs and still have a safe and beautiful environment to live in. Thank you very much for your time.

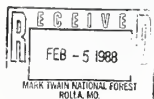
Sincerely,

William Lemax

666

William Lemax
General Delivery
Ava, Mo 65608

February 3, 1988



Eric Morse
U.S. Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

A few days ago I learned from a radio announcement that (unnamed) requestors or petitioners asked for approval to permit lead and zinc mining in the Mark Twain National Forest in the Southeastern Missouri Ozark region. The goal of such petitioners to seek such approval, which if granted could only result in devastating environmental effects to the forest, land and water resources of the area, is mind-boggling. No metal, be it gold, or any amount of it, can justify the exploitation of a beautiful region with a fragile water table, full of springs.

The public observes aesthetics in forest land, good waterways, and nature's beauty, not in metal or mining of same. It would be a travesty to allow the profit-minded industrially motivated few to obtain a priority in devastating the aesthetic environment of the public today and in the future; the same type of profit-mongers have already uncaringly and recklessly wreaked permanent havoc on the environment as seen in the Appalachian Mountains, particularly in Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. They have polluted the waterways of this country with impunity; one has only to observe the water through out most of this country to recognize the pollution caused by industry and many municipalities.

Industry always claims that they 'create jobs' and they will 'recreate the original environment'. No number of jobs is sufficient to compensate for their resulting ruination of the environment for this and future generations. Their futile attempts to recreate the ruined landscape are unfortunately attested to by anyone who has seen such in the mountains of eastern Tennessee. Mostly, after they have 'milked' the area, they either go bankrupt or simply abandon it. Moreover, the profit mongers have no ability in landscape architecture. Once natural environment is destroyed, it's permanent-- no industry is capable of recreating natural environment.

Public land was set aside to prevent such destruction of environment as is inherent in this subject issue which should be summarily denied.

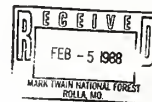
Very truly yours,
William Lemax

James River Animal Hospital
Hwy 160 and CC • Rt. 3, Box 14M
Nixa, MO 65714

OFFICE: 417-725-1997

K.G. SILVA D.V.M.
D.A. HARDY, D.V.M.

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Mr. Morse,

I feel a need to speak out about the proposed lead mining lease designated for the 119,000 acres of the Winona, Mo. area. After reading the DEIS thoroughly I came to the obvious conclusion that very little is known as to just exactly what impact this will have on the environment in the future. It stands to reason that this lease also would be in direct contradiction to what the National Forest area was originally set aside for, i.e. soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production. The threat to humans as well as to the delicate balance of the environment appears to be too great. Please, Alternative A of the DEIS should be adopted. Thank you for your help!

With all Sincerity,
Douglas A. Hardy BS DVM

667

6207 Eichalberger
St. Louis, Missouri 63109
February 4, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

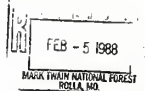
Dear Sir:

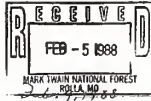
I am writing to urge the Forest Service not to allow mining in the Winona District of our Mark Twain Forest which is in the heart of our beautiful Ozark country, wherein lie some of our largest springs and clear streams.

If this were an emergency I would not object, but the Forest Service has an obligation to be stewards and caretakers of our national forests and not allow the degradation and irreversible destruction of some of our most beautiful wilderness areas. I firmly believe that tourism will bring in as much, if not more in the future, sound economy as lead mining would.

It is important that the Forest Service adopt Alternative A of its Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,
Doris McAnulty
Doris McAnulty





Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri - 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:
We understand there are great efforts being made to make certain parts of Mark Twain National Forest as a mining area for lead and zinc.

27 | Because of the pollution of ground water that would result we certainly hope that this will not be allowed. We are sure for those who need the water of our country, but thousands and

6 |

6 | thousands of people, and wild life, could be lost by polluted water. We would come, and there is already too much of that.

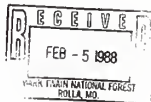
Therefore we certainly hope you will do all you possible can to prevent it.

8 | We do strongly oppose it.

Yours, truly,
Mr. & Mrs. David M. Barkner
2433 Prairie View
Springfield, Missouri - 65804

1 February 1988

Erik E. Weaver,
108 Garfield Street,
West Plains, Missouri,
65775.



Secretary of Agriculture,
United States Department Agriculture,
Forest Service,
Mark Twain National Forest,
401 Fairgrounds Road,
Rolla, Missouri, 65401.

Dear Secretary of Agriculture,

I feel obliged to state my position concerning the proposed LEAD MINING in the MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST.

Sir, I feel in my heart that this land is about to be raped.

I truly believed that once land become designated National Forest that meant that at least these small areas of America were to be set aside, in reverence to our future generations.

In fact sir, the reason that I personally feel so strongly about this is that I want my children's children to be able to walk among all the beautiful parts of our lovely country.

This is why we NEED National Forest to now, and forever, remain UN-MOLESTED. Large corporations are chewing our world to pieces, mostly without any regard for our planet.

I want to see legislation brought forward and signed into law to protect our National Forest from ALL RAPIST. I want to know that all my future generations will be able to see what beauty America has to offer.

It simply is not right to spend our children's inheritance on such base urges as LEAD MINES for God's sake! If you truly love America as I, then there must be a resolution to protect the gifts our country has to offer us and our descendants.

8 | I DO NOT want this lead mining operation to be allowed.

Most sincerely yours,

Erik E. Weaver
Erik E. Weaver



February 1, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

6 | I have recently read that there is a proposal for some mining to be done in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest that will soon be voted on. I am very opposed to lead mining in this area because I feel it will eventually pollute the water supply both above-ground and below ground. Water is a necessity for every living thing and once the water supply is polluted poignantly damage is done.

6 | I also enjoy exploring, caves and hiking and canoeing ect. ect.. The Winona District is the recharge spot for Big Spring, Mammoth Spring and Greer Spring, three of the largest springs in the Ozarks. There are also many other springs with smaller discharges also in this area. Big Spring is said to be the largest single-outlet spring in the United States!! If you have never seen these springs I urge you to visit them before making a decision. If lead mining is allowed to be done here the toxic waste will not only pollute the water but it will kill the breath taking wild life in this area and further down stream.

Help us preserve the natural beauty of the Ozarks and protect the Winona District so our children and grand children will be able to see these spectacular springs. Every year we loose more and more of our wildlife to technology and man has a habit of rushing into change things too often. The Ozarks is a very special area in today's world. We have so many natural wonders we must protect, for if we don't nobody else will.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Gail M. Campagna,
National Speleological Society
Ozark Highland Grotto



CASTILLON GEO-SCI CONSULTING
620 E. Harrison Springfield, Missouri 65806
(417) 831-9398

David A. Castillon, Ph.D.
Geomorphologist

February 4, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Re: DEIS for Hardrock Mineral Leasing Mark Twain Forest

I have listened to and read many of the arguments for and against the Hardrock Mineral Lease in the Mark Twain Forest. My students and I have visited most of the mines in southeast Missouri. We have visited and tested the waters in most of the springs and rivers in Southeast Missouri. I have directed eleven town studies in Southeast Missouri. During the last ten years my students and I have researched many aspects of the area of the Hardrock Mineral lease. I would like to offer a few comments on the DEIS that are the result of these years of study.

Comment No. 1

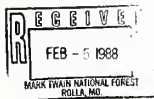
I commented a few years ago on the Land and Resource Management Plan for the Mark Twain National Forest. At that time I stated my objection to the road building program and timber sales program for the Mark Twain Forest. I feel that granting the Hardrock Lease would allow for more roads to be built and more timber cutting both of which I oppose.

Comment No. 2

My students and I agree that Greer Spring is the most beautiful natural area in Missouri. I thank Mr. Dennig for sharing it with us for all these years. I was against the sale of Greer Spring to Anheuser-Busch for a bottling plant for spring water. My students and I have tested the water there for 10 years and find it to be no better or worse than any of the other major springs in southeast Missouri. Anheuser-Busch could get the same quality spring water from many other not so scenic springs in southeast Missouri.

Comment No. 3

Almost every argument I have heard for granting the Hardrock Mineral lease has included a plea for more jobs to solve the unemployment problem in Oregon County. The Employment Security office of the state of Missouri has provided me with the following unemployment data for 1987.



B. Eric Morse
February 4, 1988
Page -2-

Unemployment	
County	1987
Iron County	14.7
Oregon County	8.6
Reynolds County	19.2
Shannon County	15.0
Missouri Average	6.2

The counties of the Viburnum Trend (present lead mining area in Missouri - Iron, Reynolds and Shannon counties) have an unemployment problem. Oregon County is not going to solve its unemployment problem by opening a lead mine. In the 11 town studies my students and I have conducted in southeast Missouri the number one cause for unemployment was miners out of work. If the people of Oregon County believe they can solve their unemployment problem by the granting of the Hardrock Lease they need only look at the counties to the north to see that what they will be doing is adding to their problem rather than solving it.

I know that this letter will not be popular with the many persons at Doe Run, Anax, Cominco, and Asarco that have enhanced the educational experiences of many of my students by taking them through the mines. My own experiences with the mines have all been very positive. They work very hard to make their operations as environmentally safe as possible. At the present time, I see no good reason for granting the lease.

I support Alternative A because:

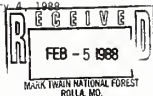
- 8/ 1. The Forest Service should be protecting our forests not developing them.
2. The Hardrock lease will not solve the unemployment problem in Oregon County.
- 8/ 3. The potential for damage to Greer Spring is present.
4. The US does not need a new source of lead in the near future.

Sincerely,

David A. Castillon
David A. Castillon

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

February 4, 1988



Dear Sir:

Having sent the following letter to the Editors of our local newspapers, believing we in this area will also be affected by the final decision, I therefore respectfully request you use the power of your office to prevent this and future destruction of our forests, streams and wildlife.

WHY CHANGE SOMETHING THAT BENEFITS SO MANY?

An Environmental Impact Study Draft released in October 1987 by the U.S. Forest Service, in response to an application by the Doe Run Mining Co., (Doe Run operates five Lead Mines at Viburnum, Buick and Fletcher) endorsed a plan to allow Doe Run to mine lead on about half the 120,000 acres in Carter, Shannon, and Oregon counties.

The Study also showed that dye injected at various points (Willow Springs, West Plains, Mountain View, Minona and numerous points within the Mark Twain National Forest) found its way into the underground water supplies, which feed Big Springs, Greer Springs, Mammoth Springs, the National Scenic Riverway (Current River) and Eleven Point River.

While acknowledging that mine tailings, fumes, and dust pose a substantial risk to timberland, wildlife, streams, and groundwater, the EIS notes that mining would "improve the area by providing mining jobs and increasing the tax base."

Harold Myers, chief geologist at Doe Run, said on November 23 that the lead mining operation would generate about 100 jobs, about half of which would be filled by local workers. The other half would be filled by workers from closed mines in other areas.

When asked about water pollution, Myers conceded that all the problems had not been solved. "The problem is putting the tailings someplace and keeping them in place." Of the 5,000 tons of ore extracted, only 250 to 500 tons might be lead. The rest of the tonnage would be made up of tailings. Tailings are stored in holding ponds and held by earthen dams. While in storage, the metals must be prevented from leaking into ground and surface water. Myers admitted that the porous limestone that underlies the Mark Twain National Forest is very susceptible to groundwater pollution. "We don't yet know how to deal with that."

A final environmental impact statement will be issued in April 1988 by regional officials for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. At that time, a decision will be made by the bureau on the mining lease applications.

Who are the people living in the area around southern Missouri especially near the Mark Twain and Clark National Forests and the National Scenic Riverway? Why did they choose to live there? Why are they staying there?

WHY CHANGE SOMETHING THAT BENEFITS SO MANY? - Page 2

Who are they? People from every walk of life. Many were born and raised there. Many have retired from their jobs in the cities and other states. Sad to say, some are even hiding from the law.

Why did they choose to live there? Various reasons, of course, but primarily because of the climate, beauty of the area, serenity and lack of hustle and bustle of industrial areas. Many retired from those industrial areas to get away and relax and enjoy in peace and quiet their few remaining years. Very few chose to live there because of the job potential, except maybe those pot growers and drug pushers and those leaches who think they can make a fast buck off the unsuspecting elderly and handicapped. There are also a few who found they could draw on various relief agencies in the area because there are so few jobs (these are people who would disappear if you offered them a job), and poachers.

Why are they staying there? The same reasons apply because to date no major changes have occurred.

So -- Who are the people in the area that would change all this for a lead mining company or a timber exploiter or a chemical company? In my opinion these people are malcontents, union leaders who have lost their control, politicians, and rabble rousers (paid by those industries).

Private property owners are not practicing reforestation and soil conservation without being paid by the government. I've watched thousands of acres of woodlands bulldozed into gullies and burned to make room to plant fescue and "get rich quick" off a herd of beef cattle.

If those people living in that area don't like the way it is, let them move to economically depressed areas like Houston, Texas, etc., and see what industry can do to life. Don't try to change something that benefits so many more hundreds of thousands of people than the few that would benefit from the jobs created. And what happens when the mines play out or the chemical plant needs another tax write off, or more space to dump waste, and the timber is all gone? What then?

Wake up! Make a copy of this and send it to your congressmen, Legislators, U.S. Forestry Service, the governor and president.

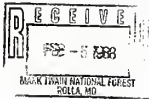
-30-

Sincerely,

Earl M. Marks
Earl M. Marks
2028 W. Broadway
Bolivar, MO 65613

Rte 5, Box 1184
Springfield, Mo. 65803
February 4, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Sir:

I want to express my strongest opposition to the Doe Run Company's proposed exploration for lead and zinc deposits in our Ozarks area of the Mark Twain National Forest for the following reasons:

1. The preliminary environmental impact study recognized the inevitability of pollution but deemed it not a "significant" threat. Significant is a term subject to broad and flexible interpretation, ranging from an imperceptible decline in quality of life and numbers of fish and other species of water and land life to anything short of instantaneous fish kills and skyrocketing cancer death rates!
2. The Ozarks' karst limestone formation is especially susceptible to pollution as it would not be confined to the immediate affected national forest area but would spill into the wells, springs and rivers in the nearby Irish Wilderness, Ozark National Scenic Riverways and adjacent privately owned lands lying to the south, east and west. There is simply no valid comparison between a limestone karst formation and that of underlying granitic rock such as is found in the Viburnum area.
3. The economic benefits of mining are grossly exaggerated, even distorted, and the Viburnum area is a poor example of prosperity or a stable economy. Ugly and blighted, it has been the scene of labor disputes, strikes, violence, shutouts, shutdowns and unemployment which made headlines within the past few years. The name change to the Doe Run Co. is an attempt to divorce the present company from negative association with its history in Viburnum.
4. Too little attention has been given to the health threat posed by mining pollution. The Joplin area is the site of some of the oldest extensive lead and zinc mines in the state and also has the highest incidence of cancer, a fact which has long puzzled public health officials. Recent testing of samples taken from mine shafts and tunnels which honeycomb the area yielded high levels of carcinogens, raising the question of a direct link with the cancer rate. Not yet indisputably established, the probability is certainly high and a substantial cause for suspicion and avoidance of lead and zinc mining.
5. The demand for lead will diminish significantly in future years as other, safer substances replace it. Because of its highly poisonous qualities, lead has been banned from paint and many other uses. The wooded hills and clear streams of our Ozarks are irreplaceable.

6 fragile resources and it is extremely short-sighted to sacrifice them for a temporary industry. No environment, once destroyed, can be restored to its former state.

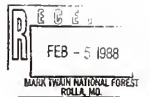
We are stewards of our land and resources and have a responsibility to pass them on to future generations. I am sympathetic to the economic problems of people living in Carter, Oregon and Shannon County but do not see the Doe Run Co.'s mining activities as a positive solution to their long range problems.

I appreciate your consideration of my viewpoint.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Hagewood
DOROTHY HAGEWOOD

Robert Esther
2604 N. Glenstone
Springfield, Missouri 65803
February 4, 1988



Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Re: Lead Mining in Mark Twain National Forest

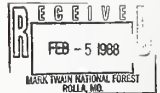
Dear Mr. Morse:

- 8 I urge the adoption of Alternative A assuring maximum resource protection in Mark Twain National Forest. I urge that lead mining permits not be issued. I urge that this area be assured the strictest protection.

Sincerely,

Robert Esther
Robert Esther

cc: Senator Christopher Bond, Senator John Danforth,
Representative Gene Taylor



Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to express my dismay at the proposed mining of the Mark Twain National Forest. It is enough to read page 119 of the Survey to conclude that the long term effects of mining on the environment far outweigh the small benefit to the mining industry. I believe it is time to consider the earth, the community and invaluable clean resources over the interests of big business. I urge you to work for the adoption of Alternative A.

Our state of Missouri holds claim to beautiful hills and waterways that are a resource in many peoples lives. Let us preserve them as they are priceless.

Sincerely,
Mimi Baczynska
Mimi Baczynska
Rt. 1 Box 342
Ava, Mo. 65608

Dear Sirs, 2/2/88
I am writing to request that you consider more than merely possible pollutants in the issue of whether or not to allow lead mining in the Mark Twain Natl. Forest.

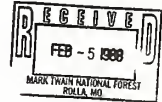
The building of access roads & communication lines, the increased traffic and trash which is inevitable should also be expected to mar the beauty of the area & destroy habitat.

In addition, I am reminded of a sincere & good old saying, "Please, mom, may I not talk with your bad china?" Human nature being what it is, it is wise to expect unintended unpleasantness, & prevent the great harm that would come from it. The national forest is much more valuable than my bad china, and

irreplaceable within our lifetimes
Thank you for your concern
and consideration.

Sincerely,

Kathy Rice Parsons
Capitol Square no.



Save the Forest!

A few good reasons to prevent the mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest at Winona: clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle

Name	Address
Jon Lettice	MAIN ST Belgrade, MO 63622
Sharon Willis	MAIN ST Belgrade, MO 63622
Rayna Watson	PT 1 Box 120 Belgrade MO 63622
Richard Willis	Main St Belgrade, MO 63622
Jim Goddard	Star Route Belgrade, MO 63622
Carol Sutton	Belgrade, MO
Paul Reeder	180 Eaton St Belgrade, MO 63622
Kevin White	Belgrade, MO 63622
Committee	HC 65 Box 22 B. Mark, Mo. 63624
Dagmar M. White	RT 1 Box 54 Belgrade, MO 63622
Alvin J. Dringler	Box 2634 Liberty, MO 63669
Dwain Lutz	1112 Hamilton Way Columbia MO 65201

Before February 5, 1988 —

Send Additional comments to:
B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Missouri, 65401

Forest Supervisor
U.S.D.A. - Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Sir,

This letter is in reference to the proposed mining of the Mark Twain National Forest for lead. As I mentioned in my testimony at the hearing held in Jefferson City at the Governor Hotel, I am fully opposed to any further mining of this land. Having read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hardrock Mineral Leasing of the Mark Twain National Forest Missouri, I direct your attention to the following excerpts from this document.

- 1) Abstract III - And I quote: "The analysis indicates that implementation of an alternative other than no action could result in unavoidable adverse effects to water resources by changing flow patterns and introducing pollutants into the environments; to biological resources by reducing habitat and/or disturbing species; and to visual quality and land character through landscape modification and the introducing of structures." I can favor no other alternative than Alternative A.
- 2) Karst Terrain - pg. 29 "The study area lies in a region of well developed karst terrain." Should a spill or leak in a tailing pond occur the result could be catastrophic to the springs and waters of the free flowing rivers. It is not worth the chance. The National Park System is opposed to this plan as a dye tracing showed up at Big Springs. I vote for Alternative A.
- 3) Vegetation - pg. 44 "The potential for future plant discoveries exist." pg. 45 "Glade areas are sensitive to disturbance." pg. 45 "If these unique habitats are altered or destroyed, the species dependent on them may be endangered. Some of these habitats with their associated species have never been abundant." It is not worth the risk. I vote for Alternative A.
- 4) Water Contamination pg. 70 "In the Viburnum Trend, erosion on the downstream face of tailing impoundments has been a significant source of water contamination by tailings." I personally don't think technology is sufficient to guarantee no contamination in the new lease area. I vote for Alternative A.



- 5) Visual Resource pg. 80 "Tailings impoundments would create the largest openings (200 - 300 acres) and have the potential of creating the greatest impact on the visual resource. The impoundments usually surround by dead trees I don't think the citizens of the State would appreciate the visual damage to this area, an area used for recreation by many. I vote for Alternative A.

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8
In conclusion, I could continue showing the dichotomy of your document and common reason. The mitigation measures listed don't even come close to resolving the destructive nature of the mining lease. The need for lead in future large quantities has not been demonstrated. I believe that if you really read your document and analyze the benefits gained and place this against the potential destruction, the only sound conclusion you will accept will be Alternative A.

Thank you for your time.

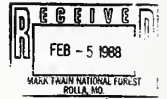
Sincerely,

Ronald D. Hansen
Ronald D. Hansen

cc: U. S. Senator Christopher Bond
U. S. Senator John C. Danforth

Independence, Mo
Feb. 3, 1988

Supervisor, Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri



Dear Sir:

8
as a concerned citizen of Missouri, I would like to register my opposition to the mining of the Mark Twain National Forest by the lead industry.

My wife and I drove through the area this fall when returning from Southeastern Missouri to Independence. It is a beautiful area and it seems to me we ought to keep it that way, not scar it up with drilling.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

1709 N. Pleasant
Independence, Mo 64901

Mr. & Mrs. Willy L. Ruden

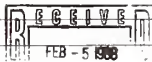
SPEED MESSAGE

TO: Supervisor - Mark Twain National Forest FROM: Minnie Boyd, Rt #1
Stoner, Mo 65078
Box 245

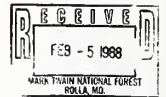
SUBJECT: Proposed lead mining

DATE: Feb. 3, 1988

8
This is a protest against lead mining in the Mark Twain Forest south of Winona! The very thought of it is of grave concern to my husband and myself. This part of Missouri (near and south of Winona) is a jewel if there ever was one. The tragedy of gutting this part of the Ozarks is appalling. We heartily object to it! Please don't let this happen to our beautiful Ozarks.



SIGNED: Minnie & Warren Boyd



2366 East Berkeley
Springfield, MO 65804
February 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Attached is a statement concerning our position on proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. This position statement was written by members of the White River Group of the Sierra Club.

Sincerely,

Wallace R. Weber
Wallace R. Weber

cc: Sen. John Danforth
Sen. Christopher Bond
Rep. Gene Taylor

As Missouri citizens concerned about our present and future environment we, the undersigned, feel we have to speak out against the proposed lead mining in the Winona district of the Mark Twain National Forest. This project promises to leave what presently is a beautiful wilderness area, a scarred ruin both above and below the earth's surface. It threatens not only the sanctity of the Greer Springs and the Eleven Point River, but all of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways as well as Big Spring and the Irish Wilderness. The 119,000 acre study area would be pockmarked with drill sites, vent shaft clearings, mine/mill sites, dewatering ponds, and tailing impoundments.

Even if one were to ignore this threat to the beauty of our Ozark hills, the possible pollution to both surface and ground water supplies should be of utmost concern. Both Greer and Big Spring, the two largest springs in Missouri, are fed from in and around the project area. It is possible, if not probable, that toxic materials could enter the local ground water supply since all evidence points to the likely failure of toxic tailing impoundments. A tailing impoundment failed near Viburnum in 1977 resulting in a toxic spill, and this area is known to be geologically more stable than the proposed new site. If a failure does occur, one must consider the costs not only in terms of time and money in an effort to correct the situation, but also in respect to Public health and happiness.

Mining permits are to be issued for National Forest land only when that mining doesn't threaten to jeopardize the purposes for which the land was originally acquired. In this case those purposes are: soil conservation, watershed and wilderness protection, outdoor recreation, and timber production. Thus it seems strange that a project which obviously threatens all of the above principles should even be considered. We strongly urge that Alternative A (no mining and maximum resource protection) be adopted.

Sincerely Yours,

Paul Rolfe
Laurie Rounney
Dede Hunsby
Chris J. Willett
Thomas D. But
Kathy Allen
Horton Houten
Joe R. Reiman
Michael Shil
and others
苏永革 Su Yong-ge
Dora A. Mitchell
Kels D. Smith
Tasha L. H. H. H.
Wallace R. Under
David M. S. S.
Suzanne L. G. G.
Bron Nodine (Chairman: White River Group
Sierra Club)
Larry D. Moore

Feb 2, 1988
Wayne Kainen
10608 NW 88th
Parkville, MO 64152

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am opposed to hardrock mining within
M.T.N.F. and I object to the DEIS recommendation
"4" that would permit it.

I encourage you to adopt Alternative A,
no mining - maximum resource protection. This
unique, ecological irreplaceable forest area should
not be endangered by mining. Sincerely,
Wayne Kainen

700 S. Weller
Springfield, MO 65802

February 4, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am extremely concerned about the Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within 119,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest. Lead is a highly toxic and cumulative element and I feel that the impact of lead mining on ground water resources must be carefully considered. "Contamination of groundwater is a particularly troubling problem because, unlike the pollution of air or lakes, ground water is inaccessible making clean up virtually impossible." (Science, June 20, 1986)

The proposed mining lease area recharges several springs in the region, but DEIS fails to show fully the interaction of these waters. It is impossible to determine with present data how lead mining will affect water quality. Tailings disposal is also a problem, as recreational, agricultural and sewage impoundments are historically subject to failure in the area. If leakage were to occur, "such a collapse could be a very difficult, if not impossible, one to plug at reasonable cost." (DEIS, p. 122) The DEIS does not indicate what levels of lead and other metals would be allowed in the water of the study area if mining were to take place. Cushman, R.L., et al., (Toxicity of 39 Trace Elements, Oak Ridge National Laboratories/TN/5973, 1977), have demonstrated that heavy metals adversely affected aquatic biota at levels far below those allowed by Missouri Regulation.

For the reasons stated above, I urge you to adopt Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection).

Sincerely,

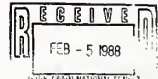
Susan Wedenoja
Susan Wedenoja



1 February 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO.

Re: Proposed Mineral Leasing, IN
Winona District



Dear Mr. Morse:

As a member and officer of Sugar Chapter of the Ozark Society, I write to urge that Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted. If permits are issued for mining operations in the Mark Twain National Forest in the area (shown on inclosed map) near Greer Spring which empties into the Eleven Point River, there is a strong possibility that the beauty of this area would be harmed for generations to come and that the purity of the water would be endangered. Tailings from lead mines, in case of pond failure or dam collapse, could then flow unabated into the springs and river system. And because of the karst nature of the soil, the underground water would be vulnerable to degradation. These waters eventually reach other streams and rivers, affecting the fish and river life. And they flow into the river system of Arkansas.

The primary purposes for which the National Forest land was acquired include: soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production. Many people and families float these rivers and enjoy the peaceful beauty of its environment. Let us not lose these priceless treasures, thus depriving our children and grandchildren and generations to come from enjoying what we have loved.

As a life long citizen of Kansas City, Missouri, till our retirement in late 1976, I floated several of these rivers in southern Missouri for 8 years (including the Eleven Point) and my husband for 22 years. Please do not let lead mining destroy their beauty.

Sincerely,

Mary Virginia Lucas
Mary Virginia Lucas, Secretary
Sugar Chapter, Ozark Society
5 Jensington Dr.
Bella Vista, AR. 72714

Copies to:
Senator Danforth, Missouri
Senator Bond
Senator Hammerschmidt - Arkansas

251 Stillbrook Penton, No. 63026
Dear Sirs;

I would to let you know that I think it's foolish to even consider allowing Lead mining in the unprotected part of the Irish Wilderness.

It seems to me that the Forest Service should be in the business of protecting the forest habitats. Some uses such as controlled grazing, timbering, and hunting (in non-wilderness areas), at least are relatively harmless to the long-range survival of the habitat. But lead mining destroys it, and for what? For some private company to make a few dollars and then move on and leave the mess behind?

Please don't let it happen.

Beth Conkey
Elizabeth S. Conkey



OZARK SOCIETY



H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT CHAPTER
P.O. BOX 4761 GS
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65809

February 3, 1988

Mr. Eric B. Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Mr. Morse:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment in writing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) concerning proposed hardrock mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest. We have commented publicly at the hearings in Jefferson City and Winona, Missouri. Previously, we have commented on various management plans and attended hearings connected with the Eleven Point River, the Irish Wilderness, and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. I believe we have demonstrated our sincerity of purpose in protecting these areas from perceived threats to their quality. As you know, this area is unique in the Ozarks, and as such, one of a kind in the world. It should not come as a surprise then, that we are disappointed in the recommendation of the Forest Service as stated in the DEIS.

Most of the obvious environmental impacts have been at least mentioned in the statement. With the acknowledgement that many of the impacts would be degradative, and the admission that many are difficult to control, it is surprising, and somewhat confusing to us that the Forest Service would recommend any leasing. Are we to assume that the Forest Service believes the economic benefits will override environmental consequences whose magnitude are unknown? Recommending on such a formula involving unknowns certainly seems unwise. It almost appears that the Forest Service has reached a conclusion without the groundwork to get there.

There are several illustrations of this procedure in the DEIS. For instance, the Forest Service, almost off-handedly, delegates environmental pollution control to the MO Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The fact is that the DNR has little control over subsurface mining impacts. DNR, who would be responsible for the bulk of the mitigation, was not even represented at the public hearings. Are they reluctant to come forward and let the public know how much control of mitigation they really have?

Factors involved in the possible contamination of groundwater in this highly karstified region are only superficially addressed in the DEIS. As stated by one of the officials at the Jefferson City hearing, leakage or collapse to groundwater is difficult to predict in these types of terrain. Tom Aley has pointed out that almost all the streams in the area lose flow to bedrock, so locating facilities will be even more difficult. A Tailings pond collapse or leakage could contaminate Missouri's largest springs, yet this potential impact is not sufficiently assessed.

We believe that the primary objectives of the Forest Management Plan will not be served by implementing hardrock mining. The DEIS really offers no explanation of why an alternative was chosen which is not in line with these objectives. Indeed, you have recommended that the plan be modified to fit the chosen alternative. This certainly seems like a backwards step for sensible forest management.

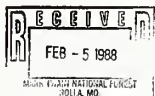
All of these inconsistencies point to one disheartening, yet almost inescapable conclusion. Namely, that the decision to mine has already been made and the DEIS process is a lip service to the public participation process. I sincerely hope, sir, that I am wrong on this point. And I hope that the Forest Service will see past short-term economic gains and realize that they must be the leaders in wise land stewardship.

Thank you again for this opportunity to comment. As you will have concluded we strongly support Alternative A - No Leasing.

Respectfully,

Loring Bullard
Loring Bullard
Missouri Conservation Chairman
The Ozark Society

cc: Honorable Christopher S. Bond
Honorable John C. Danforth



February 1, 1988

Mr Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla MO 65401

Dear Sir:

The Ozark Wilderness Waterways Club was founded in 1956 for the preservation of Ozark streams, and has been active in river conservation for thirty-two years. It follows, therefore, that we are apposed to the possibility of lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest, since it has been clearly shown it would have disastrous environmental consequences. We therefore support Alternative A as presented in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management -- no mineral leasing / maximum resource protection.

We ask that this statement be included in the public record. We represent 231 members.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Barbara Lunder
Barbara Lunder

Duane Kelley
Duane Kelley, Conservation
Chairman

Jim Fahmyer
Jim Fahmyer, President

Jeff Graves
Jeff Graves, Vice President

Post Office Box 16032, Kansas City, Mo., 64112

BURROUGHS AUDUBON SOCIETY

of GREATER KANSAS CITY



February 5, 1988
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For further information contact:

Ether Myers, Chairman, Conservation Committee (816) 942-8066
Paul Williams, Member, Conservation Committee (816) 471-5832

AUDUBON GROUP FAVORS MAXIMUM RESOURCE PROTECTION

The Burroughs Audubon Society of Greater Kansas City has analyzed the Environmental Impact Statement meant to evaluate the proposal for lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest and found it to be grossly inadequate and faulty. It has concluded that Maximum Resource Protection, Alternative A, is the only appropriate choice the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Reclamation could select.

The Society would prefer that they reject the Statement and require that it be redone because:

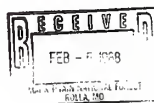
- it fails to fully review the scientific literature on the impact of lead mining.
- it fails to show whether lead mining in this sensitive ecosystem could be profitable.
- it fails to come to grips with the long-term costs of controlling the mine tailings, a toxic waste.

The Burroughs Audubon Society works for conservation of wildlife and its habitat, and to educate ourselves and others regarding our place and relationships within the natural environment. It has more than 2,500 members in metropolitan Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas.

REVIEWED AND APPROVED:

Joli Winer
Joli Winer, President

Ether Myers
Ether Myers, Conservation



Greater Ozarks Audubon Society

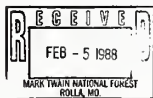
2-1-88

The Greater Ozarks Audubon Society board of directors voted at its January meeting to oppose lead mining operations in the Mark Twain National Forest. For that reason, we support alternative A of the draft environmental impact statement on hardrock mineral leasing.

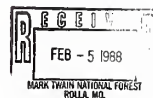
We believe lead mining is inconsistent with existing life forms, including people, currently existing in this area. We are particularly concerned because this area is known nationally for the quality of its natural resources.

We do not accept the contention that existing laws will protect these resources. The potential for extreme environmental degradation is too high to risk as a test of the validity of current enforcement techniques.

An affiliate of National Audubon Society, GOAS has a membership of approximately 800 members in Greene, Webster, Barry, Lawrence, Christian, Stone and Taney counties of Missouri.



Mark Goodman
Mark Goodman
Conservation Chairman
Springfield, Missouri



Please Reply To:
3074 E. Avalon Dr.
Springfield, MO 65804
February 5, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Since release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri last November, thousands of citizens and numerous organizations have had the opportunity to learn about the proposal to mine lead in the 119,000 acre area along the Eleven Point National Scenic River. They have expressed alarm over the plan they feel will almost certainly ruin this precious Ozark region forever.

Since the November release of the DEIS, boards, executive committees, and officers of thirty-two national, state, and regional organizations representing over 80,000 citizen members have elected to join together in voicing outright opposition to the plan proposed in the DEIS. While we are also taking the opportunity to prepare individual and more specific comment on the DEIS, we are joining together as a demonstration of the strong, broadly-based opposition to the hardrock-mining which has been proposed.

These groups are:

Letter to B. Eric Morse
February 5, 1988
Page Two


American Rivers
Washington, D.C.
Arkansas Canoe Club
Conway, AR
Burroughs Audubon
Kansas City, MO
Coalition for the Environment
St. Louis, MO
Kansas City, MO
Drury College Environmental
Club
Springfield, MO
Earth First!
Tucson, AZ
Eat Ozarks Audubon
Farmington, MO
Environmental Action and
Alert Group
SMSU, Springfield, MO
Grassroots Institute
Bellaire, IL
Grand Gulf Audubon
West Plains, MO
Greater Ozarks Audubon
Springfield, MO
Greenwood Forest
Local Committee for a Lead-
Free Ozark
Alton, MO
Missouri Audubon
St. Louis, MO
Missouri Native Plant Society
Jefferson City, MO
Missouri Parks Association
Jefferson City, MO
Missouri Speleological Survey
Arnold, MO

New Life Farm
Briley, MO
Ozark Area Community Congress
Ozarks Environmental Coalition
Springfield, MO
Ozark Gateway Audubon
Joplin, MO
Ozark Mountain Paddlers
Springfield, MO
Ozark Organic Growers Association
Fortheon, AR
Ozark Society
Little Rock, AR
Ozark Wilderness Waterways Club
Kansas City, MO
River Bluffs Audubon
Jefferson City, MO
St. Louis Audubon
St. Louis, MO
St. Louis Open Space Council
St. Louis, MO
Sierra Club, Arkansas Chapter
Little Rock, AR
Sierra Club, Ozark Chapter
St. Louis, MO
The Water Center
Eureka Springs, AR
Webster Groves Nature Study
Society
Webster Groves, MO

Letter to B. Eric Morse
February 5, 1988
Page Three

As further indication of the broad public opinion in opposition to this plan we attach recent editorials from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Kansas City Times, Joplin Globe, and the West Plains Daily Quill. We respectfully request that this statement and attachments be included as part of the public record of comments.

Sincerely,


Greg F. Iffrig
Executive Committee,
Forestry Committee
Ozark Chapter, Sierra Club

8 | There is no publicly defensible alternative other than no action. We collectively petition the Forest Service and BLM to abandon the mining plan and adopt Alternative A.



Ozark Chapter / Sierra Club

February 2, 1988

Please reply to
3074 E. Avalon Dr.
Springfield, MO 65804

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club has a long-standing interest in the management and care of Missouri's Mark Twain National Forest. As you know, we are still involved in final negotiations regarding the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), completed in June, 1988. Now the most recent release of the DEIS for Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest outlines the Forest Service recommendation to amend the LRMP after little more than a year of being formally approved, and thereby allow increased lead mining. Approval of the LRMP came after a lengthy planning program of the Forest Service and review sessions by our organization, numerous other groups, and hundreds of citizens. Each of us participated assuming that Forest Service direction and public involvement would lead to sound agency planning. The sudden decision of the Forest Service to now recommend revising that plan to allow yet more destructive development causes us a great deal of alarm. Nevertheless, we remain steadfastly determined to work with the Forest Service to protect the outstanding natural resources of the Mark Twain National Forest. In that atmosphere we offer the following comments and attachments as part of the public comment on this DEIS.

NATIONALLY IMPORTANT OZARK REGION

The Ozark region of Missouri is a relatively undeveloped, but widely known karst area with such trademark areas as Greer Spring, the Irish Wilderness, the Jacks Fork, Current, and Eleven Point Rivers, and numerous sites for a rich and sometimes complex biota (pages 45-48, DEIS).

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Because of the region's rugged nature it has been left relatively unsettled, unpopulated, and undeveloped. It remains intrinsically beautiful to both residents and vacation or weekend visitors. The state's strongest conservation leaders have consistently urged that federal and state agencies, the managers in charge of these public properties, protect and preserve the region's outstanding character by setting aside certain key areas. The result of these cooperative efforts is one of the most outstanding outdoor regions in North America.

6 | The Sierra Club feels certain that such characteristic features of this Ozark region will be devastated through hardrock mineral leasing and its associated developments. With approval of this proposal we are trading a very limited and uncertain knowledge for relatively few "pay holes" for the development of additional roads, drilling, extraction, construction of tailings ponds, and utility lines. An although not mentioned under the high development scenario we anticipate that additional rail lines and corridors will be needed. We also anticipate that roads and rail lines would require additional bridge crossings possibly over the Eleven Point and Jacks Fork Rivers, and almost certainly over the Current River. These efforts will launch unprecedented development of this treasured area.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

6 | A landscape now known for its natural beauty and diverse plant and animal life would hardly be recognized as it becomes more and more fragmented, creating severe ecological imbalances for certain key plants and animals now occupying this region. Biologists, naturalists, and academic researchers are all consistent in strongly urging public and private agencies to maintain large undeveloped and undivided areas, particularly in regions of high natural diversity. The reasons are simple to maintain long term natural diversity of plants, animals, and the natural communities they inhabit. This region is Missouri's strongest contribution to this landscape level concept of preserving biological diversity.

5 | We are reminded that the National Forest Management Act (Sec. 8(g)(3)(B), 16 U.S.C. sec. 1604(g)(3)(B)) requires that the Forest Service provide for and preserve natural plant and animal diversity of the region controlled by each national forest plan. We are certain that the actions proposed would uncontrollably alter the present character of diversity in the region. That loss cannot be restored or mitigated and there is no other area of Missouri possessing comparable values. The discussion of these issues on pages 87-100 is so general that meaningful comments are lost. For example, there is no description of a methodology to measure or record current conditions or biological diversity as a possible gauge for future losses. How will either the public or the Forest Service know what has happened over five, ten, or fifteen years?

Thomas Hart Benton Group
Kansas City
Ozark Group
Columbia/Jefferson City
White River Group
Springfield
Eastern Missouri Group
St. Louis

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ENDANGERED SPECIES

Protection of this landscape is also critical for any state and federal efforts to restore healthy populations of native Missouri mammals such as black bear and mountain lion. Black bear prefer remote forested areas away from human activity. All four counties of the proposed mining area, as well as all but two of the surrounding Missouri counties, have occurrence records for black bear (Rare and Endangered Species of Missouri, J.H. Wilson, MO. Dept. of Conservation, 1984). The region of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas is the only area of current distribution for black bear in the central United States (The Wild Mammals of Missouri, C.W. and E.R. Schwartz, Univ. MO. Press and MO. Dept. of Conservation, 1981). The only discussion of black bear in the DEIS indicates they would likely avoid areas of construction. No mention of impact to black bear is made in Appendix 9.

Less well known but still recorded for Missouri is the mountain lion, a nationally important species. Mountain lions prefer rocky, rugged terrain, generally in areas of low human habitation (Schwartz and Schwartz, 1981). It is believed that this species may, in fact, have reestablished itself in the extensive forested areas of northern Arkansas and Missouri (Wilson, 1984).

We urge, as does the Missouri Department of Conservation, that "citizens, private organizations and governmental agencies at all levels initiate and carry out programs of research, preservation and management — e.g. acquire, preserve and/or restore needed habitats, effect necessary regulations and legislation, and carry out information and education programs to create a public awareness and concern for the plight of these species and their importance to the overall environment." (Wilson, 1984) For both the black bear and mountain lion, this region, in particular, is an important link in their continued survival and hoped for proliferation. Further development, especially as outlined in this DEIS, would foreclose that opportunity for Missourians and for the nation.

WATER QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS

The abstract for the 129 pages and 11 appendices of the DEIS summarizes the USFS and BLM analysis, in part, by saying "implementation of an alternative other than no action could result in unavoidable adverse effects to water resources by changing flow patterns and introducing pollutants into the environment." Most disturbing is that the toxic nature of such pollution and the potential effect on human health has been ignored in the DEIS. The reader of the DEIS is left with hardly a reference to this information despite several spills from tailings impoundments in the current Viburnum Trend mining area. The most notable spill occurred in 1977, emptying into Big River and resulting in a sizeable fish kill. Three years later in 1980, two state agencies, the Missouri Division of Health and

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Department of Conservation, issued an alert that suckers caught downstream from the ruptured Desloge (lead) tailings pond dam not be consumed. Damages from that spill must have been greater than simply siltation to prompt the health alert issued almost three years later. For such potentially extensive development whose effects on groundwater will almost certainly reach far beyond the study area, a substantive discussion of the toxic nature of the product being mined must be addressed.

It is also unfortunate that the entire discussion on pages 68-76 is premised on the fact that state policy allows no degradation of existing water quality in the Eleven Point and Current Rivers and waters draining to them. The public cannot take this as an automatic safeguard of water quality and it is misleading and irresponsible for the Forest Service to make this assumption. The USFS and BLM may allow this mining activity to proceed but there are no compensatory funds to be used to monitor the additional and potentially large-scale drilling and mining activities or the mining waste sites after the operations cease. These activities would essentially be self-policing. It is clear from the DEIS that the USFS will take no responsibility for damages since this section in particular is peppered with such clauses as: "assuming that drilling operations comply with all State water quality laws and regulations", and "assuming that mineral activities would be conducted in compliance with Forest Plan standards and State water quality criteria." These are not safe assumptions, particularly when considering that the entire region of proposed lead mining is a literal sponge of karst development.

We quote from a December 30, 1987, review (attached) of the DEIS by Professional Hydrologist and Director of the Ozark Underground Laboratory, Tom Alej:

"The risk is not small. As tailings and mill waste management is envisaged in the DEIS, the release of tailings or mill waste into the environment is, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, unavoidable and it will happen."

This study area is an entirely new region for mining in Missouri where karst land surface character is not compatible with the kinds of activities proposed (reference the Alej report, pages 7-9). The relatively stable Viburnum Trend area is not comparable with this very permeable and porous region of the Ozarks. In fact, it is startling to learn from the Alej report that localized lead deposits in this area may be associated with groundwater flow patterns, fracture traces, and underground lineaments.

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While lead deposits may be within 1/2-mile of groundwater flow paths, perhaps even more alarming is the fact that within this immediate area, recreational, agricultural, and sewage impoundments are historically subject to failure. The Tram Davis Pond, Dean Davis Lake, and the West Plains Sewage Lagoon are all examples of impoundments planned to hold water but whose contents have collapsed into the groundwater due to the porous nature of the bedrock. Failure of the West Plains Sewage Lagoon discharged into Mammoth Spring in Arkansas. We can only imagine the horrors of the collapse of a 200-300 acre tailings impoundment filled with toxic residues of mining. Its effects on groundwater, public drinking water, and spring recharge areas could only be described as devastating. That risk should not be imposed on the public under any conditions.

ECONOMIC CONFLICTS

The proposal contradicts the many efforts of federal and state agencies to reduce lead in commercial products and reduce human exposure. Markets for lead have been stagnant for sometime, in fact in Missouri existing mines have been closed due to the unfavorable economy of lead mining. When the DEIS states that existing mines in the Viburnum Trend will not be depleted for another 40-50 years, and the study area would only prolong high-grade lead mining in Missouri for a few more years, the environmental trade-offs are phenomenal for a return that is highly questionable at best.

The Sierra Club has long supported wise use of natural resources and encourages such efforts as recycling. The primary lead market cannot maintain production of finite lead resources indefinitely. The DEIS tends to support prolonged reliance on primary, rather than secondary (recycling) sources. We feel the potential of recycling is significant. For example, 190,000 metric tons of lead are lost each year from disposal of car batteries alone. (Challenge of Battery Recycling in the 1980's, K.T. Wise & S.K. Johnson, Plutonium, Haynes, and Bartlett, Inc., 124 Mount Auburn St., Cambridge, MA 02138, 1987). In 1985, there were 416,000 metric tons of refinery-produced lead from domestic ore (Mineral Facts and Problems, U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1985). Therefore, almost half of the U.S. production could have come from recycling. When one considers the small return of high grade lead from the proposed area and the depressed markets for lead sales, it seems clear that the much better alternative (again, not discussed in the DEIS) would be to invest in recycling existing mined lead. From the DEIS it appears that, in the long run, this is inevitable and would be more efficient and more economical as well.

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The DEIS also does not address the tradeoffs associated with lost public values for recreation, endangered species, wilderness, other forest uses, and scenic rivers and streams. In our opinion these tradeoffs are simply too high. There is no economic value to be gained except by the mining companies and the public's net loss would extend over a period much longer than actual mining activities. Since the proposal has little, if any, public benefit, it does not comply with primary values of this public national forest. In short, it is not the purpose of the national forest nor the Secretary of Agriculture to provide a support base, no matter how small, for industry.

DEIS IN OPPOSITION TO NATIONAL FOREST PURPOSES

The Forest Service can only consent to mineral leasing when it does not interfere with the primary purposes for which the national forest lands were acquired. The Mark Twain National Forest, and specifically the preference right lease area, was acquired under the 1934 Weeks Law by the Secretary of Agriculture for "the regulation of the flow of navigable streams or for the production of timber...". Further authorization under this law emphasized conservation of natural resources, timber production, and especially recreational values. The DEIS proposal according to USFS and BLM analysis would not interfere with these purposes but would substantially degrade them. The Secretary of Agriculture must recognize this conflict and recommend no action to the Secretary of the Interior.

APPARENT CHANGES FROM THE EA TO DEIS

The tone of the earlier EA issued in 1986 included much stronger language to describe the potential impacts. The EA states that development could have "possibly severe" impacts on surface resources of the forest; it noted that ground and surface water quality within the forest watershed is even more at risk because karst conditions would allow "excessive escape" of mill tailings, heavy metals, and milling reagents to the groundwater and this was "inevitable." The EA admitted "considerable" impacts on wildlife and "adverse" impacts on recreational values.

In reference to visual quality the EA stated that objectives of the LRMP would be "extremely difficult and in some cases impossible to achieve...". This harsh analysis is notably absent in the DEIS and the two documents are in apparent contradiction in their conclusions in this regard. This is especially hard to understand when the DEIS considers the impacts of permitting hardrock mining within a 119,000 acre study area, nearly 30 times the size of that addressed by the EA.

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OTHER ISSUES

The following comments summarize briefer, but no less important, points in considering the merits of the proposal.

The potential visual impacts would be a startling change for this part of Missouri and would intrude, in some cases, permanently on an otherwise outstanding natural landscape. Electric transmission lines, pipelines, tailings impoundments, and mining and milling facilities could not be easily removed and, in some cases, for instance, the impoundments, would forever scar the landscape.

In the words of DEIS, noise can be minimized but not eliminated. We note that the area of most interest for mining, the preference right lease application area, is less than two miles from the Eleven Point National Scenic River. Floaters putting in at Thomasville, Cane Bluff, or Boom Hole access points would be able to hear mining operations as they floated this section of the river.

We also share the concerns expressed in the Aley report and recently submitted to the USFS by Kitty Cone, Alton, Missouri, concerning the numerous references omitted from the DEIS Bibliography. If the DEIS were, in fact, the full and unbiased review it should be, then all research and documentation to prepare it must be listed, especially if the public or any reviewer is to have the necessary backup information to prepare their own comments.

The Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club believes the acknowledged environmental risks and impacts to national forest, private, and state resources from mining activities and the non-compelling reasons given to pursue exploration and subsequent development lead to the conclusion that the only reasonable and prudent course of action for the Federal government is Alternative A — no mineral leasing in the study area.

Sincerely,

for Daniel LeHocky

Daniel LeHocky, Chairman
Conservation Committee

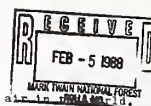
Greg T. [Signature]

Greg F. Iffrig, Chairman
Forestry Committee

(continued)

SAY "NO" TO LEAD MINING IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS!

name	address
Elieir Shuhren	Altos MO. 65606
Alb. Jp.	Altos Mo. 65606
Brad McKum	Altos
Ed. Buckley	Altos
Vickie McBride	Altos
Billy McBride	Altos
Lewis Christensen	Altos View
Norma Chambers	Thomsaville
Tommy McMillan	mtn View
Maude Van	Summersville
James Gager	MT View
Verde Kashner	Buck Tree
Paula Berger	Mtn View
Sharon Smotherman	Buck Tree
Clyde Bauman	mtn View
Ed. Stucky	Mtn View
Edna Tucker	Mtn View
James Situmatt	Buck Tree
Alva Hughes	Mtn. View, Mo.
Kenada Boyd	Mtn. View, Mo.
Wora Taylor	mtn View MO
Leola Clark	Mtn. View, Mo
Agnes Oliver	Mtn. View Mo
Glenn Oxen	Willow Spring
Leo Hogan	Mtn. View
James Christman	S. ville
Walter Bradley	mtn View Mo



LEAD 18:

- One of the top 6 polluters of water and air in THE WORLD.
- Listed as a deadly poison to humans (even in very small amounts).
- Causes health effects ranging from brain damage and birth defects to Death!

We depend on the groundwater for our drinking water and upon the air for our very breath. The Environmental Impact Statement released by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management admits that this toxic metal can enter our water, air and food chain - through the mining and milling processes.

The small number of jobs that would be created are not worth the risks. The economic gains benefit the lead industry while the people who live here pay the price in human costs to health. It is a proven fact that the need for lead is declining and that most of what already exists can be recycled. US Geological Survey has already existing lead mines will provide enough lead through the year 2000, and probably beyond. Considering these facts, there is no justification for ruining one of the last remaining unspoiled environments on this continent.

Our water has been rated "excellent" and "pristine" by water quality specialists - a fact of which we are proud. We have nothing of value here in our unspoiled corner of the world - a precious resource - clean water. We want to preserve it. Laws and regulations can not protect our water from lead contamination - the previous record of the industry shows that. The only way to ensure that lead will not enter our air and water is to prevent lead mining.

Since the National Forest is "public domain", we as residents/landowners/citizens should have priority over corporate interests. Don't take chances with our health and our lives. Don't turn our forest into a waste dump. Don't risk the quality of our water and air to profit the few.

8| Say "NO" to leasing of National Forest lands to lead mining.

 NAME *****
 ADDRESS *****

Sam Hartes Rt 7 Danville Nc 6335
Debrah Westerman Rt 9 Conspicuous Nc 6337
Paul Brown Altos Ma 6566
Glenn Holzman Altos
William D. Dineen Altos Ma 6566

(continued)

SAY "NO" TO LEAD MINING IN THE NATIONAL FOREST!

name	address
Jerry father	Rt 1 Altam 200.
Bruce McCallough	Rt 1 Altam. Mo.
Bruce McCallough	Rt 1 Altam Mo.
John McCarty	Rt 1 Altam Mo.
James Smith	Rt 1 Altam Mo.
Amintzeta Jones	H Burgumle W.P.
James C. Collins	48-45C Rt. W.P. Mo.
Alta Lane	1115 Circle Dr. W.P. Mo.
Barbie Ridge	H.C. Rt 2 Box 921 Pattersonville, Mo.
Bruce Williams	Rt 2 Box 313 MT. Vernon
John Beeg	P.O. Box 714 W.P. Mo.
W. H. Humber	2303 Pharo. Mo. W.P. Mo.
Open Gribbles	3C 4 Box 103-14 WP Mo.
Christine Hapert	Box 93 Birch Tree Mo.
Melvin L. Lantz	H. Box 431 Altam Mo.
Andy Skaggs	1221 Quaker W.P. Mo.
Johnnie Young	202 S. Jackson Street L. Mo.
Michael Clay	301 Pine St. 17th W.P.
John	W.P. Mo. 17th W.P. Mo.
Marshall Henry	639 Ave. Jones Blvd.
Marshall Henry	639 Ave. Jones Blvd.
Jessie Tamm	Rt E Box 517 Canby Mo.
James John	Rt E Box 517 Canby Mo.
James John	1000 E. 10th St. W.P. Mo.
John	1000 E. 10th St. W.P. Mo.
John	Rt 5 Box 51
John	Rt 5 Box 51
John	Pattersonville Mo.

- One of the top 6 polluters of water and air in the world.
- Listed as a deadly poison to humans (even in very small amounts).
- Causes health effects ranging from brain damage and birth defects to Death!

The small number of jobs that would be created are not worth the risks. The economic gains benefit the lead industry while the people who live here pay the price in human costs to health. It is a proven fact that the need for lead is declining and that most of what already exists can be recycled. US Geological Survey shows already existing lead mines will provide enough material for the next 100 years. The price of lead is falling. Considering these facts, there is no justification for ruining one of the last remaining unspoiled environments on this continent.

Since the National Forest is "public domain", we as residents/landowners/citizens should have priority over corporate interests. Don't take chances with our health and our lives. Don't turn our forest into a waste dump. Don't risk the quality of our water and air to profit the few.

name	address
Johannes Hand	Wietstapen 10
Janus Hand	14 Bingenweg 121 Kues 75
Patricia Butler	Wietstapen 10
Janus Hand	Wietstapen 10

name address

Dina O'Leary P.O. Box 62 Poplar Bluff MO 63901
Zanny Gaudin ^{RD 4} Box 46 BB Poplar Bluff MO 63901
Ruthie B. St. John Box 400, Calhoun, MO 63964
Jany W. (Al) St. John Box 470 Calhoun MO
Dorinda Byers Stor Rt Box 4674 Silverton
Jonathan J. Byers Stor Rt Box 4674 " "
Dorell Bowser Winona mo. 63942 Box 17
Tammy Clubbs Greenville Gen Del. Jerry
Trene Tidwell Rt 9 Box 255 Poplar Bluff MO 63901
Ray Gaffey Rt 9 Box 255 Poplar Bluff MO 63901
Richard Diamond Hwy 6730 Poplar Bluff
Gilbert Thruwell Rt 9 Box 253 Poplar Bluff MO 63901
Alice Tidwell Rt 9 Box 253 Poplar Bluff MO 63901
Debbie L. Jurgallo Rt 5 Box 334, Highway 131 Hwy 863901
Becky Horton HCT Box 474E, Doniphan MO
Linda Hampton Thomasville Mo
James Ramsey Rt 2 Box 383 - 2 W.P.
Frank J. Jurgallo Rt 1 Box 146 Calhoun MO 63964
Paul Jurgallo Rt 2 Box 235 Alton mo 63606
Karen Lindberg Rt 2 Box 3775 Alton 63606

name	address
Judy Anderson	West Plains, Mo.
Perene To May	West Plains Mo
Leida Bieda	West Plains Mo
John F. Hinkle	West Plains Mo
Aranda Pittsford	West Plains Mo
Willie Kraemer	West Plains Mo
Wesley Kraemer	West Plains Mo
Tom Craig	West Plains Mo
Shonda Jones	West Plains Mo
Cyril Dwyer	West Plains
Joe Hicks	West Plains
John Hicks	Camp 1, Mo
Tom Patch	Thayer, Mo
James Pilkington	Kirkham Mo
Gila Wecker	55 Rt. Box 30 West Plains Mo
Quinn McCann	West Plains Mo
Wendy Whitman	West Plains Mo
Russ S. Murr	West Plains, Mo
Scott Murr	West Plains Mo
John F. Hinkle	West Plains Mo
James Collins	West Plains, Mo
Paul Collins	West Plains, Mo
James Collins	West Plains, Mo
James Collins	West Plains, Mo

The proposed mining area includes two National Scenic Rivers (the Eleven Point and the Current). Missouri's second largest and most untouched Spring - Greer Spring is adjacent to the area. Bald eagles, rare bats, endangered orchids and other rare plants inhabit this area. The water here is some of the cleanest in the United States. The proposed mines would fragment two aquifers. The resulting tailing ponds (mining wastes) would sit on top of the very

porous limestone layer (karst) from which all this clean water springs. This layer provides drinking water for much of S. Central Mo. and N. Central Ark. This karst layer can never guarantee the isolation of these wastes which could include lead, zinc, copper, cadmium, sulfuric acid, cyanide and poisonous drilling lubricants. No technology now exists to guarantee 100% isolation of these toxic wastes from the rivers or the aquifers. The daily operation of mining would disturb wildlife and spoil forever the scenic beauty of this area.

Because this area is economically depressed, many local people are also in favor of mining because it would bring needed jobs. However, once the mining played out - so would the jobs go and the temporary prosperity. The resultant toxic wastes would eventually the local water quality. The physical presence of tailing ponds, electric lines, and paved mining areas would render the area useless to tourism, alternative intensive agriculture and other non-polluting light industries.

Some have sought to create an "us" vs. "them" mentality locally, but this cannot be the case for we all live downstream. It is ludicrous and self-serving to degrade this area for lead - whose value is being called into question. Lead has been taken from gasoline and paint and will probably be removed from ammunition because it is very toxic. The lead market has been depressed for years and demand is down. Current levels of permissible exposure to lead are constantly being down-graded by the U.S. Public Health Service and Surgeon Generals, as new

evidence almost weekly points to the extreme toxicity of lead.

What can you do? You can send comments and offer ideas to the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management by February 5, 1988. The address is: B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor

401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Missouri, 65401

You can also write the Secretary of the Interior, Donald Hodel, Sen. John Danforth, Sen. Kit Bond (both R. from Mo.), your own Senators and congressmen. (The Scenic Rivers were designated by Congress). You can sign the enclosed petition; have others sign it. Please make more copies of this information and pass it on.

Remember it is Our National Forest and the mining of lead will benefit the mining companies and very few other citizens. The ruination of the purity here will be a loss to us all. Sincerely,

Thomas Krutzen, *Rt. Box 70c
Mt. View, Missouri, 65548

Dear Editor,



Knowledge is a terrible thing.

Numerous people have studied the effects of lead on the human body. The picture that comes from all this study is extremely disturbing. Medical doctors will tell you of lead-caused convulsions, brain swelling, acute kidney mal-function, constant muscular pains. Psychiatrists have recorded lead induced hallucinations, grave personality changes, heightened irritability and lowered I.Q.s. Biochemists have noted that even in a small concentration such as one part per billion lead will cause changes in the function of human cells. A Center for Disease Control study in 1985 reported that as little as 5 micrograms (millionths of a gram) in a deciliter of blood can ^{increase} blood pressure. Pregnant women risk greater number of miscarriages, premature deliveries and still births with elevated levels of lead. The U.S. Public Health Service has estimated that 17 percent of pre-school children in this country have blood lead levels exceeding 15 micrograms/deciliter. That level of lead means these children are susceptible to "a wide range of psychological, neurological, kidney and blood abnormalities including partial hearing loss, slower neural transmissions, hyperactivity, learning disability, lower IQ scores, impaired ability to metabolize vitamin D, absorption and use calcium in any bodily processes, disturbances in the formation and maintenance of red blood cells, decreased muscle tone, and interference with the creatine

and function of certain enzymes and amino acids." To complicate matters the symptoms of lead poisoning can go on mimicking other diseases for years - making diagnosis not an easy task. For those of you burnt on mining lead in the Mark Twain National Forest south of Wrona, you can stop reading now. Knowledge is a terrible thing.

In the last decade, the medical evidence against such common uses of lead as a gasoline additive, in paint or as lead shot have prompted the Federal Government to remove it from those substances. Our cars still run: lead free paint still protects our homes; and guess what? Steel shot kills just like lead shot. (Last week our National Symbol was decimated by two. Two bald eagles in Northern Missouri were beheaded killed when they ingested fish or bird remains that contained lead from lead shot they swallowed.) Well, they are only two of the 3000 bald eagles left in the lower 48 states. They are only birds and perhaps we could find another national symbol - how about the gopher or the ostrich? Knowledge is indeed terrible.

Our drinking water in Shannon, Hawaii, Oregon and Texas counties comes from our honey-combed, cave-laden limestone rock some 50-500 feet below us. For the most part, the water in this area is clean and pure compared to National Standards. People that visit us always marvel at our clean air and water, the springs and such.

Now, when we ask for a mining company to come here and give us 100-300 short term (10-20

years) jobs - they will be generous. Oh yes, the company will give a miniscule amount of the mining profits to the local government. A school may be built and, perhaps, a country club but it will also give us all every large sediment pond (200-500 acres). This is where all the mining and refining wastes will sit - on top of our porous limestone for the next 10,000 years! Bits and pieces of lead, zinc, cadmium, copper and other minerals will be left with sulfuric acid and cyanide there in the generous pile. This lovely mixture, of course, will be "safe" from heavy rains, occasional cave ins and New Madrid earthquakes the companies infer. "We have new technology," they claim. Well, if you put 200-500 Acres of Toxic material on top of cave country - what will prevent a cave from collapsing or a dam leaking the poisons into the limestone water bearing rock? Well, I'm not going to tell you - for knowledge is a terrible thing.

The mayor of Winona, Rep. Don Koller and Sen. Danny Staples have all painted a rosy picture of all the jobs that will be available once we permit lead mining in the National Forest. Have they also told you that most of the 100-500 jobs from mine construction and operation will most likely go to experienced people previously trained and employed by the mine companies. 50 to 100 local people may in fact be hired to do primarily "green" ~~work~~ labor. There will be a small impact on a few families, but it won't be a \$25

per hour job on a G.M. assembly line that will be offered. Try a lead dust covered, black hole for eight hours with loud machinery and the risk of cave-ins and other industrial hazards.

Why aren't our politicians telling you of Missouri's only raw milk dairy and cheese plant located in Howell Co. that is currently looking for help - or about the largest blueberry farm in the midwest in Oregon Co. that hires 3-4 people. They don't tell you of a common, ordinary husband and wife in Texas Co. that made \$2700, selling their organic garlic grown on their $\frac{1}{4}$ acre garden! (Ps. the average yearly income in the proposed mining area is \$6000.)

No leader or politician was weeping over the lost tourist dollars as a result of mining. After all tourism is only Missouri's largest industry after agriculture. What would life be like with out the tourist dollars once the area was too polluted for anyone to come see it. Good examples of sustainable income are all around us - Alternative intensive agriculture, tourism and even non-polluting light industries such as Mt. View Fabricating. Sustainable means we can do it for the next 10,000 years And still have human beings want to live here. Let bad mining in and alot more than bald eagles will disappear.

Shhh! "Quiet!! Knowledge is a terrible thing."



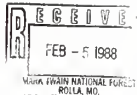
OZARK ORGANIC GROWERS ASSOCIATION

2:1:28

Mr Tom Kruzen
Star Rt, Box 70C
Mtn. View, MO 65548

Dear Mr Kruzen,

I am writing you as representative of the Dark Organic Growers Association, a member-owned, non-profit marketing cooperative serving over 200 small farmers across the Georgia. To express our opposition to the proposed plan to permit lead mining in the York-Twain National Forest. Our organization is committed to promoting ecologically sound, sustainable agriculture and the preservation of the rich soil and low resource farmers in the region, and this mining and its severe effects on the soil and water of the area are certainly inconsistent with such a commitment. The possible short-term gains to be had from lead mining will be at the expense of the long-term productivity of the surrounding area, and I ask that you commit to the preservation of the land and take whatever measures are necessary to prevent lead mining in the region.



704475146

120
 [Signature]
 President
 North Organic Growers
 Association

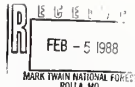
HCR 72 BOX 34 PARTHENON, ARKANSAS 72666
(501)446-5783

SAVE the Forest!

A few good reasons to prevent the mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest At Winona: clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle.

[illegible]

Dear Forest Supervisor,



On Christmas Day 1987 do I write to you of facts, page by page, word by word, a rebuttal of why not to mine the Mark Twain National Forest? Somehow, this morning deserves a reply that comes from the heart - something that transcends cold, unfeeling facts.

I have just driven 500 miles north to Chicago. My hands are numb from the road; my eyes are numb from the "sameness" of the Illinois countryside. On other occasions, I have travelled like the ancient Hopi - 500 miles in all directions from my home - the Ozarks. There is no other area in the whole of mid-America like this. The word that immediately comes to mind is - UNIQUE. There is no other Greer Spring, there is nothing anywhere else in the heartland to compare to the Eleven Point River. Here there is peace, solitude and purity amid an ancient backdrop.

While I drive over the black soil of Illinois I see an occasional tree - a reminder from the past that this state was not always corn, beans, hogs and cattle. Today there are surpluses of corn in mountainous piles sitting, rotting outside the storage bins - while millions die of starvation around the world. Why were the prairies and forests of Illinois destroyed? The answers are many, but the common denominator is greed.

6 | Starvation is one reason not to mine lead in

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stop karst topography! logic problems of our neighboring state. The Draft EIS does not also mention the problems of mining the karst in the West Rand of South Africa. A woman in Mt View recently walked out her back door to fall into a newly opened sink hole - up to her hips. It measured 28 feet deep when all the rock settled! Should you mine at Winona, you will be putting tons of toxic waste on karst topography. No technology presently known will prevent this toxic soup from reaching the groundwater. A \$25,000/day fine is no consolation whilst the Doe Run Company stands to make millions of dollars per day. Who will be responsible for clean up - if indeed it could be cleaned up - the Doe Run Corp.? The Federal Govt.? I fear, as at Times Beach, we will be told that we, the American taxpayer, will have to foot the bill! Your Draft EIS conveniently ignores the logic of mining in karst and of damage responsibility. (A fair way to responsibly clean up would be to make all corporate officers personally and criminally liable for a damaged environment. In a moral society the members of the BLM and Forest Service - would also be made personally and criminally responsible for their decisions and actions.) Should you mine here - the resultant pollution and land disruption (due to tailings ponds) would effectively run this land for my children's children. To suggest these areas could be used for 3 wheel or 4 wheel RV use or that people could recreate elsewhere is callous and stupid. There is no area like this in the Midwest! You talk of lessening the damage, but your eyes are focused on the dollar value of lead and the

the Mark Twain. It's not physical starvation but spiritual starvation of which I speak. People come here from all over America to vacate their routines in polluted cities. They "escape to Missouri" to touch something old - something that has remained untouched by human beings. How much is a clean stream full of trout and bass worth to some one in Chicago or New York? How much is it worth to our children's children who may not see much of the natural world we have because of our greed, short-sightedness and ego-centric ideals.

In your Draft EIS, you babble endlessly about your mitigation efforts - efforts to lessen the damage mining will bring to the area. Mining in karst will guarantee future contamination of the aquifers, the Eleven Point River, the Current River, Greer Spring and even Big Spring. Karst areas do not hold water; they only allow it to pass through. A Forest Service study in 1975 (Aley) concluded that this area to be mined recharges the major springs and ground water in the area. Recent revelations in Iowa describe a massive problem there with ground water contamination of fertilizers and pesticides. (Harrowsmith Nov/Dec 1987). Both chemical manufacturers and the Federal government assured everyone in the 50's, 60's and 70's that the soil would filter out the poisons. The reality of the 80's is that the well we used in Iowa in the early 70's would now kill or seriously sicken my 7 month old daughter. Of course you could cite that this stimulated the water filter and distilling industries. It is carefully noted that nowhere does your EIS Draft mention the hydro-

★ Most of Iowa sets

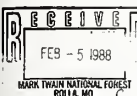
710

mythical ideal of making the US economy "lead independent. Even President Reagan promotes an inter-dependent world economy - a world free market!" I spotted a U.S.D.A./Forest Service T.V. advertisement on KAIT, Ch.8, Jonesboro, Ark. yesterday. Dear little Woodsey the Owl was telling us not to pollute the air and water. "Let's all care about clean air. Remember it gets into the water too," says Woodsey. How utterly hypocritical of the Forest Service and the Federal Government to promote clean air and water while they conspire to pollute one and the same in the Mark Twain National Forest at Winona. The consequences of mining are only to clear to all but the greedy or mentally deficient. Apparently, the Forest Service is no longer concerned or even interested in wise management of our National Forests and the all of the resources there in. Motivation now seems to stem only from career advancement and dollar bills. They - you have become predators unchecked by wise stewardship of the land. Your goals are all but petty and myopic! If you give a hoot - don't pollute!!!

Sincerely,

Thomas B. Krueger
Apt. Box 70c
Mt View, Mo. 65548

Dear Forest Supervisor,



The Wonderful World of Viburnum /
How My Eyes Have Seen the Glory!

Viburnum is a wonderful metropolis of 832 people nestled in the St. Francois mountains. Most inhabitants are employed directly or indirectly by the Doe Run Corp., actively engaged in the mining of lead. To its faithful work force and supporters Doe Run bestows enough money for modest but tacky ranch homes. Wheel drive trucks are seemingly the standard local chariots and there are satellite dishes in every yard. Oh yes, we must not forget the wonderful little country club that was built by "lead" money. Even the school has a satellite dish and the combined grade school and high school complex takes up a goodly percentage of land area in town. The scene, at first glance, is one of booming prosperity!

But ho - a deeper look reveals yet another side to this lead lined paradise. The landscape surrounding town is peppered with mine shafts, milling silt and tailings ponds. The Forest is now dismembered by massive power lines, railroad tracks and interstate wide haul roads. The area is ripe for a Forest Service or Conservation Department study on the astonishingly elevated tree death! Several on the spot counts in 100 ft² plots indicated a dead tree rate of 10-50%. The

711

Perhaps, it would be best to ignore these questions - the answers could be disturbing and who knows what one might dig up?

In all veritade,
Thomas B. Krugen
St Rt. Box 70c
Mt. View, Mo. 65548

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death appears to be cross special and intensifies closer to the milling and mining operations. This definitely eases as one distances oneself from town. Perhaps, the satellite dishes are necessary so the inhabitants can absorb themselves from the dismal roar of ore trucks every 3-5 minutes and the constant banging drone of the mills and air shaft fans. There is no peace in this forest.

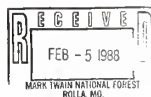
On windy days the dust (lead bearing) is carried by the wind to every part of town. Lead bearing ore is the pavement on the haul road and is churned up by fast moving ore trucks.

Another interesting observation is the surprising lack of agriculture in the area - especially vegetable gardens. This may be due to the fact that everyone is so busy pleasing the Doe Run Corp. or could it be that the water and soil in the area are so contaminated as to be useless for agricultural pursuits? At any rate this would be a question worth pursuing if I were going to recommend this "modern" boom town as an example for other towns like Winona or Van Buren. It might also be useful to study the people and their diseases - much might be revealed about the effects of lead on the general populace.

Oh yes, and one more question, what will the inhabitants do for a living when the mine runs out of lead? How will they pay for all the prosperity then?

The questions about wonderful Viburnum could go on and on if one were looking to the town as a modern panacea to Southern Missouri's problems.

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Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

My husband and I would like you to know that we are residents of Shannon County, long standing, and we would like no mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest at Winona. We have built our home here, one reason being that we cherish the fairly clean land and waterways. We have studied some of the environmental details having to do with mining, and we strongly believe the negative consequences that historical instances show us, are clearly not worth the positive results of gaining some lead, some employment, and some revenues and transfer payments over a RELATIVELY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

Perhaps it would help to look at states such as Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Many citizens there have seen and felt the LONG TERM REPERCUSSIONS of mining, lead etc., and the Dept. of Natural Resources has much work to do now, and has for years up to now, to begin to clean up many once-beautiful waterways. The key here is that MISSOURI'S KARST LAYER CAN NEVER GUARANTEE THE ISOLATION OF WASTES. This is where drinking water for much of S. Central Mo. and N. Central Arkansas is provided.

We have educated ourselves on this mining issue in the Winona area. We ask you and others officially concerned to read information, including such articles as the paper given called: "15,000 Concerned Citizens Urge: Stop Increased Mining on the National Forest!" Please take the time to read pages two and three especially. The conclusion is helpful on page four. Then look up the documentations of past lead mineings that are available. Next, please CONSIDER THE LONG TERM FUTURE OF OUR OZARK AREA AND WHAT YOU WANT IT TO BE LIKE HERE FOR YOUR GRANDCHILDREN AND THEIR GRANDCHILDREN. Our soil, our plants, and our water systems are our resources that will feed people, industries and the livestock and horse businesses that will sustain our beautiful Ozarks. Let's be responsible citizens and put aside temporary "carrot and stick" rewards for the true rewards of knowing we helped maintain and build a healthy Missouri.

Thank you for reading this letter. Best wishes in your work, and we wish you much support and strength in choosing, influencing, and doing what is best for Missouri.

Respectfully,
Gail Rowley
Gail Rowley and Tom Rowley

Note: This letter is from
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rowley

Carbon copies are going to:
Secr. of the Interior Donald Hodel,
Senator John Danforth,
Senator Kit Bond
and our local senators and congressmen.

We own land and a home outside
of Mountain View, Mo. Tom Rowley is
a builder, and Gail is a parent
educator. We are members of the
Greenwood Forest Association.

Thank you for reading our views on this
important matter.



THE GREENWOOD FOREST ASSOCIATION

STAR ROUTE • MOUNTAIN VIEW, MISSOURI 65548 •

FEBRUARY 5, 1988

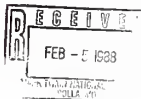
B. ARIC MORSE,
401 FAIRGROUND ROAD
ROLLA, MO. 65401

DEAR SUPERVISOR,

THE GREENWOOD FOREST ASSOCIATION IS OPPOSED TO LEAD MINING
IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FORESTS.

Yours Truly,

Claude L. Inace
President GFA.



GFA Board Members

Angel Krueger
W. L. Emerson
Joe Johnson
Debi Larson
Tom Rowley

Rec. Attached
CTW



February 3, 1988
2704 Windwood Drive
Poplar Bluff, Missouri 63901

Editor
Daily American Republic
208 Poplar Street
Poplar Bluff, Missouri 63901

To The Editor:

Your coverage of articles relating to the possibility of mining in the Mark Twain National Forest has unfortunately moved from the front page to a less noticeable portion of the paper and likely so because of something I haven't said. I haven't said anything loudly enough to be heard, my friends have never made a public statement either pro or con, and others appear to be willing to accept the dictates of public officials as influenced by special interest groups. Too few interested citizens, such as myself, have been openly negative on this subject. Given such a complacent public, it's a wonder you have even bothered to print the follow up articles. Well, let me join the few hundred, including those who have expressed themselves in this column, who are opposed to the exploration of our national forests. Set aside the self-serving studies by governmental authorities that predict that no negative impacts will be felt by the wilderness. Disregard the politicians who forecast an economic boom for the Shannon-Oregon-Carter County area. Instead look to the environmentalists who are predicting dire consequences to the land, and the rivers, if this plan moves forward to development. They are the ones who really have the interest of the people in mind and their efforts are to preserve something that is so precious that it cannot be rebuilt in a lifetime. Any safeguard, except absolute denial of the right to mine the national forests is unacceptable.

The area to be exploited is an hour's drive from Poplar Bluff and it's not that I see it everyday. When I care to see the unspoiled beauty of such a wilderness area, I'm put to just a little trouble to travel. Then again, it's not everyday that I see Mingo or Duck Creek and I see the Trail of Tears area only once or twice a year. What's important is that it's there to be seen, even if I have to go to it. It's undeveloped except to meet the needs of all of the public and that is as it should be. Why then open a national forest to commercial ravages and deny future generations the sights, the scenes, the serenity, the saintliness of lands that modern man would lay waste to and have no means at hand to reverse the consequences of his failures?

I hope I am not too late expressing my opinion. I trust that those who truly grasp the significance of the subject will turn out in record numbers and be so forceful that the opposition will get off of my land. Yes, it's my land and it's your land - that's what's at stake.

We should all be mindful that the land at issue was not inherited from our parents, we are instead holding it in trust for our children.

February 3, 1988
Page 2
To The Editor

Yours very truly,

Dwain L. Dodgen
Dwain L. Dodgen

Home Phone: 314/686-2128
Work Phone: 314/785-2464

cc: U. S. Forest Service
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Jim Blanton
Ozark Society
Springfield, Missouri 65801

Governor John Ashcroft
Room 216
State Capitol
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

655 Galisteo Apt. 3
Santa Fe, NM 87501

January 30, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have recently learned that 119,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest south of Winona, Missouri is being considered for the mining of lead. Although I live out of state, I am very concerned about possible adverse effects on the environment, as I own property near Mountain View, Missouri, about 20 miles from the proposed site.

The proposed mining area includes two National Scenic Rivers (the Eleven Point and the Current), and would most certainly contaminate these waters now considered some of the cleanest in the state, as well as the adjacent Otter Spring. The proposed mine would fragment the aquifers and produce tailing ponds that would sit on top of the very porous limestone layer (karst) from which all this clean water springs. This karst layer provides drinking water for much of south central Missouri and north central Arkansas. The proposed mining would contaminate this layer not only with lead, but also with zinc, copper, cadmium, sulfate, acid, cyanide and potentially drilling substances. No technology now exists to guarantee 100% isolation of these toxic wastes from the rivers or the aquifers, and given the nature of the local geology (which is highly porous and subject to easy pollution) as well as the inevitability of human error, it is virtually certain that such contamination will occur.

In addition, the daily operation of the mine would disturb wildlife and forever destroy the scenic beauty of the area. Any temporary employment the mine might provide would evaporate once the mines had been exhausted, leaving behind toxic tailing ponds endangering the health and safety of the local water supply. The contamination to some degree of these water sources and the risk also would be rendered useless to any more sustainable economic activity based on necessary alternative agricultural practices and other non-polluting light industries.

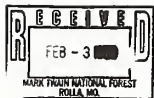
Beyond the environmental concerns for non-exploitation of this land, it is involved and contributing to degrade this land for lead mining. Lead has been taken from granite and quartz and also produced by smelting of various ores. Lead is a very toxic substance. The lead market has been depressed for years and is expected to remain depressed for years. Lead is a hazardous substance to humans and animals. Lead is a major health hazard and the only way to avoid the health hazards is to avoid the release of this substance.

As a concerned citizen, I would like to see the lead mine mining companies will benefit from this misguided project perpetrated on public land that supposedly belong to us all. I hope you will get political assistance to stop this lead mining program and to then see ways to boost the regional economy that do not depend upon endangering the lives of local people, damage

the environment, and leaving a toxic legacy for future generations to contend with. Thank you for your time in reading this letter. A response outlining your position on this important matter would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Joseph Lindwein
Joseph Lindwein



802 A De Mun St.
Clayton, Mo 63105
February 2, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

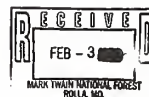
Dear Mr. Morse,

I am strongly opposed to lead mining in the Winona District or anywhere in the Mark Twain Forest.

Please do what you can to kill this outrageous plan.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Marie Stokely



Karen Prosser
Route 1, Box 1E
Neelyville, Missouri 63954

February 2, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to express my concerns against authorizing mining of the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Shannon and Oregon Counties. The forest land is currently undeveloped and is made up of spectacular scenery, including National and Scenic Riverways and Missouri's largest springs. Karst topography dominates the region, being a particularly sensitive, porous land.

Not only would mining spoil the beauty of the area, but, because of the highly fragile karst system, mining would pose a real threat to the environment. There is the likelihood of lead and other toxic metal escaping from tailings ponds to the groundwater and to the rivers of the forest land.

Relatively small agricultural ponds and sewage lagoons are historically subject to failure in the area. So, allowing a tailings pond, likely to contain 15 million tons of tailings over a 200 to 300 acre site seems highly irresponsible.

Authorizing mining in this area appears to be a violation of the Secretary of Agriculture's legal mandate to protect the forests. Mining would compromise all the primary purposes for which the National Forest was acquired, including soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production.

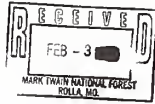
Instead of compromising the National Forest, recycling more automobile batteries would seem a far safer, more sensible way of obtaining the lead we (need?).

Sincerely,

Karen Prosser
Karen Prosser

cc: Senator Danforth
Senator Bond
Representative Emerson

1424 S. Roanoke
Springfield, MO 65807
February 1, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

8 I am writing in opposition to the proposed lead mine in the Mark Twain National Forest.

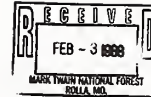
6 This proposal is representative of an unhealthy symptom in America today: potentially damaging the fragile environment for more raw materials when we have not adequately recycled the material already being used. Until we have a national-wide lead recycling effort, I would never approve of opening up more land for mining.

6 I appreciate the need of the local people who need jobs. But would it not be better in the long run to nurture tourism to this exquisite outdoor environment?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Heuser
Jeanne Heuser



February 1, 1988

8 Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

We want to express our concern about the possibility of opening our National land to mining.

We are both teachers and have always enjoyed traveling through our National forests, and we have also seen the results of mining in other states.

6 We feel that under no circumstances should this land (which is our land, too) be opened to mining. We all need to know there are tranquil undisturbed areas in our state which are going to stay that way. The very possibility of polluting the other areas should be enough to stop the plan for mining also.

6 While we sympathize with the economy of this area, improving it should not come at the cost of losing irreplaceable natural beauty. We have too little left as it is. The so-called "reclaimed" land we have seen is an insult.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kirkey
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kirkey
Rt. 2, Box 269,
Rogersville, MO 65742

February 1, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401



Dear Sir:

8 If the News-Leader reported correctly that mining facilities could be all armed in about half of that area without causing a significant pollution threat, I see no reason not to continue and work toward mining for lead and zinc in Shannon and Oregon Counties.

I am presuming your Service would continue to watch, protect and control the area if a mining company is operating there.

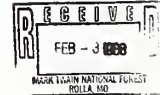
Very Truly Yours

Richard Kirkey
1-501-1011-1011
Springfield, MO 65804

Steve Pierson
831 S. Miesion
Springfield, MO 65804

February 1, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



8 I am very much opposed to the possibility of lead mining in the 119,000 acre study area of the Mark Twain National Forest. I urge you to adopt alternative A.

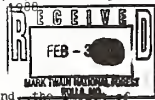
6 The risk however small is too great considering the negative impact that the waste would have on water resources if an accident occurred.

Sincerely,

Steve Pierson
Steve Pierson

CC: Senator Jack Danforth
Senator Kit Bond

Mt. 9 - Box 530
Springfield, Missouri - 65804
Jan. 31th., 1988



B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri - 65401
Dear Sir:

As one who has experienced, first hand, the effects of lead-mining on environment, I should like to add my protest to that of others opposing mining within the Mark Twain National Forest in the Shannon, Oregon and Carter counties.

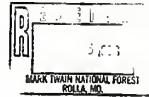
As a youth, I lived in Baxter Springs, Kansas located in the Joplin-Mlama lead mining district. There creeks carrying water pumped from mines and feeding into Spring River had their beds covered with a rust colored, slimy deposit with a strong metallic smell and were devoid of all aquatic life. Even the Spring River, below these creeks, was unfit for swimming and with the exception of the few carp which hung around the sewer outlet, steril.

Mining requires the continuous pumping of ground water and this water is heavily contaminated with metallic residue and that of lead and zinc is exceedingly toxic to both fish and human life.

At the present time, the United States is not faced with a critical shortage of lead and no national crisis can be given as a reason for opening this area up to mining. Further-more, lead prices are, at the present time, not high. Let them drop a little more and the whole venture becomes unprofitable and the mines shut down---as experienced in the early 30s in Baxter Springs.

In any case, in a few years the mines are worked out and any boost to the local economy is history. The short-time benefit to a few locals (and, of course, a mining company with no interests other than profit) can not counter-balance the certain damage to the fragile environment of this area being held in trust, not for the profit of the few, but for the present and future citizens of the United States of America (and those of the world)

Reuben T. Davidson
Reuben T. Davidson



MRS. WHITELAW T. TERRY, JR.
9 SAINT ANDREW DRIVE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63114

February 1, 1988

Supervisor Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to any type of development in the Mark Twain National Forest.

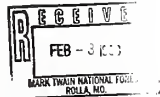
It is imperative we protect our natural resources (forests and rivers... as well as lead) and to allow mining within this area would be unforgivable -

Please - for us and future generations, do NOT permit mining and/or "development" in any sort. Leave the area alone!

Sincerely,
Yolene P. Terry

820 South Ave., Apt. 102
Springfield, MO 65806
February 2, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401



HCR 60, 393
Moody, Missouri 65777
February 2, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

As a citizen of Missouri who lives and works in the Ozarks, I am writing to you to urge you and the U.S. Forest Service to not allow the proposed lead mining in the Winona District of Mark Twain National Forest.

This area possesses a fragile beauty and as yet an unspoiled quality unique to the Ozarks. Because of the sensitive nature of the karst geology in the region, mining activities and subsequent runoff would eventually spoil the nearby Eleven Point National Scenic Riverway (with Greer Spring), the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (with Big Spring), and various other local streams. I do not believe we can allow these pristine areas (which we have inherited) to be spoiled for all future generations for short term profit and exploitation of lead deposits. As an archaeologist, I have surveyed several thousand acres in Mark Twain National Forest, including the Viburnum and Salem areas, and have seen first-hand how lead mining has greatly degraded the environment.

Therefore, I respectfully urge you to prevent the proposed mineral leasing and adopt Alternative A (no mining/maximum resource protection).

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond

Sincerely,

Jack H. Ray
Jack H. Ray

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am opposed to lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

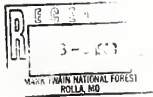
I don't believe the short-term economic benefits will be sufficient to warrant permanent damage to human health and the environment.

I believe any unbiased person who is informed on the realities of the situation would agree with me. I hope that you are one of these unbiased people.

Sincerely,

Barbara K. Leary
Barbara K. Leary





1609 S. 14th St.
Rogers, AR 72756
January 30, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat'l Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 Having examined the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding hardrock mineral leasing within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest, we urge that the USFS adopt Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection).

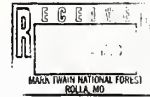
6 Mining would result in the contamination of ground water, damage to existing and potential wilderness areas and to components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the degradation of wild life, all clearly at variance with such primary purposes of National Forest land use as soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection and outdoor recreation.

8 The USFS has no mandate to sustain the mining industry in Missouri, but instead has a duty to preserve forest lands and wilderness values in perpetuity. We trust that the USFS will recognize and honor its commitments and priorities and adopt Alternative A.

Sincerely,

George Johnson
Sarah J. Johnson

CC Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt



January 29, 1988

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds road
Rolla, MO. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

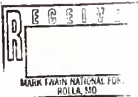
8 I would like to go on record in support of Alternative A(no mining-maximum resource protection) and recommend that it be adopted.

6 There is the opportunity for major ground and surface water damage as a result of mining. This limestone area is very delicate and this could ruin the water in Arkansas and Missouri just as it has in the Joplin area and Northeast Oklahoma.

Thank you for the chance to submit this letter.

Sincerely,

Richard Starr
Richard Starr
P.O. Box 400
Lowell, AR. 72745



January 28, 1988

James D. Blasick
2157 Monroe Ave.
Memphis, TN 38104

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Mr. Morse:

I want to document my opposition to proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest near Winona, Missouri.

6 I understand that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Forest Service acknowledges the possibility of tailings escape from the proposed operation and that, due to local geology, the escape of tailings potentially threatens to pollute surface and ground water in extensive surrounding areas. I find this unacceptable.

6 The adverse effect on the environment and quality of life in the region cannot be justified by promises of industrial economic development in an area which has historically based its economy on agriculture and self-sufficiency.

8 Alternative "A" is the only acceptable choice in this issue.

Sincerely,

James D. Blasick
James D. Blasick



Michael Ruee
Rt. 5 Box 65 E
Fulton, Missouri 65251

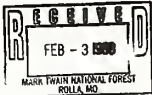
February 2, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor

My family and I are concerned about the proposed mining of lead in the Winona District. Greer Spring, the Irish wilderness, and the Eleven Point River are among our favorite natural areas in the nation. We would hate to see the area degraded. We are not against economic development; but, short term economic gains of a few at the expense of irreplaceable land quality is a short sighted mistake too often repeated. Please manage the area for the good of more than one industry. After long thought my family and I request that mining not be allowed in the area.

Sincerely,

Michael Ruee
Michael Ruee



1679 E. Belmont
Springfield, MO 65802
February 1, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to you to express my opinion on the proposed lead mining activities in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

I am against lead mining in the National Forest because of its potential lethal effects on people and on the environment. I have no doubt, that, if a lead mine is permitted in this area, there will be adverse effects on the health of the people and the land. Lead is being eliminated from all products, so why is it necessary to open new mines to produce a resource that is no longer in demand?

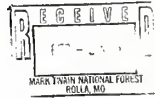
I think the land and the environment need to be fully protected and preserved. I have seen the effects on lead mining in Missouri. I think lead mining, because of the devastation to the land, only enhances the perception that an area is depressed. I believe there would be greater economic benefits if tourism and outdoor sport activities were promoted.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I hope you will consider my remarks carefully and recommend that this area not be opened up to lead mining.

Sincerely,

Tracy Wohl
Tracy Wohl

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Gene Taylor



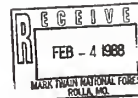
URGENT!

February 1, 1988

Dear Mr. Eric Morse,
Hi! My name is Erika and I am 12 years old. I just finished reading an article in Timberdoodle entitled Proposed Mining Lease Threatens National Forest And Scenic Riverways and am writing to inform you that I am not in favor of Mining in Mark Twain National Forest.

Thank you!

Erika Bledsue
2545 Scenic Dr.
Jefferson City, MO
65101



February 2, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Re: Hardrock Mineral Leasing
Mark Twain National Forest

Dear Eric:

Regarding the above captioned, MFPA has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and is in support of the Forest Service proposal that alternative D be adopted. This alternative takes in account water quality, sensitive areas and endangered species while allowing mineral activities.

We feel this represents a wise use of the resource and is compatible with the timber management objectives.

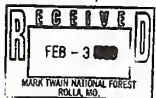
Sincerely,

Richard Landers
Richard Landers III
Executive Director

RL/jb
cc: Mr. Gary Fowler
Mr. Don Farris

611 E. Capitol, Suite 1
Jefferson City, MO 65101
(314) 634-3252

Mr. Eric Morse 2/2/88
I urge that alternative A, (no mining) be adopted, concerning the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. Please, let's not put money first in making this important decision.

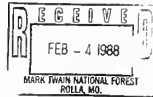


Thank-you,

Carly S. Ginter
BGF1006
AVA, mo. 65608

February 3, 1988

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Sir,

6 I plead with you to please change your position on leasing for mining in The Mark Twain National Forest.

My family and I have many times traveled to the Mark Twain National Forest and surrounding lands on vacation. It is one of the grandest jewels of all Missouri land.

6 All indepth environmental studies point to the fact that this area will be irrevocably scarred and contaminated by the proposed exploration and mining. Certainly mining proponents says such industry would be benign. But what if, as is most probably the case, they're wrong? Ten of thousands of animals, in scores of species, will be decimated, as will plant life, recreational resources and even the drinking water of the area.

6 Let us instead work on ways to bring economic development to the area by promoting its pristine environment and recreational possibilities. To ruin this precious, unique area is to lose it for all time, and would be an unforgivable blot on the history of our great state.

Sincerely,

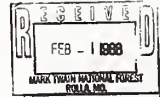
John R. Byers

1255 East Catalp
Springfield, MO 65804

FOREST SUPERVISOR

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST

1/29/88



Dear Sir:

8 I am writing to support approval of the DOE RUN COMPANY'S application permits for explorative and possible mining development as recommended as ALTERNATIVE "D" in the draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

I've worked for St. Joe/Do Run for the past 24 years and have lived in the town of Viburnum for 21 years. It has been a great place to raise a family. My oldest son is in his 4th year at UMKC on an ROTC scholarship, my second son is in the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, completing his first year. Both graduated from Viburnum High School. I still have two girls

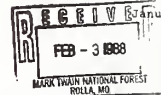
at home, one in high school and one in pre-school. Again a good place to raise kids and also a good school system both a result of the mining activity.

Sincerely,

Box 144

VIBURNUM, MO

65566



January 30, 1988

S.S.Rt. Box 152
West Plains, MO 65775

Dear Sir:

I would like to speak to you plainly, without a bunch of facts and statistics that I'm sure have been provided to you by interest groups from around the state, so that you know this is coming from a real person. I'm concerned about two things which are happening around here or are about to happen, and their obvious long term effect upon the future. I want my kids to know that I tried to stop these things from happening, and that the leaders of this time were aware of the possible consequences, so that when they shake their heads twenty years from now it will be in disgust, not amazement.

6 My first concern is something for which I've been told requires public comment by Feb. 5, in order to possibly stop the "wheels of progress" from rolling. The Forest Service is talking about mining for lead in Shannon County, which contains three of the most prolific springs in the country, as well as the beautiful and clean Eleven Point River. I know that the residents of this area need jobs desperately, and because of that are in favor of this proposal. Can't we provide these people with jobs without losing one of the nation's largest sources of clean water? I hope that the mistakes of the past might at least serve some useful purpose in preventing future errors. With a little logic and ingenuity, the state could placate these people with the opportunity for a better life, as desperate circumstances have forced them to barter away something that they love.

6 But what stands out most in my mind about this issue is the future of our United States. Anyone with a grain of future-minded reason can see that we're headed for a severe water shortage sometime in the coming years. Some cities are already experiencing this phenomenon, relying on bottled water brought in from clean springs. It seems to me that the Ozarks, especially this area, will be a prime source for clean water when the crisis occurs, which many people believe is not too far in the future. Why waste this resource for the sake of some lead, which is more and more being shown to be a toxic substance, and some jobs, which we could provide in other, more well thought out ways. Past experience has shown us that lead mining always causes some contamination, and the risk is surely increased in areas with porous rock, such as the Ozarks. This fact alone cries out for a halt to this proposed project.

6 My second concern is for the clear cutting of sections of forest that have been occurring in my neighborhood, the area around the North Fork River in the Mark Twain Forest. The Forest Service claims that clear cutting helps future growth of trees, along with providing undergrowth for wildlife. When talking to locals, however, and old-timers who have lived among and logged these trees for years, one is filled with a sense of fear for the potential impact on the trees, rivers, and topsoil.

2

In the February, 1988 issue of *Sports Afield*, there is an article concerning the many problems being generated in our country's woodlands and rivers as a result of clear cutting practices. Missouri is not mentioned, but a clear parallel exists. The puzzling thing to me is the amount of taxpayer dollars being lost on these projects, which would seem to have been initiated as a way of raising federal revenue. Why, then, cut down these trees? Again, as with the lead mining, it would appear to anyone using common sense that the long term danger of these proposals outweighs the small, if measurable, gain. What kind of statement are we making to our future generations with these actions? Many of my neighbors feel that part of the problem is caused by placing the implementation of these projects in the hands of federal and state employees who have learned what they know in textbooks, rather than with practical know-how gained through years of experience. The Forest Service appears to these people as unwilling to tap into the valuable resource of their knowledge, and plow ahead with these projects with a deaf ear. Instead of working hand-in-hand with the residents to whom these projects will have a drastic effect, they stubbornly proceed "by the book" until their goals are reached, then move on to new jobs in other states, leaving behind the people who will have to deal realistically with the consequences of actions they had no say in implementing. One is left with feelings of anger, frustration, and helplessness.

Our only defense seems to be in writing letters like this one, and meeting together in groups in the hopes of raising a loud enough collective voice to be heard by someone who has the capabilities and opportunity to do something. I hope that you might be one of those people. If you would perhaps take the time out of your busy schedule to do a little research and reading, I think that you might begin to feel the outrage that is shared by those of us who have probed into the questions. Better yet, maybe you could bring your family down some weekend to visit these rivers (go on a float trip), springs (have a picnic), and forests (hiking or camping), and maybe you'll feel what I mean. Sometimes a well-intentioned mistake can eradicate the miracle it took Nature thousands or millions of years to create. The resources we have been blessed with in the Ozarks are available for everyone to share. It is up to us, now, to make sure that they are not lost.

Sincerely yours,
Jack Field
S.S.R.T. Box 152
West Plains, MO 65775

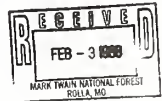
P.S. Please adopt Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection).

Anne E. Johnson, MSW
Rodney R. Johnson, MSW
540 Lee Avenue
Webster Groves, MO 63119

(314) 961-9947

Counseling Practice for Help with Individual and Family Concerns

Feb 2, 1988



B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo 65401

Dear Sir,

We were unable to attend any of the three public hearings regarding Hardrock Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest. We would like to be counted among those opposing this lease. We are residents, in Shannon, Oregon's Jackson County, and find it hard to imagine our government would permit environmental legislation which would accompany mining operations with so many good arguments against this operation. (See enclosed Postcard with "No" name in the picture.) Sincerely yours,
Anne E. Johnson
Rodney R. Johnson

Anne — Mo. Society for Clinical Social Work
International Transactional Analysis Assoc.

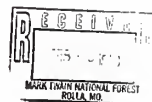
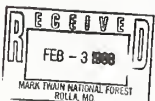
Clinical Certifications

Rod — Academy of Certified Social Workers
Am. Assoc. for Marriage and Family Therapy
International Transactional Analysis Assoc.

Mr. Morse: 1/30/88
I'm writing to urge the USFS to adopt Alternative A as regards the recent DEIS recommending that Hardrock mineral leasing be allowed in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. Lessening of wilderness values, reduction & destruction of visual assets, and very probable contamination of environment within this area are the considerations I believe logically point to Alternative A.

Sincerely,
Bill Kennedy
Rodney

Bill Kennedy
1415 Division Street
North Little Rock, Ar. 72114



River Bluffs Audubon Society
310A Hickory Street
Jefferson City, MO 65101
1 February, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing this letter on behalf of the River Bluffs Audubon Society, with regard to the proposed mining project that has been recommended within 119,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest (Winona District). We are deeply concerned that the U.S. Forest Service would consider such a project let alone support it and we wish to voice our strong opposition to such mineral leasing of our National Forest lands.

This area around the Eleven Point River is the heart of Missouri's Ozarks containing the most outstanding elements of our outdoor natural beauty and our recreational areas. This outstanding natural landscape, which is an attraction for both residents and visitors, would be altered and changed by the openings associated with drill sites, vent shaft clearing, mine/cill sites, dewatering ponds, and tailing impoundments. Electric transmission lines, pipelines, and roads would all create linear corridors subdividing the natural landscape with unnatural walls of clearing.

The 119,000 acre study area either contains or is close to a number of nationally significant natural resources and features. Each of these would be affected by mining and mineral development.

Lead is a highly toxic and cumulative element in our environment. It has been recognized as an industrial hazard for many years, but its long term effects as an environmental hazard have now become important. One has only to look at the effects of lead shot on waterfowl and eagles to see the long term seriousness of lead poisoning.

The poisoning of groundwater systems from mine tailing ponds is a real possibility. Due to the karst topography of the region, there are probably no sites in the proposed mining area where even a single such impoundment could be safely constructed. If leakage were to occur, it would not be detected until groundwater had already been contaminated and there would not be a way to repair the leak once it began. It is of interest to note that one of eight tailing ponds in the more geologically stable Viburnum Trend collapsed in 1977. Lead has been found in abnormal quantities as high in the food chain as the deer population near Viburnum. Groundwater from the proposed mining site has been shown through dye tracings to drain into several large springs, including Big Spring and Greer Spring, and numerous small springs, including many along the Eleven Point National Scenic River. Lead poisoning would be devastating to fish populations in these waters.

The most significant beneficiary of developing new mineral reserves in the study area is the lead industry itself, not the market it serves. Preserving the forest land and minimizing watershed degradation within the study area is more important than guaranteeing continuation of the lead industry for a few

more years of the early part of the 21st century. Nothing can prevent the eventual decline and death of this industry. Industries, particularly those based on the extraction of depletable resources, change and die as their markets mature. In contrast, it is the U.S. Forest Service's DUTY to preserve the forest lands and wilderness values in perpetuity. We must insist that these forest values take precedence in Federal Forest management decisions over the perennial demands of mining interests to extract minerals.

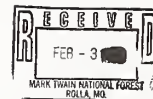
River Bluffs Audubon Society, comprised of 150 members from Cole, Callaway, Maries, and Monticau Counties, asks the Forest Service to adopt Alternative A: NO MINING/MAXIMUM Resource Protection. Only by adopting this alternative can we assure that the beauty and natural heritage of Missouri will be preserved within the Mark Twain National Forest. Please include this letter with your public comments and we hope that you will give serious consideration to our request.

Sincerely,

Margaret B. Ptacek

Margaret B. Ptacek
Conservation Chairman
River Bluffs Audubon Society
Jefferson City, MO

cc: Senator John Danforth, Senator Christopher Bond, Representative Ike Skelton, and Representative Harold Volkmer



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

January 30, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am a concerned citizen. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Mark Twain National Forest in the Winona District, Missouri. I do not support the proposed sale of mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest. I urge that Alternative A be adopted in order that our public land be protected.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) did not go far enough to insure that the water, land and wildlife resources of the area would be protected. The DEIS does not present data which includes investigation of potential impacts on ground water contamination, acceptable concentration levels of lead and other heavy metals in the soil and water, or regulations and clean-up plans for potential leakages or other catastrophic events. The impact of mining tailings on aquatic organisms are severe and should be considered before the lease of this land. Without a clear statement of the country's need for lead in the future, the potential for ecological disasters is too great to allow mining on this jewel of our public land system.

Again, I urge that you support efforts to have Alternative A adopted in the interests of all. The State of Missouri has an outstanding record of protecting its natural wonders and hope that we can continue to save our park lands for future generations to enjoy.

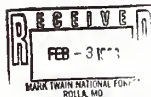
Thank you

Ann Livingstone
Ann Livingstone

Ann Livingstone
256 Hill Street, 213
Columbia, MO 65201

JANUARY 21, 1988

MRS. BONNIE SLATON
P.O. BOX 186
EMINENCE, MO. 65466



TO Mr. Morse

I HAVE LIVED IN MISSOURI SINCE 1969. I LIVE IN SHANNON COUNTY. POVERTY IS PRE-
DOMINANT. THE ONLY FACTORY IN EMINENCE CLOSED SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

THE MINES THAT ARE PROPOSED FOR THIS AREA, WILL NOT PROVIDE A SOLUTION TO OUR
UNEMPLOYMENT. IT IS A TEMPORARY FIX, FOR A FEW PEOPLE. WHAT WILL WE HAVE AFTER
THE LEAD HAS BEEN MINED?

THE TAILING PONDS WILL POISON OUR WATER AND LAND RESOURCES. THE LAND IS TOO FORDUS
AND OUR WATER TABLES ARE TOO IMPORTANT, TO DESTROY FOR THE BEHEFIT OF A FEW PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE WORKING IN THESE MINES, WILL HAVE A LEAD BUILDUP IN THEIR BODIES. WOMEN
WHO WORK IN THESE MINES MUST BE STERILIZED, TO PREVENT BIRTH DEFECTS.

IT IS KNOWN, THAT CHILDREN WHO LIVE NEAR HIGH VOLTAGE LINES, HAVE A HIGHER RATE OF
LEUKEMIA. THIS AFFECTS ALL ANIMAL LIFE ALSO.

SHANNON COUNTY AND THE SURROUNDING AREA, ALREADY HAVE A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE CANCER
RATE.

I BELIEVE THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE BETTER OFF, SPENDING FUNDS AND PROVIDE PERMANENT
EMPLOYMENT THROUGH RECYCLING, AND IN TURN WE CLEAN UP THE EARTH.

I HAVE TRAVELED MANY MILES IN THE PAST, AND HAVE SEEN THE DAMAGE THAT MINES DO TO
THE ENVIRONMENT. ACID RAIN DOES DESTROY THE FORESTS.

WE NEED OUPSTERS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE RURAL PARTS OF THE STATE.
THERE ARE NO TRASH SERVICES IN SEMI-ISOLATED AREAS. MANY STATES PROVIDE THIS
SERVICE. (MAYBE USING THE CONSERVATION FUNDS PASSED BY THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI)

WE MUST FIND A SOLUTION TO THE WASTE PROBLEM DEVELOPING IN THIS COUNTRY. WE MUST
PROTECT OUR WATER AND LAND, OUR MOST PRECIOUS COMMODITY, FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

FOR MANY YEARS, I HAVE DONATED MY LABOR TO THE CAUSE OF CLEANING UP THIS AREA.
I HAVE PICKED UP TONS OF GLASS, CANS, PAPER, FILTERS OF CIGARETTES, PLASTICS,
AND VARIOUS OTHER REFUSE. I LIVE IN THIS BEAUTIFUL STATE, AND WE SHOULD ALL DO
A PART IN KEEPING IT CLEAN.

POVERTY, WILL NEVER BE ELIMINATED FROM OUR SOCIETY. THE POOR WILL ALWAYS BE HERE.
WE MUST KEEP OUR PEOPLE HEALTHY, EVEN THE POOR. WE CAN NOT AFFORD MEDICAL PROBLEMS,
CAUSED BY THE GREED OF CORPORATIONS.

WE MUST LEARN FROM OUR PAST MISTAKE.

I AM AGAINST THE OPENING OF MINES IN THIS AREA.

SINCERELY,

MRS. BONNIE SLATON

Save the Forest!

A few good reasons to prevent the mining of
lead in the Mark Twain National Forest at Winona:
clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer
Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle.

Name	Address
<i>Ann Livingstone</i>	RR Box 122 Eminence, Mo 65466
<i>Bonnie C. Slaton</i>	Box 186 Eminence, Mo 65466
<i>Ed Blumball</i>	Box 444 Eminence, Mo 65466
<i>Earl A. Conner</i>	Box 401 Winona, Mo 65588
<i>Richard Carter</i>	Box 192 Eminence, Mo 65466
<i>Walter Slaton</i>	P.O. Box 112 Eminence, Mo 65466
<i>Donna Hicks</i>	Rt. 1, Box 122 Union, Mo 65571
<i>Ken Villanueva</i>	1205 West Hwy 17 Houston, Mo 65483
<i>Randy Rose</i>	RT 2 Box 202 Eminence, Mo 65466
<i>Shirley Ann</i>	RT 2 Box 202 Eminence, Mo 65466
<i>Ed Slaton</i>	Box 1 Eminence, Mo 65466
<i>Betty Ann</i>	Box 432 Winona, Mo 65588
<i>W. H. Slaton</i>	P.O. Box 407 H.S. Mo. 65443
<i>Walter Slaton</i>	P.O. Box 186 Eminence, Mo 65466
<i>Shirley A. Slaton</i>	Box 107-D Winona, Mo 65588
<i>Walter Slaton</i>	Rt. 1, Box 122 Union, Mo 65571
<i>Walter Slaton</i>	Box 311 Rt. Winona, Mo 65588

Before February 5, 1988

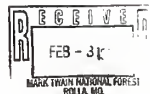
Send additional comments to:
B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Missouri, 65401

1-31-85
 At 1, box 137, Brighton, Missouri 65617
 Dear Mr. Morse,
 I would urge that we adopt Alternative A, no mining - maximum resource protection, in response to the proposed mining in the Western District of the Mark Twain National Forest. We must protect the environmental integrity of this area for ourselves and for future generations. Wilderness areas such as the Canoe never be replaced. We must not poison the Earth and environment with highly toxic lead mostly for a short term amount of economic gain. It is the duty of the US Forest Service to preserve the forest lands and wilderness values.
 Sincerely, Ju. Dudley
 417-742-2562

8
 Sir I want to urge that
 Alternative A be adopted
 Thank you Mr. Morse

Leila Suptone
 Pomeroy Mo

LEILA GREYSTONE
 BOX 189 RT. 2
 POMEROY MO 65769



Rox Fink
 File 6542/11/80

1-29-1988
 B. Eric Morse
 Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Sir,

There are many state and Federal regulations governing lead mining and processing. I am confident that further mining in the Oregon County area will be regulated and enforced to the degree that assures environmental safety.

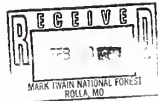
I urge you to stick to the Environmental Impact Statement recommendation which was backed by two years of research and the evaluations of many people who are experts in the field.

Sincerely
 Melvin Meing
 RR 2 Box 321C
 Festus, Mo. 63028

02/01/88 17:28 ss 2:08 #5+218.

B. ERIC MORSE, FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401

STEVE SHOMAKER
1602 HIGHSCHOOL
BRENTWOOD, MO. 63144



DEAR MR. MORSE,

I WANT TO EXPRESS MY RESERVATIONS ABOUT THE FOREST SERVICE PLAN TO LEASE LAND FOR LEAD MINING IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST.

I AM VERY FAMILIAR WITH THE STUDY AREA, HAVING FLOATED THE ELEVEN POINT RIVER THREE TIMES LAST YEAR ALONE. BACK-PACKED RECENTLY IN THE NEAR-BY IRISH WILDERNESS, AND DRIVEN THROUGH THE FOREST A NUMBER OF TIMES.

I AM VERY WORRIED, AND YOUR DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY DOES NOTHING TO ALLEVIATE THE FEARS, THAT ANY MINING IN THE AREA WOULD HAVE DRAMATIC AND DEVASTATING EFFECTS.

MUCH OF YOUR REPORT READS LIKE A TRAVEL BROCHURE, HIGHLIGHTING THE NATURAL ASPECTS OF THE REGION: WITH ITS RARE SPECIES, CLEAN WATER, UNPOLLUTED ENVIRONMENT AND STRIKING VISUAL FEATURES.

ALLOWING MINING, AS YOUR OWN REPORTS POINTS OUT, WOULD NECESSITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, POWER TRANSMISSION LINES, BUILDINGS, AND OF COURSE THE MINES THEMSELVES; THIS IN AN AREA THAT STILL HAS NOT RECOVERED FULLY FROM THE RAVAGES OF EXTENSIVE TIMBER CUTTING EARLIER IN THIS CENTURY.

IT'S OUTRAGEOUS THAT IN A TIME WHEN SO MUCH ATTENTION IS BEING GIVEN TO PRESERVING WHAT FEW NATURAL HABITATS WE HAVE LEFT, THE FOREST SERVICE WOULD BE CONTEMPLATING THE DESTRUCTION OF A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE REMAINING MISSOURI WILD LANDS.

THE STUDY AREA IS ONLY TWO MILES FROM THE ELEVEN POINTS AND SEVERAL MILES MORE FROM THE IRISH WILDERNESS; TWO AREAS THAT WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY SUFFER FROM THE INCREASED TRAFFIC AND ACTIVITY IN THE MINING AREA. YOUR OWN REPORT CITES

6) THE POTENTIAL DANGERS TO GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION.

THE STUDY AREA SHOULD BE UP FOR CONSIDERATION FOR PROTECTION UNDER WILDERNESS REGULATIONS, AND SHOULD NOT BE UP FOR CONSIDERATION FOR DESTRUCTION.

SORRY THAT THIS NOTE COMES SO FAR INTO THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD, BUT I WANTED TO READ THE ENTIRE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY. THE TARDINESS OF THIS LETTER DOES NOT INDICATE A LACK OF INTEREST.

STEVE SHOMAKER

Steve Shomaker

P.S. WHILE THIS LETTER WAS NOT WRITTEN ON BEHALF OF ANY ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATION, A NUMBER OF FRIENDS WANTED TO ADD THEIR NAMES TO THIS STATEMENT OF CONCERN.

Stephen V. Houston
5416 Graham
St. Louis, Mo 63109

Charles Brown
1547 Brentwood Trails
Twin Oaks, Mo. 63021

Jeff Rainford
4963 Sutherland
St. Louis, Mo.
63109

Mary A. Phelan
10350 Conway Rd
St. Louis, Mo 63131

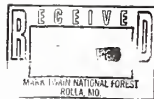
Fred Bodimer
3716 Louisiana
St. Louis Mo 63118

John W. Cooper
716 Judson Manor
St. Louis, Mo 63141

Joan Beach Knew
128 Rolling Oaks Dr
Collinsville, IL
62234

B. Eric Morse, Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 65401

Feb. 1, 1988



Dear Mr. Morse:

I have carefully studied the draft environmental impact statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest and have concluded that Alternative A - prohibiting mining - is the only valid option.

It is apparent that mitigation strategies will be inadequate to fully protect the outstanding natural resources of the area - especially Greer Spring, the Eleven Point River and the Irish Wilderness. Noise from drilling and vent shafts, construction of roads and buildings and the destruction of vast amounts of land for tailings impoundments will all impair the beauty and serenity of the area and reduce its value for recreation - certainly one of the most important uses for national forest lands.

It is also clear from the discussion on pp. 70-74 that the region's water resources will be at risk if mining is allowed. Collapse of tailings impoundments or overtopping as a result of storm runoffs is a major threat, as this problem has occurred and caused contamination of other rivers, such as Big River. The adverse impacts of inadvertent spillage or migration of heavy metals, milling reagents and petroleum are well described also. The EIS admits that mitigation measures would reduce, not eliminate, the hazard.

The draft EIS also concedes that the karst topography of the region is a major concern in siting a tailings impoundment, because of losing streams, caves, sinkholes and underground drainage questions. It seems to me that mining would put this fragile area at serious risk since contamination could affect both surface and ground waters and the aquatic life in them. Once contaminated, ground water is notoriously difficult to clean up. Major fish kills have resulted from other mining activities, in spite of state and federal water and mining regulations.

The draft EIS fails to show that mining is essential for the economic well-being of the region. Indeed, the data indicates that the economy is well-diversified and that tourism generates significant business for the area. The region has also become attractive for retirees. These factors demonstrate that mining could reduce, rather than enhance, the economic health of the area by impairing its beauty, solitude and recreational attractions.

Mining EIS

Colwill -2-

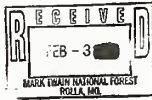
The draft EIS also fails to make a convincing case concerning the need for additional lead mine exploration at this time. Two mines have been temporarily closed, growth in lead usage has slowed for several reasons and, it states, domestic production is expected to be sufficient for at least the next 20 years.

For all of the reasons stated above, I urge that the mining lease application be rejected for the Mark Twain National Forest.

Very truly yours,
Winifred S. Colwill
Winifred S. Colwill
Rt. 11, Countryside
Columbia, MO 65202

Feb. 2, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to you to urge adoption of
Alternative A: NO MINING, MAXIMUM RESOURCE
PROTECTION.

I believe that forest values outweigh
mining interests -- particularly those involving
depletable resources. It is the duty of the
U. S. Forest Service (USFS) to preserve the forest
lands and wilderness values in perpetuity.
Mining of lead can only decline and die,
after exhausting the hardrock mineral
supply, leaving behind mine tailing ponds,
drill sites, vent shaft clearings, and dewatering
ponds. The natural landscape can only be
altered and forever marred by the latter
encroachments. More importantly, the underground
water system will be affected, exacerbated by
the karst topography of the region. The enjoy the
beauty of Big Spring, have hiked down to Green
Spring, enjoy nature's wonder along the Eleven
Coint. These spots will be devastated by lead
poisoning from the Shinona District, Mark Twain
National Forest.

Please do not allow the hardrock mineral

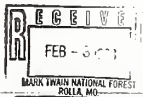
leasing in the Shinona District to occur.

Sincerely,
Nancy Grant
P.O. Box 34
Hartsburg, Mo. 65039

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Representative Harold Volkmer, 9th Dist.
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

750

750



Mr. Morse,

I just wanted to write a short letter
to let you know my feelings about my
family or new lead mining exploration in South
Missouri.

I work at the Doe Run company as a
Mill Operator at the Bush Division. I have
worked for Doe Run for 6 1/2 years in
a variety of jobs from the accounting dept to
underground to the mill.

I have lived in this part of the state all
my life except while I was attending college in
Cape Girardeau & Springfield, Mo. I love the
part of Missouri. I am an avid conservation
camper. Southeast & Central Missouri has some of the
best scenery & scenery anywhere, as you well know.

The people I work with at Doe Run are
responsible people who it comes to safety & the
environment also. We live very close to where we
mine & want the natural beauty of this area to
be preserved as much as anyone. There is not a
single person that I know of at work who would
be in favor of bithing the land.

We also realize the importance of continuing
to explore for new mineral deposits as the present
Valium trend will be exhausted in roughly 20 years.
We produce 90% of the domestic lead in the county

If Missouri mining is not allowed to continue, it would
be a real blow to Southeast Missouri and possibly be
the start of a domestic lead shortage, many more imports
& high prices for everything using lead, batteries, etc.
I am asking that you carefully consider the
proposition of Doe Run possibly mining in the
Oregon/Shannon County area sometime in the future.
I am positive that we could establish a mine and
such needed employment & income for these counties without
intruding on the environment. The benefits of mining in
the area would far outweigh the negative side.
Thank You for your time.

Sincerely,

John A. Gash
Rt. 1, Box 3156
Potosi, Mo. 63664

2-2-88

RECEIVED
73-3
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
ROLLA, MO

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to protest
8 your agency allowing mining or
8 another commercial activity in
the Federal forests.

The forests were set aside
for recreation and not private
profit. Please keep the mines out!
With the caves and underground
rivers in the state mining
would ruin the ecology and
harm recreation. Only the miners want
lead mining is not a good
thing for Missouri forests.

Sincerely,
Libby Blevins
P.O. Box 34
Hatchburg, MO

2-1-88

Dear Mr. Morse,

Please don't let outside
influences prevent the
development we need here in
the Ozarks. Scenic beauty
7 is wonderful, but it doesn't
put food on the table.

Natural resources were
placed on — and in —
this earth to use.
Let's use them.

Sincerely,
(Mrs W.E) Marilyn Sharp
208 West Third
(P.O. Box 11)
Mountain View
Mo. 65548

Mr. R. Eric Morse, Feb. 2, 1988

This letter is to register my objections to mining in the
Mark Twain National Forest, near Winona.

I believe the Draft Environmental Impact Statement to be
incomplete, inadequate, and misleading.

After 250 exploration holes were drilled with only a few
pay holes, I am convinced that a sufficient orebody does not
exist that would cover, not only the expenses of mining including
profits, but also the expenses of the likely clean-up of
"accidents" that are so prominently referred to throughout
the EIS. As we have recently seen with oil spill "accidents",
the likelihood of something going wrong is highly probable.
This proposed mining area is too valuable in other resources
to even consider the possible ruination of it all by a mine.

I realize that new technology exists as to the processing
of tailings; but, having been a roughneck in the oil patch
in Oklahoma, I can tell you that technology is only as good
as the user or the desire of the company to utilize it. I
have seen intentional dumping of chemicals and complete dis-
regard for environmental regulations by oil drilling companies.
I can not believe the mine will be any more respectful of the
law. Under normal conditions this would be possible to
control or live with, but with the karst terrain here we can
not afford the risk to the ground water.

No short term jobs are worth the risk to the health of
our population.



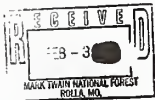
I believe you are under considerable political pressure
to approve this lease. Realize the politics may, and probably
will, change in the near future. So, let's see a more complete
EIS that takes into consideration the potential for mismanage-
ment. Can the karst terrain handle this "accidental mis-
management scenario"?

Sincerely,
Steve Henderson
Rt. 3 Box 166
Alton, MO 65606

T. Joe Braswell
RFD 2, Box 2779
Alton, Missouri 65806
2-01-'88

Comments on Natural Resources

Mark Twain Nat'l. Forest
401 Fairground St.
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Dear Editor:

Resources in the Mark Twain National Forest, mainly Lead, when used should be after a well planned program for the wisest and best useage.

Creating jobs for — "Number one" — may not be the wisest and/or best useage!

As I told a "wise ol Sage", in graduate college, there's oceans of knowledge, you know, but can we walk together — you and me!

Political philosophy:

Seven years ago, voters left the "Political philosophy" of one party, that provided jobs, for another party with promises of jobs with no taxes and National Debt Reduction. It seems, this policy, "Rob Peter to pay Paul" has failed in one or both cases. What next can we do to create jobs?

National Resources, such as Green Spring Water, Timber, Lead, Zinc, etc. were all included in the "First Day", Genesis 1:17, God's Blueprint. Just as far different as Light is from Darkness, so is a good plan different from a bad plan!

T. J. Braswell, A.M.E. Philosophy Education and history. One of the best plans that came out of World War II was turned into an Economical Betterment for mankind. We rolled back the "Arms of The general on the pale horse".

Remember, some of us are now "The Sages" and we've come through the "New Deal", and "The Fair Deal", etc. We've been looking at promises of a green deal; but can only see a red deal? How can we plan for the future if the blind leads the blind? Shall they not both fall into the ditch?

Answers to our present problems will come, only through much prayer and planning.

Lead Mining would Trade Nature's Legacy for short-term gain. Missouri's Crown Jewels will go fast if not protected.

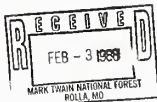
Sincerely,
T. J. Braswell
d... 778-6374

Feb. 2, 1987

Dr B. Eric Morse:

I am opposed to mining in the Mark Twain National Forest because I think it would start a dangerous precedent. I think the Forest should be preserved at all costs.

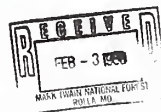
Sincerely,
Jean Rodgers
6929 Jeannette
Rogersville, Mo.



2/2/88

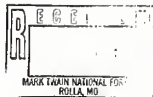
Mr. Eric Morse,

I say that Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted.



Sincerely,
Charles Shidmore

Charles Shidmore
Rt. 1, Box 44
Flemington, NJ 08520



Feb 1, 1988
14333 Leuberg
Rolla, Mo.
Chadfield, Mo.
63017

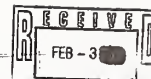
Dear Sirs;

We are against opening the (National) Mark Twain National Forest to mining. Someday all our forests will be paved over. Iron and lead mines around Potosi and Stanton have closed because the metals mined there are not in demand.

Please keep the forest whole -

Sincerely,
Mr. & Mrs. Roger O. Kuff

Bobby Haley
460 Railroad Ave.
Lebanon, Missouri 65536



Dear Sir,

I saw the mining article in the Sunday Springfield newspaper and decided to comment. The mining cannot be good for the forest. I am against it completely. Me and my girlfriend take hiking trips often in the Mark Twain forest. We love it dearly. I don't think the people doing this have many scruples. How can they continue to strip and rape their mother earth and not have a conscience about it. In my mind, money is the big reason for such a mockery. Please let our forests live without the hands of man ground its throat. To me the forest and animals are holy. Thank you very much. Sincerely, Bobby Haley



Box F83 Vithurnum, MO 65666
February 1, 1988

Forest Supervisor
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir:

Thank you for extending the comment period on the Forest's Hardrock Mineral Leasing Draft Environmental Statement, for at letter-writing I am a terrible procrastinator.

I am VERY MUCH OPPOSED to mining in National Forests. National Forests were set aside from the beginning to be national forests safe from predators of the lumbering and mining industries, and now it seems the government also wants to get into the business of destroying and encroaching on national lands to use the money therefrom for current expenses and deficits. Theodore Roosevelt would turn over in his grave.

In the December 15, 1987 issue of the Quad County Star I expressed my view of this matter. A copy of this "Letter to the Editor" is enclosed. Please read.

Since 1981, when James Watt fired the opening salvo of the most anti-conservation administration in this century, it has been increasingly hard to keep industry's itching hands off our national assets as they threaten to log, mine, drill, buy, lease, or exploit every available acre of federal land. Let us leave something for our children. And the U.S.D.A. and Interior and the FIM seem eager to permit these predators to run roughshod over national lands.

Mining devastation would ruin the tourist industry, a major source of income here. Senator Danforth says tourists spend five billion dollars annually in Missouri. He says: "People come to Missouri for a thousand reasons. They come to Missouri to see the Ozarks. They visit the Gateway Arch and the St. Louis 'oo...'. He mentions the Ozarks first. The Ozarks are beautiful and restful. We want to keep them that way. In their pristine beauty. They are worth more this way than they would be to a few stockholders of the mine. People of our large cities need this area as a relaxation and rest from the hot asphalt jungle.

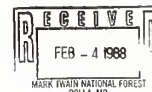
When I came here ten years ago, I was told these mines would not run out for 60 years, and with the decreasing use of lead and because of its health hazards, why look further? Said one company man, "We just want a chance to see what is there."---Yes, for them. I don't think the Ozarks should be sacrificed to satisfy someone's curiosity, or greed for gain. I see no reason for any of this clearing and logging going on now, nor any proposed drilling.

Stored tailings seep, break, flood, poison surface and ground water, destroy, fish, wildlife, and us. No, THE HORROR OF MINING IS TOO GREAT. KEEP THE HANDS OF INDUSTRY AND THIS ADMINISTRATION OFF THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert B. West



February 2,

1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

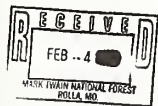
The draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest was certainly a tremendous amount of information to absorb by December 24th. I do not favor the proposal for the following reasons:

The primary purposes for which the National Forest land was acquired include: soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production. The 119,000 acre study area either contains or is close to a number of nationally significant natural resources and features. Within this region lie our largest springs, clean and clear waters of streams and rivers, large underground caves, extensive forests of oak and pine and spectacular bluffs. Greer and other springs feeding the Eleven Point River are recharged from watersheds throughout the study area. The Ozark National Scenic Riverways are fed by numerous springs throughout the study area. These complex, karst hydrogeological systems are particularly vulnerable to degradation from mining impacts. Mineral development would also risk severe degradation to most of these areas in the event of a tailings impoundment failure, toxic substance spill or other unplanned event.

This outstanding natural landscape, which is an attraction for both residents and visitors, would be permanently altered by the openings associated with drill sites, vent shaft clearing, mine/mill sites, dewatering ponds and tailing impoundments. Dead trees, exposed tailings, dams and large polluted flatwater areas are a stark contrast to the rolling hills and clean streams of the Missouri Ozarks.

After careful consideration of the Environmental Statement, I feel that the only feasible alternative to this proposal would be Alternative A.

Sincerely Yours,
Rita Saberton
Pam Saberton
Missouri Speleological Survey
REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE
MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARBIO



February 3, 1988

Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain Nat'l Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sirs:

I am a concerned citizen writing to you in regard to the proposed hard rock mining in Mark Twain National Forest. I want to urge you to reconsider your position in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement of November, 1987, recommending that mining be allowed by the Doe Run Corporation.

If any mining is allowed in this area it will ruin forever our most outstanding elements of outdoor natural beauty and our recreational areas. Economically speaking, the mining would interfere with Missouri's 2nd largest revenue producer, tourism, which is concentrated in the Ozarks. The benefits of mining would only be for the short life of the mine and would benefit only the lead industry itself, not the market it serves.

There are also the effects of the mining on ground water, human exposure to lead and noise as well as the scenic and economic considerations. I could continue, but my main point is that as a citizen of Missouri I don't want to see our state torn apart for reasons that do not take precedence over preserving our natural forest.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,
Karen M. Humphreys
1724 Preston Place
St. Louis, Missouri 63104

763

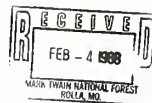
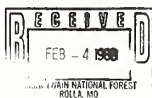
Route 2, Box 48
Stockton, Mo. 65785
Feb 2, 1988

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat. Forest
Rolla, Mo.

Dear Sir,

I am concerned about the expansion of mineral and mining activities in the Mark Twain Nat'l forest. I am very much opposed to this and would urge you to promote alternative A in this area as a benefit to all citizens.

Sincerely yours,
John Cornick



Dear Sir

I want to write you urging that Alternative A be adopted.

I love the beauty of the Ozarks, but much more I love the area there are more trees left standing down, & more commercial enterprises started.

Please help save the unsplashed landscape of our Ozarks!!

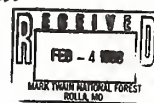
Thank you,

Gay Dwyer
10810 N.E. 112 Ave.
K.C. MO 64157

764

643 N. Hickory Ave. 4408
Springfield, Mo 65804
Feb. 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Sir:

Thank you for your mailing of Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary which I have tried to absorb. I respectfully recommend Alternative A on page IV because I have two strong impressions about the other alternatives:

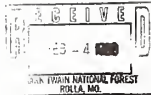
1. Any environmental damage incurred by after any economic gains as I have observed in MO and other parts of the U.S. in my 80 yr. life.
2. Much of the effort to monitor and control and minimize environmental damage is to be provided by public agencies and therefore at public expense for the benefit of private industry.

I consider myself a friend of the Nat. Forest Service as indicated by the enclosed (2).

Respectfully yours,
Lenora J. Conner (CONNER)

166 N. Brentwood Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63105
February 2, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

8 I am writing to ask that the proposed hardrock mineral leasing in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest be prohibited and that Alternative A be adopted.

6 There seems to be no question that mining would have a severe negative impact on this prime scenic and recreational area of the Ozarks. It would be short-sighted to ruin the possibilities for future tourism by allowing mining, which could play out in twenty or thirty years, leaving the area with a devastated landscape.

Even worse is the prospect of groundwater contamination. In a recent interview with a reporter from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch the chief geologist for the Doe Run Company, Harold Myers, acknowledged that the porous limestone underlying the area is much more susceptible to groundwater pollution than in the Viburnum area. He made the chilling statement that if the ore is high-grade, the company could afford to spend money on environmental protection measures, but if the ore is low-grade, such measures might be too expensive. He also stated, in regard to keeping the tailings in place, "We don't yet know how to deal with that." The mining industry is not known for scrupulously following environmental regulations, and the federal government does not have a flawless record in enforcing them.

6 There are many other reasons for not allowing mining in this area, with its caves, springs, fens and seeps and its vegetation and wildlife that are not really known thoroughly. It just doesn't make sense to spring the area for the extraction of lead which is not in great demand. Much of the need can be supplied by recycling, so why not concentrate on that. We should set a better example for the third world countries we are preaching to about the destruction of their rainforests for misguided development.

I hope the Management Plan you worked so hard on will not be overturned for the short-term purpose of propping up the lead industry.

Sincerely,

Joanna M. Turner
Joanna M. Turner

cc Senator John Danforth, Senator Kit Bond, Representative William Clay.

13 Hill Street
Morristown, NJ 07960
February 1, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 I am AGAINST the renewal of Exploratory Leases for U.S.X. Corporation, and Doe Run Minerals in the Mark Twain National Forest.

6 I am AGAINST any mining in the Mark Twain National Forest --such as those sites being considered and proposed by U.S.X., and Doe Run--which would ruin the cleanliness of ALL Water in the area forever.

6 The technology DOES NOT EXIST to guarantee that wastes from Lead Mining in the Mark Twain National Forest would not pollute and toxify ALL WATER naturally available in the area. --Until such technology can be developed, any and all Mining in the Mark Twain National Forest must not be permitted.

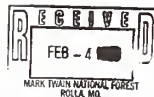
My suggestion: LEAVE THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST ALONE until such time as the Chemists and Geologists can come up with a GUARANTEE that Mining for ANY Mineral would not drive away and kill the delicate animals and plants that now thrive in your beautiful Forest!

Yours sincerely,

John C. Hoyt
John C. Hoyt



February 2, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have reviewed information related to the proposed hardrock mineral leasing proposal in the Winona District and I recommend that Alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) be adopted. I make this recommendation for several reasons.

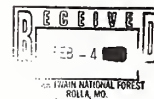
6 Structures and utility corridors required to support the mining and milling facilities would create unsightly and unneeded visual intrusions in relatively natural areas. The potential water quality degradation to the Eleven Point National Scenic River, Greer Spring, the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and other ground and surface water resources is unacceptable. These environmentally sensitive areas are composed of karst hydrogeological systems and are particularly vulnerable to water quality degradation. The values of the adjacent Irish Wilderness Area would be subject to threats from both the structural development aspects and potential water quality degradation aspects of the proposed hardrock mineral leasing. Both the near and long term economic aspects of the proposal are questionable considering both near term and long term adverse environmental consequences that will accompany the proposal. It is not clear at all that from an overall economic standpoint Alternative B is preferred.

8 I encourage you to adopt Alternative A in this matter wherein the maintenance of forest values takes precedence over the development of hardrock mineral leasing. I appreciate your consideration in this matter.

Yours truly,

Stewart Noland
Stewart Noland
President

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond



2-1-88

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Re: U.S.F.S; Bureau of Land Management
DEIS (Draft Impact Statement)

I very much object to the prospect of any mining in the Mark Twain National Forest:

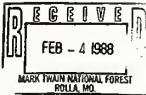
- 6 1. Retain it for its environmental beauty--forests, caves, large springs, caves, rivers, clean sparkling waters, its wilderness.
- 6 2. Preserve the water quality. The area, and our entire nation depends upon clean pure ground water, and too much has already been lost.
- 6 3. Tailings and other waste products will mar the scenic beauty, and cannot always be guaranteed not to pollute, even though buried (or perhaps especially if buried.)

Let's keep the Missouri Ozarks unspoiled. I've camped in the area, and love it.

Sincerely,

Edna Easter
Edna Easter
2512 Scott Ave
Independence, Mo 64052

If we need more lead, let's start a recycling program.



John Pittenger
P.O. Box 108
Cameron, MO 64429

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

February 2, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing you concerning the US Forest Service's preferred alternative for proposed hardrock mineral leasing in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

I strongly disagree with the Forest Service's preferred alternative O. No mining should be allowed within the 157,000-acre study area. Alternative A is the only reasonable choice and I urge you to support it. I disagree with the Forest Service's decision based on the following points.

1) Toxic heavy metal contamination

The draft Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS) on mineral leasing summarily dismisses the adverse effects of mining by saying that these effects would be

"... minimized or eliminated through carefully applied mitigating measures." (1)

Nowhere in the OEIS are these "mitigating measures" described.

The adverse environmental impacts of lead mining are well documented. Studies done in the Old Lead Belt in the Big River watershed revealed high concentrations of lead, cadmium and zinc in all levels of the biological community; from algae to fish (2). Fish flesh in the study areas was found to contain lead concentrations which exceeded recommended safety levels for human consumption. In fact, the Missouri Department of Conservation and the Missouri Department of Health issued a public notice advising that fish caught in the area not be consumed. That was in 1960; the warning remains in effect today.

Lead, cadmium and zinc are highly toxic and persist in the environment for long periods of time.

The OEIS also states that

"... very little, if any heavy metal or milling

reagents would be in the tailings because current state water quality standards restrict effluent levels." (1)

If these standards are the only assurance the public has against the potential poisoning of a scenic and pristine area, we are being duped. The OEIS does not explain how the mining companies will eliminate the occurrence of lead and other heavy metals in tailings. The OEIS also does not address the problem of runoff from tailings piles, a documented source of heavy metal contamination of stream biota (3).

The OEIS states that the major adverse environmental impact from the breaching of a tailings pond would be free sediment. While this would be a dramatic and catastrophic initial effect, the presence of heavy metals in the sediments would be a devastating long-term effect. Heavy metals do enter the biological community from the sediments.

In summary, the issue of potential contamination by heavy metals, resulting from lead mining, is inadequately and incompletely addressed in the OEIS.

2. Groundwater effects

The problem of heavy metal contamination is further complicated by the geology and groundwater movements in the study area. The karst topography and presence of many fissures or lineaments, which allow surface water to enter the groundwater, increase the risk of heavy-metal contaminated water entering the groundwater. Groundwater is virtually impossible to clean up. Groundwater flows from the study area to Big Spring and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways; extremely popular recreation areas.

3. Disruption of a popular unique and pristine area
Mining in the study area would create scars on the unspoiled landscape, regardless of the percentages used by the Forest Service. Limiting construction in the area will not serve to prevent its ruin. Any construction would greatly reduce the quality of the area and surrounding places such as the Irish and Upper Jacks Fork Wildernesses, the Carderwa Wilderness, the Eleven Point River, and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. These areas are Missouri's natural treasures, and draw large numbers of recreationists from many states.

It is unthinkable to contemplate sacrificing this area in order to maintain a failing lead industry for another 5 or 10 years. More emphasis needs to be placed on recycling and renewable resources rather than continued exploitation and exhaustion of our natural resources.

Sincerely,

John Pittenger

John Pittenger

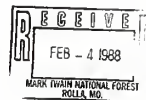
(1) USOA Dept. of the Interior. 1987. Hardrock mineral leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri. Draft EIS.

(2) Scmitt, C.J. and S.E. Finger. 1982. The dynamics of metals from past and present mining activities in the Big and Black River watersheds, southeastern Missouri. Final Report for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Project No. OACW 43-80-A-0109.

(3) Besser, J.M. and C.F. Rabeni. 1987. Bioavailability and toxicity of metals leached from lead-mine tailings to aquatic invertebrates. Environmental Toxicology, 6:879-890.

cc: Representative Tom Coleman
Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond

2/188



Dear Mr. Morse:

This is to express opposition to the plan to open National Forest areas to mineral exploration or mining.

I am a frequent user of those areas as tourist, camper, backpacker and floater. I am also concerned deeply about groundwater supply and quality.

Beyond those concerns, two issues may arise:

1. I seriously question, I'm sorry to say, the commitment of our government to enforce environmental protection measures.

2. If economic betterment of the area is purportedly an aim of the mining industry, why in the world do the present Wilderness areas continue consistently show far and away the highest unemployment rates in Missouri.

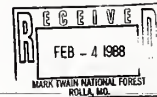
Preservation of the aesthetic and practical attributes of these wild areas, along with

more realistic and permanent approaches
to economic development in my parent
hopes for all of Mark Twain National Forest
and the surrounding area.

Sincerely & earnestly,

David D. Joslyn

David D. Joslyn
301 S Bellefontaine
Kansas City, MO. 64124



2-2-68

Dear Mr. Morse

I'm writing in regards to the Draft
Environmental Impact Statement recommending
that hard rock mineral leasing be allowed in
the 119,000 acres of the Mark Twain National
Forest. (Alternative D)

I'm against it for the reasons researched
& stated by the different Environmental Groups
concerned. You're familiar with those reasons I
know.

I won't go into detail for I only repeat what
has been said for most of what I know is from
what I've learned from various sources.

However, I own a 177 acre farm 2 miles S.W.
of Mt. Vernon in Howell County. It's a little hilly, still
has some woods, a flat hay field & several small
pasture areas. I can't imagine my 177 acres being
made into a pond or lake. Where would the water
come from & how would anyone know if it would
"hold indefinitely"? It would be a concern for
everyone for miles around.

771

1L

6 In the forest area where would they build a
'tailings pond' or impoundment for mine use without
destroying many acres of the forest area? Where
would they get the water, how could they be
sure the water would be there to use, that the
ponds would hold indefinitely and that an accident
from any cause - causing a leak wouldn't contaminate
the ground water for ever?

6 Another consideration would be that the
material needed on the surface area needed to build
& maintain the many miles of roads required for the
active mining operation would destroy more forest
lands & trees.

8 I urge that the alternative A (no mining -
4 maximum resource protection) be adopted.

B3. Why keep 3 to 4 billion
4 to 6 billion & 4 wheel drive
vehicles off the forest land
1 then let a mining operation
use the forest?

Sincerely
Charles L. L. L. L. L.
14 2 Oct 90 -
M. L. L. L. L. L.
655-48

FLORIDA'S SILVER SPRINGS
Home of World Famous Silver Springs State Park
Dear Sir:
As concerned the President
of K. L. M. O. 9, I have
located in Silver
M. O. the range you say
No! to Lead Mining
in Mark Twain Natl.
Forest.

Sincerely,
Harold W. L. L. L. L. L.



To whom it may concern,

8 PLEASE, NO MINING IN MARK TWAIN FOREST!!!!!!.

Sincerely,

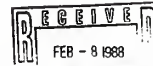
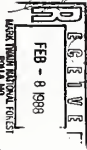
Tom & Martha Jane Rodman
7710 E. Gregory Blvd.
Kansas City, Mo. 64133

8 I hope you will not
allow lead mining on the
acreage of Mark Twain Nat Forest
south of Winona. I hope
you will not destroy the Oaks.
JAMES M. LOHR
FEB - 8 1988 5539 JACKSON
KANSAS CITY
MO. 64130

8 Dear Sir: I do not believe
in the mining of lead
in Mark Twain Nat Forest
or mining of any kind
located in a state or
National Forest. My wife
and I have been in the
National Forest on the National
Superfund list.

6 now and don't read
any more I dated
you next.

Sincerely yours
Tom Rodman
3820 Baltimore
KCMO
64111



MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
ROLLA, MO.

it 1 Box 316

Blue Springs, MO 64015

February 3, 1988

Mr. Tangier, Rolla, MO

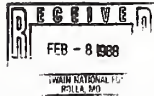
Dear Sir,

8 I'm writing to voice my
concern about the possibility of
compromising our state's resources
for what appears to be a campaign
you public. In short, if the
K.C. State election of February 3 is
conducted in its entirety, that the
mining of lead in the Mark Twain
would be economically sound and
I must voice my objection as a
citizen of Missouri to the exploitation
of our most valuable resources.

Sincerely,
Tom Rodman

Supervisor Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo.

February 3, 1988



Dear Sir:

8 After reading an editorial in the Kansas City Times newspaper, I was stunned and surprised that there were immediate plans to open up the area to lead mining! Although I am not a state resident I am very interested in what happens in and around the beautiful Ozarks area and spend much time there. There is always someone wanting to spoil the natural environment in order to make money. We all know it is important to have some of both but surely the area is more important as a tourist attraction than it is to allow such threatening development. Every day one hears of pollution problems in new areas and this could certainly prove to be a real threat to the water in the vicinity.

I do hope you will reconsider and stop this from happening. What is the meaning of a protected forest if it is not protected?

Yours truly,
Frances Weeks
9409 Munroe Rd.
Leawood, Kansas
66206

NATIONAL ALFALFA
15 WEST 10TH STREET, SUITE 1803
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64105
TELE: 6840600
(913) 472-4100



February 3, 1988

Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Forest Supervisor:

8 I would like to go on record as saying that I am opposed to the proposal to permit lead mining on 119,000 acres of Mark Twain National Forest.

9 A crucial lesson I have learned thus far in the business world is to consider the risk you take versus the gains you make. It sounds to me like the idea of mining, always a short-sighted act in terms of our environment, is in this instance also a very short-sighted proposal as a business plan. Future demand for lead may be very low as a result of its decreased usage in fuel and paints. A questionable gain.

6 The risk is not uncertain at all, involving as it does the industrialization of a national forest area. And not only does the immediate area stand to suffer, but the contiguous waterways, which include the Ozarks National Scenic Riverways, could be affected.

It is difficult, but not impossible to believe that the U.S. Forest Service would support such a proposal. After all, the blazing of thousands of miles of logging roads is fairly routine in "protected" wilderness areas in the United States.

5 I hope that the consequences to the land (and incidentally to a separate industry, the tourist industry) are thoughtfully reviewed before plans to mine in this area are actually carried out.

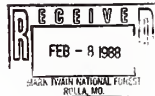
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jennifer S. Newlin
Jennifer S. Newlin

Appleton City, Mo.
February 4, 1988

Superior
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

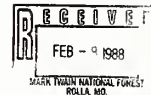


Dear Sir;

8 Please, no mining in Mark Twain National Forest!
Let's leave something for future generations!
We have no right to spoil everything!
Thank you.

Wm. C. Rasmussen
Rita Rasmussen

3 FEBRUARY 1988



Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO, 65401

Sirs,

The purpose of this letter is to convey my comments on the DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS) Hardrock Mineral Leasing Mark Twain National Forest - October 1987.

8 After reading the DEIS, I was astounded that the Forest Service could inexplicably state that "Alternative D" was the preferred alternative. This after all evidence and logic in the document relating to forest management clearly point to "Alternative A".

8 The total and complete protection and maintenance of the integrity of the Eleven Point National Scenic River, The Ozark National Scenic Riverways, and the Irish Wilderness, all designated as nationally significant natural areas by statute, should have paramount priority and precedence in regional management planning. To adopt any other course of action that threatens these critical resources, as "Alternative D" would certainly do, is or should be illegal.

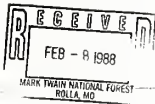
I believe that a serious management blunder will be committed by the Forest Service if it actually implements "Alternative D".

8 I urge the Mark Twain National Forest to adopt "Alternative A" without modification.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this plan.

Sincerely

Jack H. Harris
Jack H. Harris
9708 Green Park Road
St. Louis, MO, 63123
314-894-9021



K.C. Mo

Feb 3/88

Supervisor of Mark Twain Nat Forest
Rolla, Mo

Dear Sir

We protest the mining
in Mark Twain Forest. We have
been through these many times and
enjoyed the country side. Why ruin
this beautiful Ozark Country
that means so much to so many?
Why destroy what God
has given us to enjoy? We are
proud of our Ozark Country.

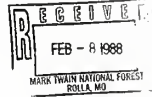
Sincerely

Carl + Bile Nantz
1271 E 57 Ave
K.C. Mo 64133

Dear sir,

2/3/88

Say it isn't so! This article says you are considering allowing lead
mining in the Mark Twain Forest. I've always admired how well managed
and maintained this National Forest has always been. You guys have done
such an excellent job of carrying out your duties of preserving beautiful
forests and now to consider allowing lead mining, its sacrilegious! Have
you ever been to Picher Oklahoma? Look what lead mining did to that area.
Its one of the most hideous and poisonous areas in the country. Its a
wasteland! Please don't allow ANY mining in the forest, that is what it
was set aside for in the first place, to preserve it from commercial
exploitation. Please don't neglect your duties and responsibilities to the
public for whom you are charged with protecting and preserving the forests.



Thank you for your concern.

Larry Sutter
Larry Sutter
16204 W. 126th St.
Olathe, KS. 66062

Mining in Mark Twain

The U.S. Forest Service should back off its
proposal which would permit lead mining on
119,000 acres of Mark Twain National Forest
south of Winona. There is too much to risk
with water pollution and scenic destruction of
this pretty Ozarks area near the Irish Wilder-
ness which includes or is bordered by numer-
ous springs, underground caves, clear rivers
and acres of trees.

Under no circumstances should the simple
pleasures to be had there — fishing, camping,
float trips and other outdoor activities — be
threatened by a plan to help an industry
which, because of decreased use of lead-based
materials such as gasoline and paint, is facing
an uncertain future.

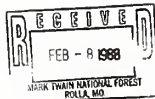
Great openings in the earth, drilling equip-
ment, dams, transmission lines and polluted
lakes created to hold mining tailings and
other residues would mar the Ozarks natural
beauty, which the Mark Twain Forest was
acquired in part to preserve. Environmental
protections are promised under the plan, but
the very least of mining activities would hurt.

Leakage from a tailings pond or contamina-

tion from mining activities into the ground-
water could turn forever toxic the drinking
water and fish in the streams. The porous
aspect of the proposed mining area makes it
more susceptible to contamination. Mining
discharges could reach into the many springs
and rivers which are interconnected through-
out the area, as well as into the Ozarks
National Scenic Riverways to the north.

This endorsement of mining by the Forest
Service in conjunction with the Bureau of
Land Management runs counter to the
government's own resource management plan
adopted in 1986 for the national forest. The
 lure of potential jobs to the area is not worth
cutting up Missouri's greatest gift, its Ozarks.
Missourians who don't want to risk this
natural resource should write the supervisor
of the Mark Twain National Forest, 401
Fairgrounds Road, in Rolla by Friday, the
deadline for public comment, as well as their
congressman and senators. There is too much
to lose and not nearly enough to gain by this
plan for mining in the Mark Twain forest.

K.C. TIME 5 2/3/88



Dick and Barbara van Benschoten

11117 E. 56 Terr.

Raytown, Mo 64133

February 3, 1988

Mark Twain National Forest Supervisor

401 Fairgrounds Road

Rolla, Mo

Dear Sir;

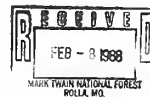
I am dismayed that, once again, we are having to prove
the strength of support for keeping the Missouri 'wilds'
free from deliberate encroachment by humans.

The mining benefits seem to be so short lived compared
to the scars, both immediate and forever, that would
result.

The Mark Twain can be whittled away until there is
nothing but shavings, or we can prevent any whittling!
Please count us as 'no more whittling' proponents.

Sincerely,

Dick van Benschoten Barbara van Benschoten
Dick and Barbara van Benschoten



2-4-88
Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat Forest

Dear Sir:

Please do not open our beautiful
Park to mining.
I wish to register my opposition.

Sincerely,

Darwin F. Chapman
509 W 85th
K.C. Mo 64114

Supervisor Mark Twain National Forest

I am an 77 year old lady. I was born & raised in the Ozarks. I still miss seeing the beautiful water & springs if I don't get to go down at least once a year.

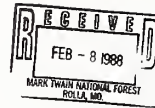
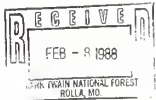
When my two boys were small we managed to have a vacation every year around those beautiful springs & water.

There is no more beautiful country any where than the Ozarks. I do hope no mining is allowed down there or anything else to disturb their beauty.

We use to ride our watermelon in the spring branch at Alley. When we went to eat it, it was sweet & good.

I do hope enough is said & done to preserve the beauty of the Ozarks.

Maria L. Brown
8755 Chestnut St
Rolla, Mo. 64111



12007 E 48th St
Independence MO 64055
February 4, 1988

Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla MO

Dear Sir:

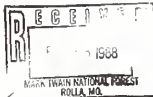
We firmly disapprove the proposal which would permit lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. Residents of Jackson County, MO have been shown the disaster of allowing oil drilling interests come into our park areas, destroy the natural beauty, then leave without any gain to themselves or to the county. Once destroyed, we could never rebuild or replace the natural beauty of Missouri's Ozarks.

Respectfully,

Mrs. James M. Peeler

Mr. James M. Peeler

James M. Peeler



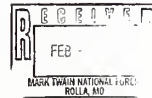
3 Feb 1988

Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest

I am opposed to the proposal to permit lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

We must preserve our Ozark natural beauty.

Jerome W. Keating
5711 Rockhill Rd
St. L. Mo. 64110



February 3, 1988

Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri

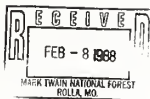
The Kansas City Star suggested writing to this address to express an opinion on allowing mining in the Irish Wilderness area.

The generation of jobs for the area cannot offset the destruction of part of the wilderness. Jobs should be created in other ways. Please do not allow mining in the Irish Wilderness; the wilderness is a precious asset that cannot be replaced.

Sincerely,

Melissa Farrand

Melissa Farrand
6103 Noland Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64133



February 3, 1988

Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri

Dear Sir or Madam:

I just read with considerable dismay an article describing a proposal to permit lead mining on 119,000 acres in the Mark Twain National Forest.

I moved to Kansas City in January, 1986 from Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Prior to that my husband and I have lived in Ohio, Colorado, Virginia and Iowa. We have also traveled the nation extensively.

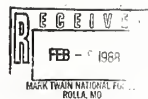
Within the past two years we have visited the Mark Twain National Forest five times and have also recommended that family members vacation there. They have then recommended that other friends and relatives vacation there.

I am just dumbfounded that you could possibly back this proposal and take a chance that this area could be damaged. I can honestly say, in all our travels, this is one of the few beautiful, unspoiled areas in this country.

I hope you will reconsider this proposal and keep this area a place that our children and grandchildren can enjoy in the future.

Sincerely,

Wendy M. Triffin
13625 S. Brougham
Olathe, Kansas 66062



February 4, 1988

Dear Sir:

After reviewing the environmental impact statement on mineral leasing within the Mark Twain National Forest, I believe the optimal choice for the Forest Service and the public is the no action (no mining) alternative.

The geology, ecology, and potential development of tourism are factors which far outweigh any of the benefits of the proposed lead mining. True, jobs will be created through mining, but they are mainly short term, and can not be relied upon to exist in the distant future. If protection of the area through the Forest Service is developed, the smaller towns surrounding the region may benefit from an increased tourism trade, as more inhabitants of Missouri and surrounding states visit the area for its scenic beauty and a desire to view the Missouri Ozarks in a fairly natural state.

It is important to note that the area proposed for lead mining development is unique. It represents the largest tract of semi-primitive Ozarks left in the state of Missouri. Because of the uniqueness of the environment, the number and type of animals present in this area is large. Many of the flora/fauna populations will be affected by the development of mining in this area, although one can not predict the results. The effects of large scale mining could have a disastrous effect on many local populations, and until more research has been done to determine the exact effects on the populations the development should not be approved.

The area of land between the Eleven point and the Current rivers is unique and sensitive with regards to geology and groundwater. Tests have shown that this area has many underground rivers which transport dyes, sediments and minerals for over twenty miles. In this region are two large, protected springs which would most likely be affected should the groundwater become contaminated. That the groundwater would not become contaminated from the mining is a ridiculous assumption. Most of the underground streams and waterflows are connected, and mining in any area where local water would be contaminated would have a deleterious effect upon the whole underground ecosystem. Groundwater contamination is one of the worst problems of environmental pollution today, and the proposed mining in this area would further increase that problem. The Forest Service has a legal obligation to prove that the mining would indeed not effect the groundwater supply and that the two large springs would not be adversely affected by any mining. I do not feel that these questions are addressed effectively by the Forest Service in the EIS, and further studies must be completed to insure the safety of the groundwater.

Noise will become quite a problem should the plan be implemented. Users of both the Current and Eleven point rivers will experience excessive and obnoxious levels of noise while they are using these "protected" rivers should the plan be instituted. Mining would be allowed (and indeed encouraged) in many regions near the rivers, and floaters who have come to this semi-pristine area for peace, relaxation, or a wilderness experience would be annoyed by the noise of mining operations nearby. Indeed the end result of the mining operations could be a total decline in the economy of the local communities. Tourists would be discouraged from visiting the area due to the noise and visual pollution of the mining operations.

As a transplanted Missourian now living in Oregon I still take great pride in the state of Missouri. However, implementation of this plan would be just another reason why I don't live there at present. Following policies which sacrifice the health and well-being of the environment for short term economic gains is leading us all on a path of internal destruction. The Forest Service could help the general public the most by increasing protection of the land between the Current and Eleven point rivers, offering more recreation activities (through trail, campground, equestrian development) and educating the public as to the unique nature of the ecosystems in the region. The jobs created through increased mining in this area are short term, and the economy of the communities surrounding the Forest could be bettered through the development of tourism not mining.

I hope my comments and ideas are used when making a final decision about the proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. A revised draft environmental impact statement may be necessary to completely document all impacts on the Forest through mining. As it is, the DEIS is incomplete and should not be used as an argument for the decision.

Sincerely,

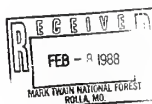
Robert D. Huff
P.O. Box 473
Welches, OR 97067
(503) 622-5227

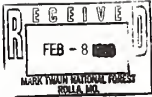
309 E. Jackson
Winona, MO 65360
February 4, 1988

Dear Supervisor:

I am writing concerning the U.S. Forest Service proposal to permit lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest south of Winona. Economies cannot justify the destruction of a segment of our forest. Although the area may be useful to mining operations, it is more useful to the public as a preserved, protected bit of our Ozark territory. Please do not allow these new mining operations to proceed.

Sincerely,
Robin D. Krause





2/3/88

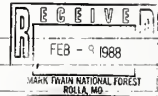
Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd
Rolla Mo

Dear Supervisor,

It is my understanding that lead mining will soon be permitted in the Forest. I ask you, please, not to permit this. Please maintain the integrity of the Forest and prevent any possibility of pollution.

Sincerely,
Michael B. Dixon
Michael B. Dixon
3927 Genessee
Rolla, Mo 65411

645 E. Ivey St.
Marshall, Missouri
65340



Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla Missouri

I'm concerned...
I'm protesting the mining of the Mark Twain area near Wilson, Missouri. Leave it alone!
As a Missourian, I'm speaking for thousands of hunters, campers, hikers, and naturalists who visit the area annually. Citizens who feel the same as I do about this beautiful area.
Destruction, contamination, and pollution is unthinkable. Mining will destroy the flora and fauna, and destroy the natural habitat of hundreds of animals and birds. And contaminate rivers, streams.
The area will be defaced forever... Never to be a natural area, as many people know it to be. I think the B.L.M. and U.S. Forest Service are wrong. I don't care what excuse they give... The loss is far, far, greater than gain. In the long run, we are to loose a part of our heritage. Could they mine this part of the Ozarks, that has not mine as a protected area in the national forest.

Verna Gayle Wiley
Verna Gayle Wiley
645 E. Ivey St.
MARSHALL, MISSOURI

February 2, 1988

Jessie H. Moon
729 West 44th Street
Kansas City, MO. 64111

Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 64501

Dear Forest Supervisor,

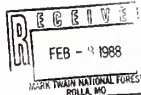
I am writing because of my concern about Forest Service plans to allow hardrock mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

The environmental impacts and hazards associated with such activity are at odds with the intent of the Forest Management Plan and are DEFINITELY NOT in the best long-term interests of the people of this State. There may be such talk of new jobs and help for a troubled economy but the short term gain obtained through mineral development and exploration would be infinitesimally small compared to the very large permanent environmental damage that would occur.

Therefore I believe you have no reasonable choice but to recommend that 'Alternative A', no mineral leasing in the study area, be implemented.

Sincerely,

Jessie H. Moon



Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 3-1988

Supervisor,
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo.
Dear Sir:

I am writing to add my protest to those against the proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

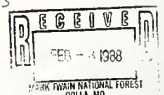
I realize that the people in the vicinity want the jobs and wealth that might be realized from such projects, but their gain would be turned into loss for their children and grandchildren and all generations to come from the minerals contamination of their water, the erosion of soil and destruction of trees, the poisoning of fish from toxic leaks from tailings and the loss of this area as a prime vacationland. Furthermore they will be robbed of the metal taken from the mines, impoverished because we have taken the raw materials they will need in their own industry. I think it is outrageous that our generation cannot leave some of its irreplaceable resources, minerals and oil, for their descendants.

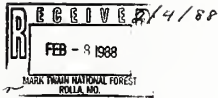
I sincerely urge that the proposal to permit lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest will be decisively turned down.

Sincerely,

Esther L. Olson

7579 Holmes
Kansas City, MO 64110





Dear Sir

Please don't allow the U.S. Forest Service to permit lead mining on 119,000 acres of Mark Twain National Forest.

Missouri doesn't need more lead mining.

It needs places for families to go to, besides shopping centers.

Louisa-like forests, clear streams & etc.

Yours truly,

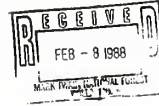
Carla Deadmon

4704 E. 109th Terrace, N.C., Mo. 64137

Feb - 5 - 1988
Winona Mo.

Dear Sir

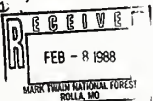
I am in favor of mining in the National Forest at Winona Mo



James Hough
Box 135
Winona Mo 65588

Dear U.S. Department of Agriculture
We are for the mine and we were here when
Kerr McGee went out and a lot of good jobs
went to, I worked at Kerr McGee for 8 years.
Now since they went out of business here in Winona
I don't know where to go to make a living.
I have a wife and going on 4 children and the last
no jobs down here.

People need the mine down here we need the
jobs.



Ray Bettis

Box 91 Route 1
Winona, Missouri 65588

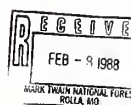
St Joseph, Mo.,
Feb. 3, 1988

Superior
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds
Rolla, Mo. 65401

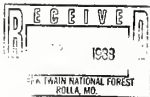
Dear Sir:

This to state our opposition to the
proposal by the U.S. Forest Service
to permit lead mining on
119,000 acres of the Mark Twain
National Forest, south of
Winona, Mo.

Sincerely
Miss Mary F. Adams
Mrs. Jane A. Peltam
206 South 24th St.
St. Joseph, Mo 64501



251 Stillbrook Est. Dr.
Fenton, Mo. 63026
February 5, 1988



Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Supervisor Morse:

In the year 1811, the same year as the New Madrid Earthquake (which he experienced), an English naturalist named John Bradbury journeyed from England to explore the wonderful "Missouri territory" recently acquired by the federal government by the Louisiana purchase. Bradbury in his "Travels in the Interior of America 1809, 1810, and 1811" found to his delight that the Ozarks were uniquely beautiful and interesting and of the Ozark's most dramatic manifestation, what we now term "the Irish Wilderness" he stated, "...the surface of this country wears quite another aspect. The numerous rivers which fall towards the Mississippi in this region, together with their various ramifications, run in deep and narrow valleys, which give this country a very uneven appearance." Being possibly the first naturalist to bring a scientific eye to bear on the wonders of this area he also stated, "When the subterranean geography of this country becomes better known, it will probably be found to be one of the most interesting in the world! In many parts of this country, there are great numbers of what the inhabitants call 'sink holes'. I have examined many of these sink holes, and in several have heard the noise of water, as of a considerable stream, running below the bottom of the cavity."

Later in 1819 the famous explorer-writer Henry Rowe Schoolcraft gazed upon the rugged grandeur of the Eleven Point river and the Irish Wilderness and pronounced it the grandest sight he had ever witnessed!

Louella Owens, a pioneering woman geologist, just before the turn of the century, journeyed to the area and immediately became enamored by the grand beauty and the fascinating geology of the area, particularly that of Greeg Spring and nearby Grand Gulf, one of the world's largest sinkholes!

More recently J Harlan Bretz, of the University of Illinois, on of the great scientists of our times, toured the area in the 1950's while working on his book, "Caves of Missouri". Bretz, though an old hand exploring cave and spring (karst) terrain found, the Eleven Point river and the surrounding country to be very unusual and important in substantiating his theories about caverns and their relationship to springs and groundwater.

More recently still, the United States government, recognizing this area to be one of the few prime examples of a rugged, wild, pure water river in the eastern U.S., added the Eleven Point river to the list of the few other supremely special rivers deserving inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic river system, to be preserved for the enjoyment of all Americans in perpetuity! Then just a few years ago 17,000 (approx) acres of adjacent lands of special beauty close by were given federal protection (finally!) as the Irish Wilderness!

However! And the reason I am writing to you today, is because of the fact that due to some very mistaken reasoning on the part of the U.S. Forest Service, these lands, recognized as unique for nearly two centuries far and wide, are in grave danger having their fragile beauty and possibly the health of local residents, severely compromised!

The draft E.I.S. as written is flawed because of the following reasons:

1. It fails to recognize that, political boundaries notwithstanding, the part of the historic Irish Wilderness outside the official boundaries, is exactly the area deemed suitable for mining investigations. The 119,000 acre study area contains the same rugged character, the same groundwater, the same plant and animal communities, in short, everything that was considered unique and desirable about the area in order to make some of it official wilderness! Most of this 119,000 acrea is desperately needed in its pristine state as a buffer to protect the integrity of the official wilderness!
 2. It fails to give serious consideration to the likelihood for contamination of the Eleven Point river, now of the purest sort, by mining wastes and run-off! As documented by the Mo Dept. of Natural resources, elevated levels of lead in the river are an absolute certainty if large-scale mining is carried out and these levels could be horrendously high if a tailings pond were to give way into the river as has happened before! your own E.I.S. states that "such a collapse would be very difficult, if not impossible, to plug at a reasonable cost!"
 3. The E.I.S. is totally wrong in assuming that this outstanding natural landscape can possibly coexist with large scale mining operations and their attendant demands for space, roads, power lines, and noise levels. The two types of environments are mutually exclusive must always remain so! It is a betrayal of the public trust and your own 50 year management plan to approve the adoption of alternative D.
 4. The need for lead production at this time or in the foreseeable future has not been demonstrated in this document and the main justification seems to be to create a short term boost to the local economy. To that I can only respond that to ruin a priceless, irreplaceable national resource like the Irish Wilderness and the Eleven Point river flies totally in the face of the will of Congress, the traditions of the U. S. Forest Service, and the legacy of wilderness preservation starting with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1876!
- I think the forest service must rethink their position and not yield to political pressures calling for development of all public land mineral resources anytime possible at any environmental cost. Please go with Alternative A.

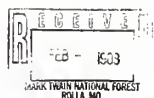
Sincerely,
Richard A. Orr
Richard A. Orr

Community Mental Health Services of the Ozarks, Inc.

WILLIAM CONE, M.D.
PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT

1119 ALABAMA AVE., SUITE 114
NEW PLAINS, MISSOURI 65725
417 287 7074

February 4, 1988



Eric B. Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing in response to my review of the draft EIS concerning lead mining in the Winona section of the Mark Twain National Forest. I want to protest your recommendation that mining occur in any form. A careful review of the draft EIS indicates that you do not have scientific data to make a responsible recommendation of any sort except that the matter be studied further.

In my judgement, the key issue is whether or not there is a significant risk to the contamination of the ground water system, in the study area, in the event that mining were to be undertaken. It is well known that opponents of mining have raised all kinds of objections based upon the possibilities of contamination of the entire ground water system and that proponents of the mining process have claimed that mining could take place without contamination of ground water. The fact is there is not enough evidence to honestly support either position in this argument, and it is irresponsible of the Forest Service to make a recommendation until that issue has been resolved. The considerations involving mining in this area are such that it might be reasonable to permit a revision of the Forest Service Plan to favor mining in the event that environmental hazards were only those involving scenic degradation and changes in the socioeconomic nature of the area. If there is a reasonable doubt concerning the possibility of contamination of the ground water supply in this area there is no realistic reason for permitting mining at this time.

First of all, as you know, the Environmental Protection Agency is reducing the amount of allowable lead in gasoline and reducing the circumstances in which lead can continue to be used in other areas of American life. This will reduce the demand for new lead. Also, it is probable that the information in the draft EIS suggesting that the Viburnum Trend will be depleted by the year 2000 is totally inaccurate. Information from a previous study done for Stuart Symington and Senator Long indicates that reserves will last well into the 21st century. In addition, there are other reserves in Missouri and we have lead available from foreign sources, such as Canada and Mexico, that

can not be embargoed. These are areas that would not adversely affect our balance of payment. Hence, there is no responsible reason to rush development of lead mining in the Winona section of the Mark Twain National Forest. The lead will remain there in the event of a national emergency and the potential threat to water quality is too great to make a decision concerning this matter without a definitive hydrologic and geologic study of the area in question to determine, beyond a reasonable doubt, whether or not lead mining and the ensuing handling of tailings would pose a realistic threat to water quality.

I urge the Forest Service to revise the draft EIS and to deter a decision on lead mining until an appropriate study of the potential impact of lead mining and tailing disposal of water quality can be appropriately addressed by a definitive scientific study.

I hope you find this information helpful.

Sincerely,

William Cone
William Cone, M.D.

669 S. Kickapoo
Springfield, Mo. 65804

February 5, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

After reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), we are writing to urge that Alternative A be adopted. Our position stems from our interest in canoeing, photography, and hiking, but our appreciation for the particular environment that is under consideration and its continued preservation are foremost.

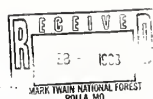
As members of the Ozark Mountain Paddlers, Conservation Federation of Missouri, and the National Wildlife Federation, we have tried to stay well-informed on issues concerning our natural environment and its interaction with us. We do not pretend to have any advanced scientific knowledge, but none is necessary given the publicity concerning lead poisoning. Given the potential risk to the environment, the unique and exceptional characteristics of the area under study, and the unfounded optimism of the DEIS, nothing short of Alternative A should be considered.

If we had a wealth of rivers worthy of the designation National Wild and Scenic River or Ozark National Scenic Riverway, numerous springs of the volume and beauty of Greer and Big Springs, and extensive holdings of wilderness areas, we might be inclined to recommend some risk-taking. However, the area under study for hardrock mineral leasing is beyond doubt the wildest, most scenic, and well-preserved area within Missouri. There is no area approaching comparable quality to fall back upon.

Please don't risk the irreplaceable. The area under consideration is truly the heart and soul of Missouri.

Sincerely,

Mike Jungers
Mike Jungers
Gayle Harper
Gayle Harper



Robert L. Lovett
2850 Versailles
Springfield, MO. 65804
4 February, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The purpose of this letter is to suggest that you select Alternative A (no mining) for the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. This is the finest and most pristine area in the entire Ozarks, because of its size, undeveloped condition and natural features such as caves and clear water springs and rivers.

Even the most limited lead exploration or mining is not worth disturbing this area, our "crown jewel" of the Ozarks.

Thank you for reading this letter.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Lovett

Kitty Cone
Riverton Rural Branch
Alton, Mo. 65606

Mr. Eric B. Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dr. Mr. Morse,

This is my personal comment to you concerning lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest, more specifically, within the study area outlined in the draft EIS. I live with my family on a farm adjoining the Eleven Point River. I am recommending that the Forest Service adopt Alternative A.

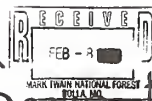
In this letter I will restrict my comments to a plea for the spiritual quality, as it now exists, of the Mark Twain National Forest. While lead mining is the central issue, I am becoming more and more concerned with how the Forest Service is managing these forests currently; e.g. the clear cutting on Highway 19 and 181, the planned cutting near Carmen Springs, and the recent and shocking clear cutting allowed on the banks of the Eleven Point River near Riverton. In my opinion, lead mining can only continue the negative impact of the current management policy the Forest Service seems "hellbent" to implement.

Many of us fortunate enough to have grown up within close proximity to the various segments of the Mark Twain National Forest, and who deeply love these islands of the Ozarks, feel we can no longer depend upon the Forest Service to protect our rights to have these fragile treasures maintained in a responsible manner. Many persons locally, and from across the nation, come to these forests to feed their souls and to renew their spirits before returning to the rigors of modern culture. Grief is put into perspective during rare moments among the trees and the wild flowers and the creatures of the Mark Twain Forests. It is possible to come away from a spring day among thousands of new wild violets seeing those same soft flowers everytime you close your eyes.

These are the "resources" that are gradually, but very systematically, being stolen from the citizens of this great country. And after lead mining we are surely to come away feeling, again, cheated and misled. To quote from an editorial in the Joplin Globe (against lead mining) November 11, 1987: A national commitment has been made to protect the integrity of the Mark Twain National Forest. It represents a solemn pledge made to ourselves and to future generations that we must preserve the forest to the best of our abilities. That means keeping it intact."

Again, Mr. Morse, I implore you to influence the policy makers in the Forest Service to accept Alternative A. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Kitty Cone



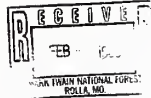
Save the Forest!

A few good reasons to prevent the mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest at Winona: clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle.

Name	Address
Alvin Coats	HC 7 Box 145 Daniphan Mo
Russell A. P.	Rt 1 Box 783 1A Alton Mo
Bosman, Denigien	HC 7 Box 193 E Daniphan Mo
Lawrence Denigien	HC 7 Box 193 E Daniphan Mo
Jessie Latham	Rt 1 Box 147 Alton, Mo
Eric Shockey	Box Cherry St West Plains
April Kelly	Box 5 West Plains, West Plains
Karl Stoffer	Box 2105 Cuba, MO - (JPS done)
Kitty Cone	Riverton Rural Branch Alton, Mo. 65606
Madeline Savage	Rt 1 Box 230 Alton, Mo. 65606
Alvin Coats	HC 7 Box 195 Daniphan, Mo. 63935
Don Fisher	Rt 2 Box 128 Osage Beach, Mo. 65065
Joe McCallum	Rt 1 Box 230 Alton, Mo. 65606
James M. H. Hough	Rt 1 Box 1458 Alton, Mo.
George Savage	3903 G McCallum, N. Little Rock AR 72116
William McCallum	3502 H " " " "
William McCallum	RIVERTON RURAL BRANCH, ALTON, MO. 65606
Chris Cone	RIVERTON RURAL BRANCH, ALTON, MO. 65606
Robert L. Lovett	HC 6 Box 62 Daniphan, Mo.
Edward P. Bantle	HC 6 Box 62 Daniphan, Mo.
David Sams	HC 7 Box 136 K Daniphan, Mo. 63935

Forest Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain Nat'l Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla MO 65401

1-30-88



Dear Sir-

I have recently been alerted to the proposed leasing of land in the Mark Twain for lead mining - and am grateful for the extension on the comment period.

I am a member of the Sierra Club. This is the particular issue which sparked my interest to become actively involved in Missouri conservation issues - when I first heard about it two years ago. I'm not a native Missourian - I came here as a college student - and it was the Ozarks that made me stay... (and not because of their economic potential! I feel they are truly God's Country - coming from Metro New York City - I know what development can do.)

- 8 May I very strongly urge you to consider Alternative A - No Mineral Leasing on the Study Area. It is my impression that the EIS clearly states the potential/probable/inevitable damage to the land & water resources of the area - damage which would be irreversible and awful.
- 6 The Eleven Point Nat'l Scenic River, Green Spring,

2-2-88

While I am sympathetic to the people in and around Winona - who support the proposal in hopes that it will bring them jobs - I understand that the mining company representatives admitted in the public hearings that there was no guarantee locals would be hired anyway - they'd probably use their own people.

I have seen abandoned lead strip mines in the east coast. They are gruesome scars on the face of the earth... scars from the rape of the land. Please - do not let the knife scar the face of Missouri's Mark Twain National Forest... do not allow lead mining.

Sincerely and with hope
Barbara A. Crover
21 E. 65 Terr.
Kansas City MO 64113

cc Sen. Danforth
Sen. Bond
Rep. Wheat

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain Nat'l Forest

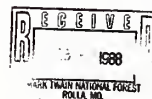
Dear Mr. Morse:

- 8 I will appreciate your efforts to defeat any provisions to allow lead-mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

- 6 This is very detrimental to the Missouri environment + the beauty of this area + I am strongly against this.

Sincerely,

Sherry Mills
1929 Queen Grove Dr.
Crown Creek, Mo.
63146



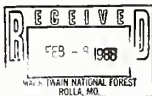


6665 Delmar, Room 304, St. Louis, MO 63130 (314) 727-8674

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MISSOURI

February 1, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

The League of Women Voters of Missouri is a nonpartisan political organization that encourages the informed and active participation of citizens in government and influences public policy through education and advocacy. There are fifteen local Leagues throughout the state.

- The League has arrived at positions supporting preservation of the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the ecosystem, and maximum protection of health and the environment.

- It further supports policies to ensure safe treatment, transport, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes, in order to protect public health, and air, water and land resources.

- It is the League's view that watersheds, aquifers and aquifer recharge areas are among the rare and valuable ecosystems that should be regulated and protected.

The League has reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement, "Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest" which proposes to issue mineral leases for the extraction of lead and other minerals in a 119,000 acre area in southcentral Missouri (Shannon, Oregon and Carter counties).

The Environmental Impact Statement establishes that the study area is in the watershed of the Eleven Point River and that it also provides aquifer recharge to an outstanding concentration of large springs and to the Current River--all part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

Only one of the proposed Alternatives (A, Maximum Resource Protection) would protect this valuable and sensitive region, already set aside for public use and enjoyment, from the impact of mine tailings disposal. The mine tailings are a hazardous waste that would require attention in perpetuity; even then damage is very likely to occur to the hydrology of the region.

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
2/1/88, page 2

The Statement mentions but postpones resolution of the problem of tailings disposal. The League's past experience with failure to properly control and manage hazardous waste is that over the long term, the cost is transferred from the generators of the waste to the public, and the costs of cleanup are magnified many times from what a forward-looking management plan would have cost originally.

The Statement is deficient on the issue of waste management. The League finds that Alternative A is the only appropriate choice to insure that hazardous waste from lead mining will not harm the public health and a valuable and rare ecosystem.

Sincerely yours,

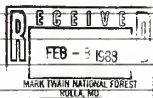
Roseanne Newcomb
Roseanne Newcomb, President

RNE

38L

2/3/88

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, Mo. 65401



Mr. Morse:

This letter is in reference to the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending Hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Shannon District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

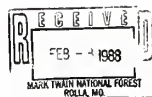
I urge you to preserve the environmental integrity of this special 119,000 acre (Shannon District) and leave it as is. It is obvious that the mining would destroy the natural unspoiled area and benefit the lead industry greatly. I am concerned about the welfare of nature - not the lead industry.

I urge you to adopt Alternative "A"

Sincerely,

J.M. McLaughlin
9000 Oak Country Lane
Dexter, KS. 66018

39L



WEBSTER GROVES NATURE STUDY SOCIETY

Box No. 23965, Webster Groves, Missouri 63119



February 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, October, 1987
Hardrock Mineral Leasing
Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri

A review of the subject DEIS by the society's executive board, representing 500 members, has resulted in the following decisions:

Mineral activities under Alternative D would severely scar the national forest.

Also degradation of the national forest seems inevitable as no satisfactory (only mitigating) solutions are presented to prevent a negative impact on the environment, particularly water resources and land character.

This is not consistent with the purposes for which the lands were acquired and are being administered.

It is imperative that the Forest Service maintain its position that the resources of wilderness, solitude and natural integrity are equally important as, and in some cases more so than, consumptive exploitation.

The Webster Groves Nature Study Society supports the Forest Service's plan of maximum resource protection under Alternative A.

Yours truly,
John T. Molyneux
John T. Molyneux
Chairman, Conservation Committee

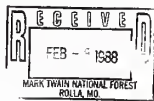
cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Richard Gephardt



The Audubon Society of Missouri

February 4, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

On behalf of the Audubon Society of Missouri, I would like to express our concern about the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management recommendation to allow hardrock mineral leasing within 119,000 acres (Winona District) of the Mark Twain National Forest.

We believe that the area contains some of Missouri's most significant natural resources and features, all of which would be adversely affected by mining and mineral development activities.

Based on the geology of the area the DEIS does not adequately address the potential for groundwater contamination from lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

While the DEIS discusses possible economic benefits for the area from mining it doesn't acknowledge the economic benefit from tourists visiting the natural resource features and the exceptional wilderness landscape. If permitted, it is questionable that the economic benefits would be very long lasting. On the other hand, if the area is preserved as proposed in Alternative A, the economic benefits would last for generations.

8

The Audubon Society of Missouri urges the adoption of Alternative A to protect and reserve the natural resource features and wilderness values of the area.

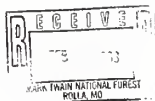
We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this proposal.

W. Randall Washburn
W. RANDALL WASHBURN
President
Audubon Society of Missouri
659 Oak Creek Court
Jefferson City, MO 65101

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Ike Skelton

41L

42L



2402 Oakview Drive
Jefferson City, MO 65109

February 2, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

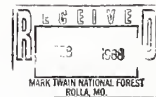
I am writing to express my dismay at the proposed lead mining within the Mark Twain National Forest. As you are probably aware, neither Missouri nor the federal government have legislation requiring the reclamation of lead-mined lands, nor do they have legislation requiring the environmentally safe disposal of lead tailings. Without such protective legislation, the proposed lead mining will result in the permanent gross destruction and environmental pollution of large areas of a most beautiful portion of Missouri.

The United States Geological Survey's study "The Preliminary Assessment of the Effects of Mineral Extraction on Water Resources as Related to Human Health and Aquatic Life in Missouri" by Brenda J. Smith, 1988 indicates that past lead mining in the Old Lead Belt in Missouri has resulted in the long term pollution of water resources and high levels of lead concentrations in benthic organisms and river sediments.

Please work to prevent this destruction of our environment, and support the no mining Alternative A in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

Mark M. Delin
Mark M. Delin



ATTENTION U.S. FOREST SERVICE

IN REGARDS TO THE LEAD MINING
ALONG THE ELEVEN POINT RIVER IN THE
IRISH WILDERNESS AREA OF THE MARK
TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST ; I AM
DEFINITELY OPPOSED !!

THE VAST HARDWOOD AND PINE FOREST
ARE THE ECONOMIC BODY OF SHANNON, OREGON,
CARTER, AND RIPLEY COUNTIES. THE SENIC
WATERWAYS ARE THE LIFE BLOOD OF THESE
COUNTIES. THE CRYSTAL, CLEAR, UNPOLLUTED
WATER IS THE HEART OF THIS REGION.
WHY TAKE THE CHANCE OF POLLUTING
THIS SYSTEM FOR SHORT TERM PROFITS.

IF THERE WILL EVEN BE ANY PROFITS?
AFTER THE COST OF RECLAMATION AND
OTHER UNDETERMINED HAZARDS THE TAX
PAYERS WILL PROBABLY BE PAYING TO HAVE
THEIR NATIONAL FOREST LAND MOLESTED,
ABUSED, AND POLLUTED TO LEAVE LASTING
SCARS FOR ETERNITY. WHO WILL PROFIT?

AGAIN PLEASE NO LEAD MINING !

cc: R. Hughes Winona Mo.



Feb. 1988

U.S. Forest Service:

I am writing to express my "opposition" for lead mining along the Eleven Points River in the Irish Wilderness area.

I believe the people are being deceived into thinking this will prosper the area when in fact a low percentage of the jobs will go to the local residents.

Our natural beauty is being destroyed through out our country. If it continues, what will be left for the generations to come?

Nature can only take so much abuse and once destroyed, can never be returned to its natural state. Destruction and pollution, "visible or hidden" is surely destroying our planet earth.

Let's get our "long term priorities" straightened out NOW!!

Again I express a strong "No" for the lead mines.

Thank-you,
Peg Hughes,
Winona, MO
65588

44L

page 2

mining, and that it is not necessary to repeat these findings here.

We believe the mining proposal violates the 50 year plan, and is completely at odds with the purpose for which the National Forests were formed by people of foresight & vision who cared about the earth, and its people, and future generations.

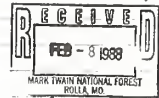
We will work to oppose the Forest Service & BLM if approval is given for this proposal. We have already moved twice because of pollution & environmental disruption and we feel strongly because we have seen what damage can be done in the name of "economic benefit" so-called by the people.

We support Alternatives A & suggest that you strongly consider the alternative also.

Sincerely,
Donald & Shelly Cox
Stan A Co, Box 148
Winona, Mo. 65588

Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Irish Point National Forest
Rolla, Missouri

Feb. 4, 1988



Dear Mr. Morse,

We are opposed to hard rock mineral exploration, leasing, mining, etc. in the Mark Twain National Forest for the following reasons:

1. possible contamination of ground-water
2. destruction of wildlife habitat
3. destruction of aesthetic qualities of forest
4. disruption of way of life of people in region
5. short term benefit of economic gain for a few small groups of local people leading to worse economic condition after mining is complete
6. weak market for lead
7. we support re-cycling of resources
8. lack of study on effects of major earth quake
9. destruction of environment for roads, power lines, areas for tailings, etc.
10. many other considerations

We feel our statements are backed up in a technical way by all the detailed research of others opposed to the

45L

Message From Norman 3113 Glenwood Ave
Springfield Mo

Dear Mr. Morse. 65508

I'm against mining in our state or national forests. Any trip that goes thru the area north-east of Joplin has seen the effects of mining. Granted the mining company would possibly do a better job in reclaiming it's strip no good.

I've looked to Senator Danforth's office on this and also "clear-cutting" of our forest

Message From Norman

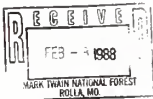
reserves. His office called back & said that the timber companies paid a per acre fee to replant it & the replanting was in proportion to the variety of the trees cut. What do they pay per acre & what does it cost to replant?



Thank you
Sincerely
Norman Galletta

46L

vandalism, etc.) or do we want to deal with one mining company who has many agencies checking its activities.
Let's have the mining!



Sincerely

Barbara Staack
Daniel J. Staack

Rt 2 Box 2683
Alton, Mo 65606

January 31, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

We have scanned the Draft Environmental Impact statement, attended the Winona meeting, and read the transcripts of the St. Louis and Jefferson City meetings.

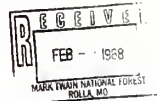
Please! Let's get on with it. We support Alternative B-C-D whichever. With a 6 to 7 year development period, leasing should be completed and findings verified. The company will only mine if ore deposits prove profitable.

The environmentalists have not come up with any valid substitute for the economy. Actually we do not believe in the dire results they foresee. There are many safeguards.

People saved the Irish Wilderness (We disagree with the term "Wilderness") only to have a forest fire destroy much of it. The "Scenic" Eleven Point River floods periodically damaging the surrounding area. Mother Nature forgets to send rain and the Eleven Point becomes a trickle - no canoeing - no tourists - no money.

We need industry in Shannon's Oregon country. There is no revenue (other than from mining) from the thousands of acres owned by the Forest Service. We heard a lot about tourism but we look at Van Buren and Brown and wonder if we want to deal with multitudes of tourists (drugs, inadequate sanitary facilities,

47L



2613 Summit Rd.
Columbia, MD 21043
January 28, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Reels, MD 21851

Dear Mr. Morse,

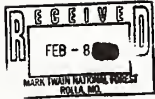
I am writing in regard to the proposal that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I feel that the plan must be stopped because the mining and mineral development would have an undesirable impact on the wilderness areas and significant national natural resources. The landscape would be defaced, noise pollution would be evident, and groundwater flowing into springs would be contaminated.

I strongly urge that Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) be adopted in order to protect and preserve this area of outstanding natural beauty.

Sincerely,

La & Marla Howell

c. Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Harold Volkmer



34 Swange Drive
Bella Vista AR 72714
Feb-3, 1988

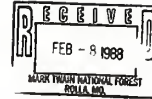
Mr Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest

Dear Mr Morse,

The proposed allowance of mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest should not be approved. The use of deep tracing work by experts indicates that ground water contamination of adjacent springs and waterways could result from hard rock mining tailings.

As members of the Ozark Society, we recommend that Alternative A be adopted, which would allow no protection for mining in the forest area.

For the safety of man + nature
Edward + Corinn Neffles



Paul Stuppewich
3642 ST Margaret
ST Ann MO.
63074

Dear Sir,

I want to go on record as urging the Forest Service to adopt Alternative A, for issuing permits on lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest, on the Winona District.

I feel the following can only be addressed in Alternative A.

Ground Water

The Eleven Point River

Green Spring, Big Spring & other small Spring.

I feel all the above will be affected by the tailing ponds that will leak into the ground water system & our rivers. Because of the Karst topography.

Wilderness values

Big Spring Wilderness, Cayzola Pond

Tupelo Gum Park

Upper South Fork Wilderness

Sanderson Wilderness

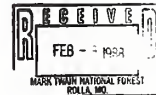
The Wilderness values of these areas will be affected by Noise, Tailing Ponds, Visual & Water quality.

There are other just as important issues that will be affected by the proposed mining.

issues can only be addressed in Alternative A.

Thank you,
Paul Stuppewich

February 5, 1988
Coffman, MO.



Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fair Grounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401

Dear Supervisor Morse:

I am extremely concerned regarding the proposed mining of any National Forest Land and particularly Clark (Mark Twain) National Forest. These lands as you know were set aside for our and future generations to enjoy. They are also vital preserves for all manner of FLORA AND FAUNA, AS WELL AS A SOURCE OF GOOD CLEAN WATER so vital to our health.

The ravaging of our only protected lands seems to be absolutely unnecessary, as many producing mines have been closed, and workers are laid off.

I therefore request that you use all the power needed to refuse permission for any drilling or mining of our last frontiers by anyone.

Mining of these lands may well lead to further depletion of our oxygen from the loss of greenery to produce this LIFE giving element which we need for the survival of our race.

Again I ask, PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE DEIS PROPOSAL.

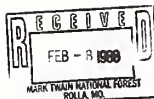
Yours very truly,

Douglas H. Anderson

Douglas H. Anderson
HCR #1 Box 227
Ste. Genevieve, MO. 63670

P.S. I am a registered voter.

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



February 4, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

I have reviewed the U.S. Forest Services' proposal that mineral leasing be allowed in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. The main concern of those for the mining and those opposed to mining seems to be the physical effect on the mining region itself. While I may agree that the mining structures, tailings ponds, noise from ventilation shafts, roads, transmission, lines, and other environmentally destructive operations are not at the type or things we are supposed to have in National Forests, I am not convinced that should be our major area of concern when considering lead mining. I think an area of much greater concern should be the effect of low-level lead intake on public health, and should we be dumping more and more lead in our environment?

As you can see I have sent you a copy of an article from December's issue of Discover Magazine on lead poisoning. It was written by Michael Weisskopf who has the "Poisons Beat" on the Washington Post. To summarize Mr. Weisskopf's article: a growing body of medical research is reporting that millions of Americans, mostly children, are suffering from low-level lead poisoning. The Center for Disease Control has set 24 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood as the official safe level. New studies are uncovering evidence that children with amounts of lead in their blood far below the 24 micrograms per deciliter show serious physical and intellectual impairment. A report to be submitted to Congress by the Agency for the Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the Public Health Service states that an estimated 17% of preschool children have blood lead levels exceeding 15 micrograms per deciliter. At that level children are susceptible to a range of psychological, neurological, kidney and blood abnormalities, including partial hearing loss; slower neural transmission, hyperactivity, learning disabilities, lower IQ scores, impaired ability to metabolize vitamin D, absorb iron, use calcium, disturbances in the formation and maintenance of red blood cells, decreased muscle tone, and interference with the creation and function of certain enzymes.

In 1979 Herbert Needleman, then at Harvard, tested first and second grade students in the Boston area. He found the lowest IQ, academic achievement, language skills, and attention span among children with the highest body count of lead. None of the lead levels exceeded the CDC's toxicity threshold. Needleman found also that the intellectual impairment caused in children by lead may be irreversible. When the first graders in the studies were retested (5) years later, those who had originally shown high lead levels still had significant IQ defects, and required more special education classes.

Another group adversely affected by small amounts of lead are middle aged men. According to the CDC as little as 5 micrograms per deciliter of blood can increase blood pressure.

A third high risk group is pregnant women and their unborn children. To them lead means a greater chance of miscarriage, premature delivery, and still birth, and the unborn children can absorb lead from their mothers. Needleman also found that children who absorbed the most in the womb performed significantly worse on development tests than did children with low lead levels.

Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Some physicians have called lead poisoning "the silent epidemic". Lead isn't excreted from the body, but stored for many years, chiefly in bone, from which it is released back into the blood stream to wreak cellular havoc. In 1982 according to the National Health and Nutrition Survey even after measures were instituted from the mid 70's to 1980 which caused a 37% drop in U.S. blood lead levels, about half the U.S. population surveyed still had 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood. 88% of preschoolers had blood lead levels at or above that level, and 9.1% of them met CDC's criteria for lead poisoning.

Lead enters the body through the food we eat, dust in our homes, and the water we drink. Two years ago the EPA surveyed the nation's tap water, and found that 15 to 40% of the lead which Americans are exposed to comes from our drinking water. According to Ron Levin, the author of the EPA report, 42 millions Americans, one out of every five served by public water systems, consumes dangerous amounts of lead in their household drinking water.

At present the EPA considers drinking water safe only if it contains less than 50 parts per billion of lead. However, the EPA plans to reduce by 60% to 80% the amount of lead permitted in drinking water, from 50 ppb to no more than 20 ppb. Furthermore, in October of 1987 the agency ruled that most water companies must inform customers of lead levels in their drinking water, and the dangers posed by the metal.

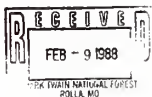
My question to you at this point is, do we really want to dig all that lead up in the National Forest, and spread it all throughout the environment? Do you really know what you're doing in releasing more lead to be ingested by the public? It comes down to the fact that we simply don't need the amount of lead in our society that we once thought we did. They have gotten it out of paints, the EPA is completely ridding it from gasoline (I personally burn no-lead in an older vehicle, and just add a lead substitute), and the are trying to find an alternative to the lead storage battery as lead batteries do not last, and they are totally unsuitable to operating an electric car. For what uses of lead remain we could easily meet that demand by careful recycling of the millions of tons of lead we already have lying around.

America's concept has always been that we need bigger and bigger, and more and more. I think it is time we reevaluate some of those concepts, and ask ourselves at just what price to future generations are we willing to pay for more and more lead that we don't need in the first place? Finally, if the National Forest Service decides to go ahead, and permit lead mining in the proposed area, can you guarantee me that none of that lead which is mined will ever end up in mine or my children's food, air, or water, and that we will never need to fear the above mentioned health problems associated with that lead?

Sincerely,

Jim Swain
Jim Swain
1442 S. Fort
Springfield, Mo. 65807
417-866-0743

cc: Senator Jack Danforth, Senator Christopher Bond, and Representative Gene Taylor.



February 4, 1988

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

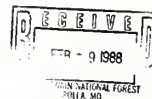
River Bluffs Audubon Society, Jefferson City, Missouri, opposes hardrock mineral leasing in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest as recommended in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement issued by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. We believe the Forest Service should adopt Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection).

This statement is submitted on behalf of the River Bluffs Audubon Society and its 150 members.

W. Randall Washburn
W. RANDALL WASHBURN
President
River Bluffs Audubon Society
659 Oak Creek Court
Jefferson City, MO 65101



Grage Iffrig
3074 E. Avalon Drive
Springfield, MO 65804



February 3, 1988

A STATEMENT AGAINST PROPOSED PLAN TO PERMIT LEAD MINING IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST

The Ozark Area Community Congress delegates, representing 25 organizations with hundreds of members throughout the Ozarks met in plenary session at OACC VIII, held at Drury College, Springfield, MO, Nov. 6-8, 1987. A resolution was passed at that time against a proposed plan to permit lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. (Consented 11/8/87)

One of the Green Laws consented on at an earlier Congress has to do with maintaining and improving quality of groundwater in the Ozarks. OACC is opposed to the proposed lead mining as it would seriously undermine the quality of groundwater in two scenic rivers, Greer Springs and Big Spring, and other areas.

For the Earth,

Katherine L. Adams
Katherine L. Adams
Member, Steering Council



The Audubon Society of Missouri



February 4, 1988

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest as recommended in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement issued by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management is opposed by the Audubon Society of Missouri. It is our feeling that the Forest Service should adopt Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection).

This statement is submitted on behalf of the Audubon Society of Missouri and its 350 members.

W. Randall Washburn

W. RANDALL WASHBURN

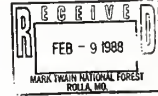
President
Audubon Society of Missouri
659 Oak Creek Court
Jefferson City, MO 65101

NATIONAL WATER CENTER

P.O. BOX 548 22 KANSAS ST. EUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS 72632 501-253-9755

Feb 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo 65401



Dear Mr. Morse

The National Water Center which represents 1500 people across the nation with activities particularly focused in the Ozarks opposes lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

We urge adoption of alternative A as outlined in DEIS. We believe that the lead mining will poison our precious groundwater.

We ask that this statement be entered as part of the public record of comment.

Sincerely,

Barbara Helen Harmony
Coordinator



"HEAL THE WATERS"

AMERICAN HOLISTIC NURSES' ASSOCIATION

February 8, 1988

Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401

Re: Hardrock mineral leasing in Missouri

Dear Mr. Eric Morse,

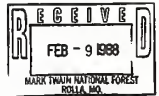
As the President of the American Holistic Nurses' Association, I am writing to represent the 1200 nurse members who are strongly opposed to the Hardrock Mineral Leasing and lead mine proposal in the Mark Twain National Forest in Carter, Oregon, and Shannon Counties in Missouri.

We strongly support Alternative A of the DEIS No mineral leasing in the study area. The American Holistic Nurses' national headquarters is located here in Springfield, Missouri. Our purpose is to facilitate the health of individuals, families, communities, and the planet earth. We offer re-creational experiences in the Mark Twain National Forest for members and associates. We are committed to being stewards of the land, promoting the preservation of wilderness land throughout the United States, but especially here in our home state.

Please make this comment part of the DEIS record on Hardrock Mineral Leasing in Missouri.

Health regards,

Patricia Lee
Patricia Lee, R.N., M.S.N.
President



I have reviewed the issues surrounding the proposed mining in Mark Twain National Forest. The results of the impact on wilderness and adjacent resources; the ground water considerations (due in part to our karst topography); the danger of low grade lead poisoning and the degradation mineral development would bring on the environment leads me to urge that Alternative A be adopted. Thank you, Mike Rogers 3152 E. State Springfield MO 65802

TO: Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

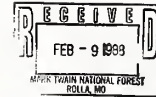
Alternative A: NO MINING
MAXIMUM RESOURCE PROTECTION

cc: Senator John Danforth, Senator Christopher Bond, Representative Gene Taylor, President Ronald Reagan

Mr. Morse -
Please don't allow lead
mining in the forest. The hazard
far outweighs the benefits: ground
water pollution, lead exposure,
detrimental impact on wilderness,
wildlife, natural resources &
community. Support Alternative
A.

Cindy Hanks
3064 W Washita
Springfield, MO 65807

2804 PAULA DRIVE
WEST PLAINS, MO 65775
FEBRUARY 4, 1988



B. ERIC MORSE, FOREST SUPERVISOR
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
401 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401

DEAR MR. MORSE:

AFTER READING SEVERAL ARTICLES IN OUR LOCAL PAPER AND THE DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT OBTAINED FROM THE LOCAL LIBRARY,
I AM BEGINNING TO QUESTION THE SAFETY OF MINING IN THE MARK
TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST SOUTH OF WINONA. ALSO AT THE PRESENT
TIME, I DO NOT SEE THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL LEAD PRODUCTION IN
MISSOURI. IF THERE WAS A NEED FOR MORE LEAD TO BE MINED AND IT
COULD BE DONE WITHOUT HARMING THE ENVIRONMENT, I WOULD NOT BE
OPPOSED TO THE MINING.

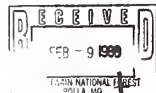
SINCE MUNICIPAL SEWAGE LAGOONS ARE NOT PERMITTED IN THIS PART OF
THE STATE FOR FEAR OF GROUNDWATER POLLUTION, I DO NOT SEE MUCH
POSSIBLE WAY FOR A MINING COMPANY TO USE A LARGE 200 ACRE POND
FOR TAILINGS WITHOUT POLLUTING THE GROUND WATER.

PLEASE MAKE SURE THE DECISION THAT IS MADE NOW, WILL NOT BE
REGRETTED 10 OR 20 YEARS FROM NOW.

RESPECTFULLY,

Charles E. Glenn
CHARLES E. GLENN

Save the Forest!



A few good reasons to prevent the mining of
lead in the Mark Twain National Forest at Winona:
clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer
Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle.

NAME	Address
Charles Post	419 E. Argonne Kirkwood MO 63122
Robert B. Lee	5941 Colby Rd Carbondale IL 62901
James B. Baker	2 R.V. Douglasville, IL 62866
John A. J.	RR 1, Carbondale, IL 62901
Joe Brown	RR 1 Box 333 Macon, IL 62958
Robert H. Malbender	RR 4, Carbondale, IL 62901
Kevin W. Winkip	76 Malibu Village Carbondale, IL 62901
Greg Starch	#4 Cedar Lane Court St. 6 Carbondale, IL 62901
Robin Butler	315 N. Westridge #14 Carbondale, IL 62901
Michael B. Baker	PO Box 3762 Carbondale, IL 62902
Michael B. Baker	RR 1 Box 552 Carbondale, IL 62902
Ellen A. Phipps	RR 2 Box 212, Macon, IL 62958
Donald H. Hart	2004 Norwood Dr., Carbondale, IL 62901
David D. Brown	RR 2 Box 52 Carbondale, IL 62901
Michael B. Baker	217 Walnut St. De Kalb, IL 62901
Michael B. Baker	307 E. Freeman St., Carbondale 62901
James O. Hart	121 N. Link Ln. Carbondale, IL 62901
Michael B. Baker	RR 2 Box 770 Carbondale, IL 62901
Michael B. Baker	155-1 E. Terrace, Carbondale, IL 62901
Mark C. Newman	RR 5 Box 1 Frost Park, Carbondale, IL 62901

Final Comments on Hard Rock Mineral Leasing
in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Linda Beline
Route 1 Box 51 D
Doniphan, Missouri
63935

Mr. B. Eric Morse;

Lead mining and the Mark Twain National Forest are incompatible.
Even the inadequate Draft Environmental Impact Statement shows that.
The consequences of mining will be horrendous and irrevocable. Anyone
that has been in the previously mined areas of our state can see that.
In the mid-1900's, our forefathers protected this area from destructive
industry, and as a result we are fortunate enough to have a safe, clean
place to live. Now it is our turn to protect it for the future generations.
It is an obligation that we cannot afford to ignore.

We need to use, not abuse our natural resources. There are other
means for employing our citizens without jeopardizing our fragile
environment. Our clean water is one of our most precious resources.
We cannot be foolish enough to put our water, actually our very lives,
in danger of being destroyed by toxic lead poisoning. Tourism is also
one of this area's leading income sources. Can we expect people to come
here to see our tailings ponds and lead mining sites? NO!!!!!! They
come here to see and enjoy the beautiful Ozarks in their natural, undisturbed
splendor. The same reason that most of us live here.

I don't believe that we have the right to destroy the environment,
especially for monetary reasons. The earth has been here long before
we arrived, and will be here long after we are gone. It is up to us,
as citizens of this world, to protect our beautiful lands, streams,
rivers, ponds, springs and other wilderness areas. Do we want to be
remembered for saving, or destroying the land? After all, we are
supposed to be the most intelligent creatures on this planet, isn't it
about time we started acting like it??

Thank You, Sincerely,
Linda Beline
Linda Beline

(continued)

SAY "NO" TO LEAD MINING IN THE NATIONAL FOREST!

name

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Final Comments on Hard Rock Mineral Leasing
in the Mark Twain National Forest.

You know, if lead gets into our ground water, and it's a pretty sure thing it will, given the geological formation in our area, there is no way for us to clean it up. With an oil slick, well, maybe you get a chance to scoop it up, but there is no way to reach ground water. So contamination stays there, maybe a hundred years, maybe a thousand years, maybe more. Who knows?

And during that time--now, and in the future-- we are drinking the water and our children are being born with brain damage. And the saddest thing about it is that lead mining, already today is a doomed industry. People already know that there's not much lead left, and industries are phasing it out. So these lead mining companies come in here, irreparably contaminate our water in order to support an industry that's already dead.

Mau Blossom
 Spokesperson for the Doniphan
 Coalition for Birth Defects.

2/5/88
 Don and Becky Horton
 -representing concerned
 citizens of Oregon:
 Shannon, Carter, Howell
 Ripley and Butler Co.

HC 7 Box 197E
 Doniphan, Mo.
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To: B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 In re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
 Hardrock Mineral Leasing - M.T.N.F.
 Missouri

The failure of the DEIS has been recognized. We urge you, as Forest Supervisor to rectify the following shortcomings in the DEIS.

We charge the DEIS coordinators with, at best, a half-hearted attempt to study the environmental consequences of hardrock mineral leasing in Shannon, Oregon and Carter Counties of the Mark Twain National Forest. This incompetence has resulted in: erroneous and misrepresented data; failure to supply critical references; serious shortage of credible sources; and chronic omissions of information of vital importance to a wise decision on the issue. Furthermore, there is overwhelming evidence that coordinators and preparers of the DEIS appear to be weighted heavily in the area of minerals expertise, and appallingly lacking in specialists in the environmental sciences. In the preparation of an environmental impact statement, logic would dictate that a study of environmental effects should be undertaken by persons with expertise in environmental science. Such has not been the case. While we can only speculate as to the reasons for such an oversight, it is obvious that the outcome is a document slanted from the outset - in favor of mineral leasing. This presupposition has biased the entire DEIS and produced systematic error in researching and compiling data, by encouraging one outcome over another. This unreasonable distortion in judgement implies that the authors of the DEIS are more concerned with protection of the profits of the lead industry and federal treasures, than in protecting public health and safety, and in wise stewardship of National Forests.

For all of these reasons (see application), the DEIS is deficient in quality of information on an issue in which citizens have a right to the truth; is not up to the standards for which the National Environmental Policy Act was created; and, is an inadequate attempt to access the full scope of environmental impacts of mineral leasing in this portion of the Mark Twain National Forest.

We sincerely hope, and maintain faith, that, as a silviculturist, you will seriously consider your obligation to the protection and care of the forest, and will rectify these serious defects in the DEIS. We insist that the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management withdraw this DEIS; reappoint a balanced team of coordinators and preparers (including reputable environmental scientists); and prepare an amended draft addressing these concerns. Further, that the amended draft be distributed to the public for reevaluation (including another round of public hearings and adequate time for response). Failure to do so, will force citizens to hold the following persons liable and accountable for the ramifications of the defective and invalid document: Leon Kriebelbaugh, L. Stanley Freese, Dorothy Hardesty and Mike Hastings - coordinators of the report, and B. Eric Morse, who holds ultimate responsibility for the actions of his subordinate appointees.

AMPLIFICATION OF CONCERNS
 DON & BECKY HORTON

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One of the most serious omissions of the DEIS, and most far reaching impacts of lead mining is the human health factor. The long term effects on the health and safety of human beings has been ignored altogether, virtually left unmeasured. The DEIS includes lengthy sections on impacts to threatened and endangered species, but there is barely mention of the toxic effects of lead to humans. Surely the coordinators of the report have not forgotten that the study area, and adjacent areas are host to human inhabitants as well as threatened and endangered species. We who reside in and near the study area are outraged that there is no apparent regard for our well-being. The human health factor should be high on the list of priority, and be addressed in detail by an environmental impact study.

Independent research yielded from highly reputable sources have revealed the seriousness of the effects of lead poisoning on human beings. These sources tell us, that, in lead poisoning, the risk of serious brain disorder is great, and may result in irreversible effects. Children are especially susceptible because of their increased capacity to absorb lead. It is revealed that not only does lead poisoning effect the brain, but also the nervous system, digestive system, blood and reproductive system (including sterility, still births, infant mortality and mental retardation in offspring). Specialists inform us that lead is a cumulative poison; that gradual intake of lead, through ingesting or inhaling, accumulates in the bones, liver, kidneys, brain and muscles - and can be suddenly released into the system to be manifested as acute poisoning, with the following effects possible: paralysis, blindness, insanity, brain damage and finally death. Lead is listed as a "Class 1 - Serious Threat". The continued intake of lead in small amounts over long periods of time, may result in a type of poisoning similar to that which follows the ingestion of a large amount at one time. Lead is stored in the body to be released later into circulation. The threat is certainly to be taken seriously, whether we are referring to a gradual build up of poisons or a massive dose of toxins.

Knowledgeable persons inform us that the risk of release of tailings and mill waste (including toxic metals) into water is unavoidable, and to a certain degree of scientific certainty, will happen! The DEIS itself admits that there will be dustblown contamination. These toxic metal particles will find their ways into the water, air and enter the food chain, and will be magnified as they move through the chain, increasing in concentration at each level. Such parameters are difficult to measure and access. But, this difficulty should not preclude facts about these health effects and how these toxins enter the food chain from being addressed, fully and thoroughly, in an environmental impact study. The DEIS team has not done this; has not even attempted to address this vital issue. Human health effects have been conveniently ignored. Nowhere in the DEIS bibliography is there any indication that such research was even conducted. This is a grave omission.

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In a related area, in a discussion of "acceptable" limits of levels of heavy metals (page 72, paragraph 2), the DEIS states that water quality standards and water quality criteria limits dissolved and particulate heavy metal to harmless levels in surface and groundwater. This is in error. It is a misrepresentation which is inexcusable. It alters the basic premise of your argument. The limits are "maximum allowable", NOT "harmless". Lead is one of the most pernicious of all pollutants. Experts tell us that lead is toxic at extremely low concentrations¹⁵⁻¹⁷. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 required the EPA to set standards on "how much is too much", but there has been difficulty in addressing the "safe" levels of toxic compounds such as lead. They are persistent, non-degradable and toxic in very small amounts. Current federal standards are 50 ppb, but recent findings suggest that concentrations long believed "safe", now pose significant threats. The EPA has proposed cutting back the amount of lead allowable, to 20 ppb, and their own calculations make a strong case for a limit of 10 ppb, and less. Medical researchers at Harvard Medical School believe there may not be a threshold below which lead is safe. The Center for Disease Control has reduced what has been previously deemed allowable levels in children's blood, three times since 1971.

Since lead is biologically magnified in the food chain, concentrations can increase with no apparent effect, until the threshold is exceeded, which triggers harmful or even fatal effects such like the stray that broke the camels back. Therefore, no level of this toxic metal is "harmless" or "safe". Toxic response increases with increasing dose levels of the toxin. Recommendation that X amount of toxins be permitted in air, water or food is irresponsible, at best. Even if there were a safe level, these standards are difficult, if not impossible to enforce - especially from non-point sources, such as lead mining.

There are several points on groundwater issues, within the DEIS, that are misleading, inadequately covered or in error. You have been provided a review of these deficiencies by Mr. Tom Aley, who, by virtue of his credentials and extensive research in water and soluble rock terrain in the study area, can be considered the hydrogeological expert. While we note that the DEIS lists Mr. Aley as a private consultant, we are dismayed at the minimal use of his expertise in assessing the impacts of mining on the hydrogeology of the area. You list only one reference to his important work, in your bibliography (with reference to caves). Other investigations of Mr. Aley's are highly relevant to the water issue. Though you have had access to these references, you appear not to have given them consideration. Or, if you have considered them, chosen not to utilize them. This is an inexcusable oversight, as Mr. Aley's investigations into the hydrogeology of the study area reveal aspects of the nature of water movement and land character necessary to assess the environmental impacts of mining there. That you have chosen not to utilize these resources reveals a bias on the part of DEIS coordinators. Highly relevant data has been excluded, which would undoubtedly contraindicate the Forest Service's preferred alternative.

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To ignore these accidents is to ignore the broader ecological consequences of mining.

There are no sites in the study area where a tailings impoundment can be safely constructed. The DEIS misrepresents this fact on page 12, in the section, Tailings Disposal. "The siting of a conventional tailings impoundment in the study area is a major concern due to the presence of Karst topography. Studies have not yet been conducted within the area to determine the potential for suitable sites." This is false. Studies have been done, revealing that, essentially all of the stream segments in the area are losing streams, and are major groundwater recharge zones for springs and groundwater supplies.¹⁹ Since losing streams are not suitable sites, there are no suitable sites. Same page, same section, "In the event studies concluded that suitable sites did not exist, other methods of tailings disposal would be evaluated." The ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF TAILINGS DISPOSAL described on page 117 also constitute long term dangers to the water resource and quality of the environment. Once an impoundment dam failure occurs, which, in light of the information above seems a distinct possibility, the damage is done and cannot be undone. If a leakage were to occur, it would not be detected until groundwater had already been contaminated, and such leaks, the DEIS tells us, would be difficult, if not impossible to plug at reasonable cost. How many will suffer lead poisoning if an accident occurs? It is impossible to spell out conditions under which the disposal of these toxins is safe. No more kidding about the disposing of this waste. It is impossible to ensure safety. 15 million tons is an incredible volume to be disposed of (x eight mines?) - it cannot seriously be planned for. The environment has limited capacity to absorb wastes without harmful effects. The health of the environment in which the residents here must live, is crucial for their well-being in the here and now, and in the future. We humans exist and enjoy life only by virtue of the conditions created and maintained on the surface of the earth by microbes, plants and animals that have converted it's inanimate matter into a highly integrated living structure. Any disturbance in the ecological equilibrium is a threat to the maintenance of human life. Therefore, the phrase, "health of the environment" has real biological meaning. The fact that the DEIS admits the potential for the degradation of a resource as fundamental to human survival, as water and still recommends the leasing of lands for lead mines despite that threat - shows a lack of understanding of the web of life. Persons without that understanding have no business undertaking an environmental impact statement.

To propose to use conventional tailings disposal methods is to utilize rivers and groundwater as a disposal unit - no matter what industry jargon is used to attempt to obscure it. Using the "commona" (in this case - groundwater) as a toxic cesspool does harm the general public. What of property rights? The air we breathe and the water we drink cannot be fenced - and so, "the tragedy of the commons". If the industry finds it's share in the costs of the wastes it discharges into the commons is less than the "profits of polluting" - who pays the price? The upstream river may be polluted by the lead industry, and the downstream user can't control the quality of the water that is necessary to his health and well-being and that of his family and neighbors. If the polluted water wipes out the health,

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15 It is not given to the Forest Service DEIS Team to pick and choose the research that supports their preferred alternative, and to omit data that contraindicates their preferred alternative. Your omission of the larger body of Mr. Aley's study of the area is reprehensible and falls short of National Environmental Policy Act standards for "detailed" consideration of relevant data. In a competent DEIS, these resources would have been utilized and referenced (see bibliography items 18-22, also items 23-29).

The water quality of the area has received the highest marks possible; has been rated "pristine" and "excellent" by water quality experts.²⁰ Those of us who live here are proud of this fact and intend to protect this precious resource for future generations. The DEIS clearly states the potential for, not only "significant" negative effects upon groundwater, but also "irreversible", "long-term" and "unavoidable adverse effects". The DEIS admits that there is potential for failure of tailings impoundments that could choke groundwater and contaminate springs, and possibilities of chronic leakage that could contaminate surface and subsurface water. Despite such possibilities, Alternative D has been recommended. This indicates that you have not put sufficient value on this natural resource - water - to keep it clean.

The DEIS team has omitted information regarding the serious threat posed by conventional methods of tailings disposal. Tailings impoundments, by your definition, are designed to hold approximately 15 million tons of tailings and mill wastes, consisting of toxic heavy metals and mining reagents, in a 200 - 300 acre area. This represents the disposal of residuals in as large an operation in sheer tonnage, as in basic materials production. Recreational, agricultural and sewage impoundments in the area, have historically been subject to failure. Neither the Tram Pond, nor the Dean Davis Lake hold water; the failure of the West Plains sewage lagoon and its discharge into Mammoth Springs is well-documented. All were constructed on what were considered highly favorable sites. The record for tailings impoundment failures in the mining industry has been fraught with accidents in Missouri: the tailings dam failure in the Big River basin in 1978; the collapse of lead mine tailings pond in Madison County; Codaway Creek. But the most dramatic omission of this nature is the impoundment failure in the south end of the Viburnum Trend in the spring of 1977. This was the sweetwater mine impoundment which failed due to a combination of dam erosion and heavy run-off during a normal April rain. The discharge of toxic substances into Logan Creek was substantial. In light of the use of Viburnum's mining methods as a model for the DEIS, we wonder why there was no mention of this highly relevant information. Did the DEIS team not have this information? If not, it is an indication of the narrowness of their research effort, for this accident is on record. If they had this information, why was it not revealed? Was it omitted because, again, it did not support the preferred alternative? Or, perhaps, because it is a piece of information that might well draw concern and criticism from the public? A conscientious DEIS would have included mention of these accidents for consideration.

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livelihoods and recreation, then there is a price (the health, income and recreation of the downstream user) there is cost that does not appear on the balance sheet of the industry. The activities of an economic unit thus generate real effects that are external to it. In a cost/benefit analysis - you list all consequences arising from a action, and make estimates of benefits or costs - the community of all these consequences - in terms of money values compared with similar estimates of consequences of the alternative decisions. The DEIS has not even acknowledged these human costs to downstream users, much less to attempt to measure them. In fact, the DEIS puts forth the arrogant assumption that if the residents don't want to live with lead mining and it's resultant offenses then, they can leave. This attitude is not a good way to win friends and influence people. Our answer to this position is simple - We haven't offered to shit in your backyard - don't propose to shit in ours.

The basis of the DEIS notion of "mitigation" of adverse effects, and the preservation of environmental quality, are federal and state laws regulating the lead industry. However, the existence of such laws does not ensure compliance with them. Although these laws and regulations are important pieces of pollution control legislation, there are a number of reasons why they do not protect what they are designed to. One of those reasons is with regard to enforcement. Congress has not provided adequate funds to monitor and enforce the laws; regulations set up by the government (certain water quality laws), are difficult to enforce, especially if there are high monetary returns involved, and the likelihood of being caught is small. In information released by Doe Run Company itself, it is stated that operational plants are tested above and below mine water discharge points only once or twice a year, by Missouri Department of Conservation and the Department of Natural Resources.²¹ There remains, then, 363 days a year water quality may not be monitored. Even if they were monitored one day a week - the industry would have ample times for non-compliance. Are we to believe that the lead industry would police themselves voluntarily? Prohibition is easy to legislate - but not to enforce.

Many of these laws have been ineffective because most deal with point-sources of pollution and ignore non-point-sources, including leachings, which are much more difficult to control, and nearly impossible to hold the industry accountable for. Despite existing laws, pollution is increasing in several categories, one of which includes the heavy metal compounds that threaten air and water in leachings areas. It has been suggested that "massive fines" will keep the industry in line.²² Such has not been the case up to now, and once the damage is done, massive fines cannot undo. Pressure from the industry has weakened the ability of the EPA to perform it's job; what good are regulations if the EPA can grant "waivers" to industries who don't comply, or if special permits to pollute are granted? A Supreme Court decision in 1985 has given hardcore violators immunity from the laws - the EPA can exempt individual industries.³² In many instances, polluters are usually given up to a year to clean up before punitive action is considered.

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6 The EPA, in a report to Congress in November, concluded that, "Non-point source pollution was the leading cause of water quality impairment nationwide" and that run-off from abandoned lead and zinc mining operations have caused considerable problems in Missouri.³³ The Council for Environmental Quality has identified 98% of water pollution comes from non-point sources.³⁴ Non-point sources involve discharge of wastes from sources difficult to identify and control, and includes drainage of minerals from active and abandoned mines. About 35 billion tons of hazardous waste is produced in the U.S. per year - 24% of that amount is mining waste.³⁵ The Council for Environmental Quality and the EPA state these wastes include a variety of toxic substances, including compounds of lead and cadmium, that must be prevented from entering water and food.³⁶ The legal system, and laws with regard to pollution control, in theory, provide a solution. In practice, they are inefficient. By laws we delegate the details to bureaus, but, "Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?" - "Who shall watch the watchers themselves?" What feedbacks keep the custodians honest? Both federal and state agencies are seemingly eager to avoid responsibility for regulating and policing water polluters. In this case - it is the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management who are ultimately the custodians. If these agencies cannot comply with standard requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act with regard to the preparation of an environmental impact statement - how can they ask for our faith in their ability to force the lead industry to comply with regulations?

6 The proposal to permit Hardrock Mineral Leasing to Doe Run Corporation for extraction of lead and associated metals - is a proposal to use the National Forest as a hazardous waste dump! The DEIS tells us that these hazardous waste sites must be maintained "in perpetuity" forever. Will Doe Run Corporation exist forever? Or, when the life of the mine is exhausted - will Doe Run then "cease to exist", abandoning the hazardous waste sites "in perpetuity" to those who remain behind? There is no argument that convince the public that a dying industry will exist to maintain its responsibilities "in perpetuity". The Forest Service is authorized to allow the Department of Interior to issue mining leases, if it is found that such mining is consistent with the purposes for which the land was acquired; and, that such mining could occur, "only in accordance with such conditions as may protect such purposes."³⁷ The primary purposes for which the National Forest lands were acquired include: soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production. These objectives are set forth in the Forest Plan. It is then, clear, that it is the duty of the US Forest Service to preserve forest lands and wilderness values, "in perpetuity" - not to house the nations mining waste. The lead industry would have us believe that our nation's security depends upon the exploitation of these lead reserves. It does not. DEIS, page 24, "Alternative A would not result in significant threat to the security of lead supplies to the U.S." The lead industry would have us believe that we are running out of

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7 lead. The Forest Service seems to accept at face value, the data submitted by the industry, as to this estimate of lead reserves. DEIS, page 59, "Domestic reserves should be more than adequate to satisfy the expected cumulative demand for primary lead in the U.S. for at least the next 20 years, even if imports were reduced". But, the U.S. Geological Survey puts the supply of lead reserves adequate to the year 2030, quite well beyond 20 years.^{38,39} How was this figure missed by the DEIS team? Given the slowed growth in demand and anticipated increases in recycling, the supply could conceivably last far longer. This non-renewable resource is not currently being optimally used. By recycling, there will be less demand for the minerals from mining companies. Recycling will be a new "source" of these materials, from a less "waste" intensive source. The market demand into the 21st century are very uncertain; new alloys and materials are constantly being developed to replace the old. Lead is one of those. The U.S. does not need the Mark Twain's lead. The only security threatened is that of the lead industry. The DEIS fails to differentiate between what is good for the lead industry and what is good for the lead market. Congress has not mandated the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture, to subsidize or maintain mining industry. The opposite is true: that forest values take precedence over the demands of mining interests in the management of the National Forests.

Don Horton Becky Horton

Don and Becky Horton
Oregon County Residents

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Bill Emerson
" William Clay
" Jack Buechner
" Richard Gephardt
" Ike Skelton
" Allen Wheat
" Tom Coleman
" Gene Taylor
Governor John Ashcroft
Secretary of Agriculture,
Asst. Secretary of Agriculture, Peter Myers
Representative Harold Volkmer, Forestry Sub-committee
Missouri Department of Conservation
US Fish and Wildlife Service
National Park Service
Missouri Dept of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Agency
Tom Aley
Sierra Club
Audubon Society
Coalition for the Environment
National Environmental Law Society

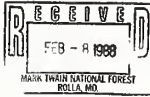
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February 4, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
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RE: Hardrock Mineral Leasing - Mark Twain National Forest

Dear Mr. Morse:

A sense of moral outrage has prompted me to respond.

I attended the scoping meeting which was held at Winona in December, 1986. Having now reviewed the Draft DEIS, I wish to express my disappointment with the Preferred Alternative. For various reasons which will be enumerated, I feel the most reasonable finding is Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection).

Each night when I go to bed, I see a pencil sketch of Greer Mill over my dresser. It is there as a constant reminder of the unique natural environment which exists in Oregon, Carter and Shannon Counties, thanks in part to the wise stewardship which the U.S. Forest Service has maintained over an area remarkable for hydrologic, geologic and geographic reasons.

It is my understanding that when the U.S. Forest Service was formed originally under President Theodore Roosevelt and with the foresight of its first director, Gifford Pinchot, the two primary reasons for its existence were to (1) conserve and propagate wisely the forest lands for timber production and (2) to preserve water quality. All other uses are secondary to these two basic objectives. Reviewing this DEIS, I am struck with a sense of wonder at how far the Service seems to have strayed from its original objectives.

Roads at the public expense - cheap royalties - these are in effect subsidies to the lead industry. The Forest Service has modified its fifty year plan. Truly, this finding is not according to wise multi-use.

My understanding of the Doe Run Corporation is that they have plenty of lead to mine in one of their Viburnum mines (just south of Missouri Highway 32) which they shut down within the last couple of years. According to an ex-employee, the reason wasn't lack of lead but rather labor troubles. The answer to this then is Doe Run can go back its current mines and not try to solve their labor problems by coming to Oregon County.

The establishment of Alternative D as the Preferred Alternative could well be politically motivated with the timing as it is under a lame duck president who has the worst environmental record in recent history. Many of the Forest Service and Bureau personnel who assembled this document probably do not realize that they could be acting as puppets of the present administration.

It is not possible (this report's comments on mitigation not withstanding) to conduct a mining operation without adversely impacting water quality. The suggestion that mitigation measures would minimize or eliminate the majority of environmental consequences is simply not true. (Referring to page VIII.) I base my comments on years spent with the Coal Research Center at Southern Illinois University where as a hydrologist I prepared impact statements for small coal mines.

The environmental record of the company in question is dubious when you recall that over thirty miles of Big River has been polluted by their operations. There are health advisories now in effect on Big River as a result of their tailings piles. It is ridiculous to seriously consider their operation for a such an environmentally sensitive and significant region as the Winona District!

Many times you refer to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources as the chief regulatory agency which will determine that water quality standards will be preserved. It is therefore, uncomfortable to realize that MDNR did not bother to have a representative present at your Jefferson City hearing! This is the agency which will police matters and they don't show up. Pardon me if I beg to differ with some of your conclusions concerning preservation of water quality, revoking of permits and issuance of fines.

Your preferred alternative seems especially lacking when you consider its emphasis on visual quality. The chief measurement seems to be how far from a highway the facilities will be. "Out of sight - out of mind" will not work here and its not even going to be out of sight.

On page IX, 2nd paragraph, the report discusses tailing impoundments. I would pose the question, "Do you really think those tailings impoundments will minimize chances for release as alluded to or will they eventually be abandoned, become a maintenance problem for our future generations and eventually give way? Can any reasonable person honestly say he believes those tailings will always stay once dams are built. I'm talking about what the land is going to look like for the rest of this century and next century and the century after that. We have an obligation to consider our actions here in the light of who comes after us. (What will we be leaving our children and their children?)

On page IX, under Land Character, 2nd paragraph, I can agree "...For others there is no acceptable mitigation for adverse effects on land character) except to prohibit all mineral-related activities." You are not going to mitigate the effects on land character. And you are not going to mitigate the effects on water resources. You may kid the public into thinking it can be done.

I sincerely hope you will consider this letter and thank you for the opportunity.

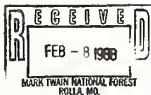
Respectfully Submitted,

Thomas W. Morse
Thomas W. Morse, P.E.
1732 Luce Street
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

66L

67L

DRAFT EIS COMMENT



WENDY A. BIE
P.O. BOX 283
LA MISSOURI 65401
761 384-5547

February 4, 1988

Dear Mr. Morse,

First, I congratulate the Forest Service for the high level of public involvement and participation in coming to a decision on lead mining on the Mark Twain.

As one who has read the entire EIS, I found the arguments for the NO MINING alternative convincing, and I urge you to choose that option.

To the list of reasons/topics raised in the EIS, I add two others that persuade me the no mining option is the best one:

① I believe the Mark Twain workforce is spread too thin to monitor mining exploration or other activities adequately. You just don't have enough people to do the job.

② More important, my eight years of experience with Southern Missouri workers - plumbers, electricians, laborers, car repairmen, salesmen, and the like - has revealed a level of incompetence and shoddy work practices that tells me that gross errors in the operation of a mine are a certainty. The environment of the proposal area should be protected from slipshod, late, wrong, and careless work typical of our area.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

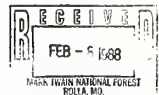
Sincerely,
Wendy A. Bie

JIM COURTER
NEW JESSEY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

February 3, 1988

COMMITTEE:
ARMED SERVICES
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON ARMS



Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing at the request of one of my constituents regarding the renewal of the exploratory leases for U.S.X. Corporation and Doe Run Minerals in the Mark Twain National Forest.

It is my understanding that in 1983 the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management issued exploratory leases to the U.S.X. Corporation and Doe Run Minerals for the mining of approximately 119,000 acres of the Forest. Both companies now wish to extend their leases to further develop exploration. I believe that a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been done and that a final EIS is in the works.

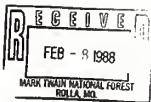
While obvious employment opportunities will be created in such a move, I urge you to give careful consideration to the EIS before making any final decision in this regard. The impact on the environment must be a consideration in the granting of this request.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Jim Courter
JIM COURTER
Member of Congress

JAC/cs



February 2, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I have read parts of the DEIS on Hardrock Mineral Leasing Mark Twain National Forest Missouri. I also attended the public review on Dec. 1, 1987 at Missouri Botanical Gardens.

I feel very strongly that Alternative A is the best alternative for the most people. The National Forest was set aside for citizens of the United States and the primary purposes were to be: soil conservation, watershed protection, wilderness protection, outdoor recreation and timber production. By allowing mining in the Mark Twain National Forest, the area would be ruined for most of these purposes.

What the mining industry gains cannot compare to what we and our children would lose. The pollution of those beautiful springs would be a loss beyond measure. The possible risk is not worth any of the gains set forth in the DEIS.

Please adopt Alternative A, no mining. Protect the wilderness.

Sincerely,

Anna Gaeich
Anna Gaeich and Gary Gaeich
1272 Pequeno
Penton, MO 63026

cc: Senator Danforth
Senator Bond
Representative Gehardt

941 Syndicate Trust Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
February 5, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Having just executed an option agreement with the Dennig family looking toward the acquisition of Greer Spring I wish to offer a few observations on the draft Environmental Impact Statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing from the perspective of a landowner of a significant natural resource which might or might not be adversely impacted by a change in the present Forest Plan which would permit further mineral exploration and exploitation in the immediate vicinity of Greer Spring and the Eleven Point frontage covered by this option agreement.

The point I wish to stress for your thoughtful consideration is that the federal government is proposing to proceed with mineral leasing in the face of so many uncertainties, unknowns and unknowables which could have the most extremely deleterious consequences on outstanding natural resources. Though many of these unknowns are mentioned in the draft EIS, the draft would nevertheless put these resources at risk through adoption of the "preferred alternative" without explanation of the rationale which guided this decision. Since it therefore is impossible to weigh this decision and comment intelligently on it, I shall merely suggest that your final EIS should detail the justification which has led to the adopted conclusion.

I shall here simply outline a single troubling uncertainty about which I have heard little to date: It is my impression that the minerals that Doe Run is seeking, if they in fact exist, are being sought at a greater depth than the other orebodies presently being exploited. If such is indeed the case, then what might be the consequences of the drilling which Doe Run wishes to pursue? To reach any mineralized levels, might not its drilling pass through several different strata, at different depths, which strata might carry distinct and separate underground streams to different debouchments, one conceivably surfacing at Big Spring and another at Greer Spring. If, through this drilling, the waters of the underground streams are offered an easy connection, might not the waters take advantage of this passageway to mingle in some fashion, thus perhaps vestly diminishing with unstoppable force one spring or the other. Is this likely? Do you know that it is impossible? Is the need for lead really as pressing at this time that the risk is justified -- particularly considering the fact that this hazardous activity may or may not lead to the discovery of a commercial orebody?

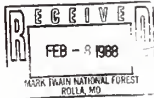
While I do not know how our courts might view the damages attendant on the granting of a drilling permit under such circumstances, I think such unknowns should be given thoughtful attention and most carefully weighed in the final EIS to see if Alternative "A" may not, after all, be the most reasonable alternative. May I therefore ask that you give to all such uncertainties your best professional consideration. Just a rash judgment should lead to adverse and irreversible consequences for some of the nation's outstanding natural resources, for whose preservation Congress has enacted protective legislation in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways Act and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.



Sincerely,
Leo A. Drey
Leo A. Drey

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY

KIRKSVILLE, 63501



February 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

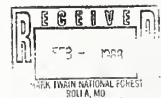
I write to express my alarm at the proposed lead mining in the Winone District of the Mark Twain National Forest. The proposal trades off certain and enduring values of the existing forest for many people against uncertain and, at best, highly temporary values for a select few who would benefit from the mining. Mining would bring inevitable degradation to a very special region. Attendant on this mining are risks of unknown magnitude associated with pollution by a highly toxic material.

The entire scheme is a bad one, and implementing it would be a violation of the trust the public places in your agency. Alternative A is the proper course for this region.

Yours truly,

Peter Goldmen
Peter Goldmen
Associate Professor of Biology

9819 Mar-Ann Ct.
St. Louis, Mo. 63128
February 3, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Re: Draft EIS--Hardrock Mineral Leasing--MTNF

Dear Mr. Morse:

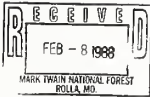
Thank you for the opportunity to review the above document. As a regular visitor to the Mark Twain, and as a civil engineer who has been professionally involved in the development of recreational alternatives in the Forest, I have to disagree with your conclusion. For the sake of 141 new jobs (p.103) and the extension of a few years (only) of the era of high grade lead mining in Missouri, our willingness to exploit the great recreational resource that is the Mark Twain is unjustified. Illustrates extreme shortsightedness. There is no industry-wide indication that lead is soon to become a scarce resource. Said fact is conspicuously absent from the report. In fact, lead as a recyclable resource is an industry waiting for its opportunity.

Concerns for groundwater quality, visual and noise degradation, and potential catastrophic tailings pond failure (one of eight have failed in the Viburnum Trend) have to override the USFS's desire to aid a failing local lead mining company.

The effects of the new mining activities, if permitted, will be visible in the forest for 100 years, not to speak of the destruction of what precious little semi-wild area this state now possesses. In one hundred years however, the earth's population will have long since looked to lead as a recycled raw material, and now lead exploration will be an antiquated concept. I urge you to be far-sighted, to follow the recently adopted forest master plan, and to follow the primary purposes by which the Forest is to be managed. I urge you to adopt Alternative A--no mining--maximum resource protection.

Sincerely,

Donovan Larson
J. Donovan Larson II



2-3-88

6349 Alamo Avenue.
Clayton, MD 63105

Supervisor Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning mining in the Mark Twain National National Forest. From our reading of the document it seems clear that there are no good reasons for going ahead with mining in this great natural resource area and several excellent reasons for preventing it.

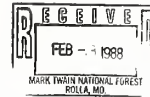
The DEIS fails to consider the dollar value of tourism to this area. As lovers of the 11 Point River and Greer Spring area, we can testify that the region would indeed lose nature lovers, floaters and hunters should the region and its waters become victims of the inevitable process of mining. The very nature of the area, with its myriad underground rivers and springs, should caution you. The DEIS itself casts considerable doubt on whether mining can occur without irreparable harm. You would trade the area's natural beauty and tourism dollars for questionable mining jobs and dollars? From what we understand, the economic condition of the lead and zinc market isn't good and doesn't warrant such investment.

We are adamantly opposed to mining in this region. It doesn't make economic or aesthetic sense.

Sincerely,

Patricia M. Waterston
Patricia M. Waterston
Dr. Robert H. Waterston

Copies: Governor John Ashcroft
Representative Bill Clay
Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond



STEPHEN A. HODGE
Route 1, Box 200
Summersville, MO 65571

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

February 3, 1988

Re: Proposed mining in Mark Twain National Forest

Gentlemen:

8 I oppose any mining in the Mark Twain National Forest for the reasons set forth below.

4 I do not feel the draft environmental impact statement addresses fully and fairly the broad picture of modern inroad into the Ozark area. On the northern portion, the Army is expanding operations at Fort Leonard Wood with an expected inroad into the Licking area. On the west, the Springfield area is rapidly expanding. The rivers through the Ozarks are currently heavily taxed by tourists, especially during summer months. Towns in the Ozark area, formerly considered "small", are actively soliciting business interests and seeking growth in financial position and community size.

6 Against that backdrop, and other issues not brought out in the EIS, the effect of permitting mining is in fact dangerous to the rest of the environment in the Ozark national forest areas. The bringing of investments into the Ozark forest cannot be evaluated solely by the immediate impact on the forest, and its possible "reversibility", but must be examined as a portion of the greater tax upon the resource.

6 An additional factor is the multiplier type effect the mining will have by infusing money into the area. Other support services and staff always cater to a major money source. If these industries and support personnel do not move directly onto forest land, they most certainly will move close enough to the money source so as to affect the forest land.

In the broad picture, the mining is a long term project involving a fast changing area. Greater care is necessary than just evaluating the ability of the miners to restore surrounding landscape.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Hodge
Stephen A. Hodge

2-3-88

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri - 65401

Mr. Morse

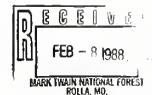
This letter is in response to the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Draft Environmental Impact Statement recommending hardrock mineral leasing within the Mark Twain National Forest.

8 I urge you to preserve the environmental integrity of this special 119,000 acres (Vinson Dist.) and leave it as is. It is obvious that the mining would destroy the natural unspoiled area and benefit the hard industry greatly. I am concerned about the welfare of nature - not of the hard industry.

6 I urge you to adopt Alternative A

Sincerely -

Patricia M. Waterston
Patricia M. Waterston
2000 Oak Country Lane
Desoto - KS - 66018



February 4, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 I urge you and the Forest Service to adopt Alternative A of the DEIS issued with regard to authorizing hardrock mineral leasing within the 119,000 acre study area within the Mark Twain National Forest.

According to the DEIS, the proposed mining will have very serious environmental consequences in the area. Among those that concern me are the following:

- 6 1. Mining would damage the natural beauty of the area.
- 6 2. Noise caused by mining operations would destroy the peace and wilderness like feeling of the places like the Eleven Point River.
- 6 3. Ground water contamination from heavy metals could cause health hazards for humans and be toxic to fish and wildlife. I am especially concerned about the fact that substances can move across wide areas and contaminate springs like Greer and Big Springs.
- 7 I also do not feel that the economic argument for mining is very convincing. The data presented in the DEIS does not suggest that there is strong need for additional supplies of lead.

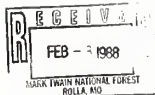
6 Finally, it seems to me that authorizing mining in the Mark Twain is in conflict with the Forest Service's responsibility to protect the public health and to manage and preserve the biological and recreational resources of the Forest.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Dana Barbard
Dana Barbard

7104 Northmoor Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63105



Trinity University
Box 1785
San Antonio, TX 78210
February 1, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir,

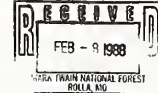
Having lately heard about the proposed lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest, I am writing to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement on the mining.

The primary reason for my opposition is the well-known delicacy of Ozark water resources. In my mind, any tampering with the Ozark ground structure on such a scale that mining would require would be harmful and dangerous to the water resource system of the Ozarks, no matter what safeguards are implemented. At the very least, the Forest Service should not issue mining leases without prior knowledge of the water quality, safeguards that leasing companies can and will use.

A second major issue is that of waste disposal and subsequent waste site management; inherent in both is further harm to the water of the area, as well as to the overall ecological health of the land. Insufficient knowledge of tailings disposal seems to me to be a problem to be solved before mine leases are even considered; and certain strict and environmentally safe policies concerning disposal and long-term maintenance of disposal sites should be dictated upon by the Forest Service, and not left to the mining companies themselves.

I grew up in the Ozark hills, and as a biology major planning a career in environmental law, I am deeply concerned about the ecological health of the area. It is a beautifully rugged part of the Midwest that should not be harmed through economic or political desires that disregard the issues of ecological and environmental well-being. I hope that the Missouri Forest Service will take a broader view than the mere political and economic, and think of its responsibility to maintain the health and beauty of the Forest.

Colin J. Kelly
February 1, 1988
Colin J. Kelly



3001 Erie
North Kansas City, MO 64116-2937 PH (816) 471-5832
2-3-88

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Eric Morse:

This letter is to reiterate my opposition to mining in the Winona-Van Buren-Doniphan District of Mark Twain National Forest. Some of the reasons:

This is one of the least disturbed of all MTNF districts, with no previous mining of any significance according to the DEIS. Until all the rest of MTNF has been checked out, I think prospecting should be stopped, as soon as possible, and no longer be allowed in this district.

With 90% of U.S. lead mining concentrated in one relatively small part of Missouri, it is common sense to develop lead mining in other parts of the country, to avoid the potential of easy disruption or sabotage in time of urgent need of mining products.

This district is one of the most-protected natural areas of the state. It has
-- many federally-protected areas and features and qualities (pp 38; 42-5);
-- more MDC Natural Areas than any other part of the state (Terrestrial Natural Communities, Nelson, 1985, p 187; or Missouri State Highway map);
-- many county, local and privately conserved features. This is due to the unique diversity of habitat and flora. Mining, once allowed, over-rides all purposes (p 121) and thus wastes decades of conservation effort and millions of dollars spent earlier for acquisition, planning and protection.

The DEIS does not guarantee ground water quality. (Abstract; p 34-5). The Viburnum experience cannot compare with this area -- with 62 springs of known waterflow in the three-county impact area. This is not something that can be tried to see if it works. Once there is a problem, the damage is done, and cannot be corrected for years, perhaps not at all. It is common sense to immediately deny permission to mine, without further consideration until it can be guaranteed that pollution standards can be met or bettered.

Air pollution: standards are the maximum allowed. The DEIS does not take into consideration the fact that such areas as the National Forest serve as backups, or even filters, that must be much cleaner than urban quality, if all air quality is to be maintained.

Toxic pollution: According to the DEIS (p 68) the toxic effect of several chemicals commonly used in mining is unknown. Again, once used, only hindsight, nothing real, will protect us; and it is common sense to deny permission to expose ground water, surrounding communities, and the wildlife to possible toxic residue.

Tailings: ponds and impoundments must be tested elsewhere before exposing this near pristine area to risk.

Enforcement: Current cut-back of government staffs mean there is little or no way state and EPA standards can be effectively monitored and maintained; but the legal requirement to maintain these standards is a repeated argument in DEIS mitigation paragraphs.

Too many things planned in good faith for the public good, enacted in law or begun by local or private groups, remain undone in this section of the MTNF:
-- Forest Plan only newly completed;
-- Irish Wilderness less than ten years old in designation;
-- Hiking trails yet to be completed (p 44);
-- Natural history, plant discovery, ~~and~~ archaeology, Cave exploration all incompletely surveyed, according to the DEIS and to numerous people with expertise;
-- serious question as to existence of mountain lion in the area (No Conservationist, Jan 88);
etc., etc.

To mine an area known internationally for its special natural features (see Jan, 1988 Natural History) make the Forest Service seem like a patsy for serving profit instead of the public interest and land protection.

The additional threat to endangered species is too great. This was highlighted by the recent killing of three bald eagles. One of these was acquired by MDC to re-establish nesting population. What is needed in this area is protection, not development, a notion that slaughters its own national symbol and makes it impossible through its government agencies has lost any spirit it has as a viable nation.

The assumptions of the DEIS as to lead residue are questionable, at best, and the potential danger to all life in the Forest, as a result of mining activity, is much too great to consider it as potentially beneficial.

In searching the DEIS, I cannot find any economic advantage. This is public land, and it is my opinion that the royalty system must be reversed, with the company taking royalties for the right to serve the nation in taking lumber and mineral products. The use of these products must be for all, not for a few companies, a few employees. I will send my thoughts on this needed change to members of Congress at a later date. But in the DEIS, the number of jobs, the amount of royalty and PILT payments ~~are~~ so meager that ~~it~~ it must be considered negative, not a positive in considering this proposal. ~~It is~~ weighed against the potential of totally destroying the tourist industry of the area.

Many thanks for your attention. I know a lot of work goes into a DEIS, like this, into considering a proposal. It is difficult for me to understand why it took more than ten minutes for this particular part of Missouri and the Ozarks, but that is democracy -- my one opinion, any one company, does not make a majority.

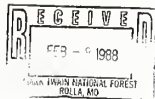
Please recommend Alternative A, No Lease.

Sincerely,

Paul Williams

Paul Williams

cc: Senator Danforth
Senator Bond
Congressman Coleman
Audubon Society



Mr. Eric Morse,

AS a resident of the Arkansas Ozarks, I am greatly concerned with the issue of increased mining on the National Forest. We as stewards of this land, need to take into consideration the environment before the dollars and cents of hardrock mineral mining. I feel that if the USFS plan is not stopped it will physically alter this area forever and cause certain other degradations to water quality which could carry ramifications far beyond the issue of mining.

Underground polluted water travels faster and farther than lead to believe especially in porous soils as in the designated area.

Also fractures in the Davis formation could allow surface water to enter groundwater systems. The DEIS fails to give any definite information concerning this most crucial issue.

In the USFS own words "unmitigated exploration activities under any alternative except A could be very disruptive."

Lead is a highly toxic and cumulative element in our environment. One of the major threats is that low level lead poisoning over a long period of time would result in genetic

disorders, which would culminate in hereditary disorders. Children are especially susceptible to lead that is ingested because they absorb 35-50%.

This area contains the most outstanding elements of our outdoor natural beauty and our recreational areas. This outstanding natural landscape would be altered and changed by the openings associated with drill sites, vent shaft clearing, mine/mill sites, dewatering ponds and tailing impoundments.

In conclusion, I hope with all the available facts at hand you will support Alternative A. It is the most conscientious proposal we have for keeping SAFE our earth and its inhabitants.

Thank you for your consideration concerning our environment. It is not only necessary but appreciated as well.

Sincerely,

BOB MORSON

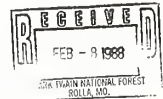
Other concerned Arkansas residents:

Margaret Lewis
Crow Mt.
Pettigrew, Ark 72752

Lynora Barba-Thompson
P.O. Box 610
Lincoln, Ark 72744

Louise McCoy
Gen Del
Pettigrew Ar. 72752

Leonard P. McCoy
Blasberg Lane
Pettigrew, Ark 72752



James H. Arneson
P.O. Box 26530
Kansas City, Missouri 64196

February 3, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

RE: Hard Rock Mineral Leasing Mark Twain National Forest

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have had the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary that was prepared by the Forest Service on the effect that issuance of mineral leases by the Bureau of Land Management would have on a section of the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri. The area being studied consisted of 119,000 acres located within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. This area is bordered by the Eleven Point River on the south and west, the Irish Wilderness on the southeast, Greer Spring on the south, the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers on the north and northeast which are part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and three proposed wilderness areas, Big Spring Wilderness, Jacks Fork Wilderness and the Cardareva Wilderness.

I find the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary to be inadequate in its assessment of the impact on this area of mining activities. Geography in this area consists of Karst topography. There are numerous springs, sink holes, and caves in the area. The effect of mining activity in an area exhibiting this type of geography is not adequately addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary (DEIS). While it is acknowledged that there is a great risk to water resources from mining activities, especially from chronic leakage or failure of an impoundment, the summary simply states that these effects are unlikely because "tailing impoundments will be strictly controlled in the study area." The summary does make brief mention of the potential impact of a failure of a tailing impoundment and briefly describes the impact such a failure could create. However, no alternative for development of mineral resources supported by the Forest Service outlines any way to prevent the impact of such an occurrence.

Water quality in the area is also not addressed by the DEIS. Because of the geography of this area toxic waste materials produced by the mining activities could contaminate the water supply of the area. Surface water is allowed to enter the ground water system and it is allowed to interact with water from different levels because of the nature of the geography. The DEIS completely fails to adequately address the effects of lead mining on water purity and how this would affect the ecology of the region. Nor does the DEIS determine to what degree water quality in the area would be affected.

Concerning water quality there is no mention in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary of what levels of lead and other associated heavy metals would be released into the water in the study area if mining were to take place. Missouri standards for water quality are not stringent enough to adequately protect the aquatic ecosystem of the study area. There is no mention in the DEIS of what standards will apply and what levels of lead and other heavy metals would be allowed. This is a problem which must be addressed in light of the nature of the geography of the area. It is entirely possible given the geography of the area that contamination from heavy metals and other toxic effects of tailings impoundment on the ground water of the area could severely affect the water quality in the area generally.

The entire DEIS appears to have been designed to benefit the lead industry. The Forest Service Manual requires evaluation of the impact of a hypothetical mining operation including production and milling. This DEIS does not adequately address the impact of a hypothetical mining operation on the water quality of the area and thus the Forest Service is not in compliance with the requirements of its own manual.

After review of the DEIS the only alternative proposed by the Forest Service that adequately addresses concerns for the water quality of the area is Alternative A. Besides the water quality there are obvious effects on visual quality, impacts on surrounding wilderness, impacts on the Eleven Point National Scenic River, the Ozark National Scenic River Ways and other areas of significant natural resource value. None of the potential impacts that a hypothetical mining operation would have on those areas is addressed by the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary. As a result I must urge that the Forest Service adopt Alternative A and that no mining-maximum resource protection be

the position of the Forest Service and that the Forest Service should refuse to consent to hard rock mineral leasing taking place within the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

Sincerely,

James H. Arneson
James H. Arneson

JHA/sb

cc: Senator John C. Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Allen Wheat

301 Sunderland Court
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64064
February 2, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

It has recently come to my attention that a draft EIS was released for public comment concerning Hardrock Mineral Leasing in Mark Twain National Forest. Due to time constraints, I have not had the opportunity to review the EIS document itself, however I have familiarized myself with the issues through various articles. Having gone to school at UMR, I am familiar with the area under consideration, especially since I have gone canoeing and caving in the area. I am currently working as a Civil Engineer in the hazardous waste field, so that I am quite knowledgeable about the potential risks to human health and the environment that could result from the mining development.

Although there are many areas of concern associated with mineral leasing, I will limit my comments to three major areas, those being dam failures, groundwater contamination, and degradation of the environment.

Dam failures: Part of the mining operations will undoubtedly include the formation of tailings dams, to "contain" the mining wastes. The wastes are generally slimes, which remain in a semi-solid state for extended periods of time, and are not easily disposed of. Since the tailings dams are formed as part of the mining operations, the degree of control over the safety of the dam is not generally as good as for a conventional dam. Considering that all dams have a certain probability of failure, the impact of such a failure must be given full consideration, including the potential loss of life and property. Even if the dam does not fail, seepage through the dam will occur, with possible detrimental effects to downstream environments.

Groundwater contamination: Due to the karst topography in the area, it is highly probable that contaminants will eventually reach the groundwater, either through longterm leaching or the formation of sinkholes. Historically, many smaller impoundments in the area have failed; hence, the probability of failure of a large tailings impoundment is even greater. Knowing that contaminants can leach through clay and synthetic liners in impoundments, it seems foolish that consideration is given to building these tailings impoundments in areas of karst topography.

Environmental degradation: This third issue may be more of aesthetic, rather than scientific, importance, however it is just as significant. The area under consideration for mineral leasing is one of the most beautiful areas in the state. Even if no

serious environmental contamination occurred, the mining activities would irreparably scar the land and influence wildlife populations. As I have discovered in my hazardous waste studies, once an area is contaminated, it is almost impossible to return it to its original state, and the cost to try to clean up wastes to acceptable levels is astounding. Likewise, the natural environmental beauty of the Missouri Ozarks can never be replaced once it has been destroyed. Preservation is the only means to save this area for future generations.

Because of the above mentioned reasons, I urge you to adopt Alternative A of the draft EIS, so that no mining is allowed in the area under consideration.

I would appreciate receiving a copy of the EIS and the response to public comments at the above address. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 913/491-6030 (work) or 816/795-1182 (home). I hope you will give full consideration to your stewardship role in protecting our National Forests.

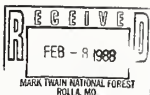
Sincerely,

Virginia L. Bretzke
Virginia L. Bretzke

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senator Christopher Bond
Representative Allan Wheat



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ROLLA



School of Mines and Metallurgy

Department of Geology and Geophysics

125 McNutt Hall
Rolla, Missouri 65401-0249
Telephone (314) 341-4616

February 05, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

8 The purpose of this letter is to comment on the Forest's Hardrock Mineral Leasing Draft Environmental Statement of October 1987. I want to strongly support alternative 8 that would permit standard mining practices currently used in the Viburnum Trend. The Viburnum Trend is known worldwide for its environmental-conscious mining, milling and smelting practices. All of the mining companies and especially Doe Run Corporation (formerly St. Joe Minerals), have devoted strong efforts toward a minimal disturbance of the environment. All mining in the Viburnum Trend has been by underground methods, disturbance of the surface has been restricted to small areas for mine buildings and mill tailings and the surface installations are largely concealed within the forest environment. In fact, I have commonly had visitors to our department in Rolla, who had driven their automobiles through the heart of the Viburnum Trend, ask where the mines were located. That is, the mines were so inconspicuous that they were not able to find them even though they had driven along highway KK northward and southward along the entire length of the Trend. The mining industry in the Viburnum Trend is a shining example of the development of a major mining district under conditions of very minimal disturbance of the environment. The mining industry in Missouri should not only be congratulated for this accomplishment but based upon this superior effort should place our faith in their ability to mine new areas with minimal environmental impact.

It is important that we recognize that the presence of lead deposits in Missouri is a unique occurrence and that these lead resources are extremely important to the welfare of Missouri and the nation. Mining companies cannot find lead deposits anywhere. The deposits occur only in certain geologically favorable localities. Missouri is extremely fortunate to have the favorable geology and these deposits should be utilized fully for the benefit of Missouri and the nation. Where lead deposits occur in the national forest, land use for mining should take place over all other uses. Nowhere else in the United States do lead deposits of this magnitude occur.

The Missouri lead deposits are so important, in fact, that the Viburnum Trend has become the world's largest lead producer, as well as a major producer of associated metals, such as zinc, copper and silver. It is extremely

an equal opportunity institution

Page 2

important to Missouri and the United States that this metal production continue. The only way it can continue is through the initiation of new mines to take the place of the eventual decline in production from the older mines in the Viburnum Trend. Because of the length of time involved in development drilling and start-up delays, a period of years is required to prove and outline a lead deposit and initiate a mine. Thus, regardless of market conditions at any given time, it is important to fully promote exploration, development and mining interest in new lead deposits at this time.

8 If alternative B cannot be adopted, alternatives E or D certainly should be adopted. I strongly urge that an alternate be adopted that will encourage lead mining on U.S. Forest lands and thereby benefit the people of Missouri and the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Hagni, Chairman
Department of Geology and Geophysics and
Gulf Oil Foundation Professor

RDH/kwm

Febr. 5, 1988

DEAR SIRs:

THIS LETTER IS BEING WRITTEN TO ADDRESS MY CONCERNS ON THE PROPOSED LEAD MINING PROJECT IN OREGON COUNTY.

6 THIS PROJECT SEEMS TO ME TO BE BLATANTLY EXPLOITATION OF THE PEOPLE AND RESOURCES OF THE OZARKS FOR THE BENEFIT OF USX (AND MAYBE A FEW GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE'S?). USX THINKS IT CAN WAVE A FEW LOW PAYING DANGEROUS JOBS IN THE FACE OF THE IGNORANT NATIVES AND WE WILL GLADLY TURN OVER OUR HERITAGE OF CLEAN WATER AND STREAMS TO THEM. AND FOR ANYONE TO PRETEND THAT THE ULTIMATE RESULT WILL BE ANYTHING OTHER THAN THE ULTIMATE DESTRUCTION OF OUR GROUNDWATER AND STREAMS IS TO BE EITHER VERY NAIVE OR VERY DECEPTIVE.

6 LEAD SHAFTS THAT WILL ULTIMATELY BE FILLED WITH WATER CAN ONLY LEAD TO THE INEVITABLE PERMEATION OF ALL THE GROUND WATER IN A FRACTURED KARST TOPOGRAPHY AS IS FOUND IN THE OZARKS.

6 AND TO IMAGINE THAT WASTES WILL BE STORED IN HUGE IMPOUNDMENTS IS TO INVITE DISASTER. DOES ANYONE REMEMBER THE WEST PLAINS LAGOON DISASTER. POLLUTING BACTERIA BREAKS DOWN. LEAD DOESN'T.

6 IF PEOPLE WOULD STOP TO THINK WHAT ARE THE TRUE ASSETS OF THE OZARK REGION THEY WOULD NOT THINK OF THROWING IT AWAY FOR THE TEMPORARY BENEFITS OF A FEW MINING JOBS. PEOPLE LIVE IN THE OZARKS BECAUSE IT IS A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE. CLEAN AIR, CLEAN WATER, HEALTHY ENERGY, MILD WEATHER, AND A REASONABLE PACE OF LIFE. A WELL KNOWN ARTICLE ABOUT WEST PLAINS REMARKED THAT 1/4 OF THE AREA'S DISPOSABLE INCOME WAS FROM RETIREMENT INCOME. THE RETIREMENT INDUSTRY IS A GROWING PART OF OUR LOCAL ECONOMY THAT NEITHER DEPLETES OR POLLUTES. RETIREMENT AGE PEOPLE ARE VERY HEALTH ORIENTED. HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE GOING TO WANT TO MOVE TO THE OZARKS AND RETIRE DRINKING WATER POLLUTED WITH LEAD.

8 DEPLETING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES WHILE EXPORTING JOBS AND MONEY TO THE CITY THIS IS WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE TIMBER INDUSTRY AND TO A GREATER EXTENT THIS IS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN WITH LEAD MINING. AT LEAST TIMBER IS A RENEWABLE RESOURCE IF MANAGED PROPERLY. LEAD IS A ONE TIME SHOT.

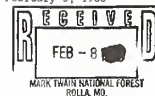
8 LETS NOT BLOW IT ALL FOR A FEW TRINKETS AND BEADS OFFERED BY THE BIG CITY PROMOTERS. LETS UTILIZE THE RENEWABLE RESOURCES OF THE OZARKS TO MAKE IT A BETTER AND TRULY RICHER PLACE TO LIVE.

SINCERELY,

JIM & MARGIE REINERS

Rt 1 Box 1888B
Mountain View, Mo. 65548

OWNERS MORNINGLAND DAIRY CHEESE CO.

3236 Coleman Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64111
February 3, 1988B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Subject: Comments on Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest (Extension of My Verbal Testimony at Jefferson City on December 2, 1987)

I wish to urge adoption of Alternative A, no development, for the proposed hardrock mineral leasing area in the Winona unit of Mark Twain National Forest.

I have come to know and appreciate this area of Missouri over the past 10-15 years through numerous canoe trips on the Current, Jacks Fork, and Eleven Point rivers, and through backpacking in the Irish Wilderness area. (One of the most significant moments in my growing appreciation for the natural environment was seeing the White's Creek valley in flood one spring, and realizing that such a flood was not a natural calamity but merely a routine cleansing act of nature in the maintenance of the valley's ecosystem.)

Our society has evolved from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy, and now to an information/service economy. That may seem an odd premise to introduce into comments on a proposed environmental action, but I think it bears consideration. Under our industrial economy mode of thinking, the environment was there to tame, to exploit, and to subjugate: there was little need to question that mode of thinking because we had bountiful resources, and little desire to do so because of our economic-man-over-all mindset. Our society is now increasingly based on information and services, and one implication of this is that we use the information gathered by our innate intelligence to consider not just "How should we do it?" but more important, "Should we do it at all?" The process of preparing an environmental impact statement is evidence of this new attitude; such a statement must be prepared conscientiously and represent our best collective thinking from a broad and long-range perspective.

Let me suggest two sets of reasons not to develop the mineral resources beneath the Mark Twain national forest lands at this time. One set of reasons is very local (even though it may appear to run counter to the prevailing sentiment among many of the citizens of the district), and the other set is strategic.

If mineral resources are one asset of this region of Missouri, then surely the great natural beauty of its hardwood forests, springs, rivers and streams, and wildlife are an even greater asset. The mineral resources are exhaustible: once the ore is removed from the ground it is gone forever. The few dozen (or even few hundred) jobs which have resulted for a few years disappear. By contrast, the great natural beauty of the area, properly managed and protected, serves as a renewable and potentially perpetual resource for a local service

6 Industry based on recreation and tourism: not a tourist industry at the scale or intensity of the Branson area, but a small-scale industry catering to the needs of those seeking enrichment and renewal through intimate contact with the natural environment. This natural beauty resource will be threatened by mining, not only because of the unavoidable increases (even after mitigation) of noise, truck traffic, and air and water pollution, but also because of the very real risk of significant water pollution resulting from seepage into the extensive underground waterway systems of this area, or from cataclysmic failure of holding ponds resulting from seismic activity in this earthquake prone region of the country. In short, exploitation of the mineral resources of this region carries with it the very real risk of loss of the greater resource of natural beauty and wilderness, a resource which can only appreciate in value in the future as other wilderness areas are destroyed and as population increases.

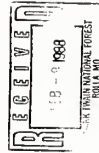
7 From the strategic standpoint, we know that lead is an environmental pollutant and health hazard. It is being phased out of many products, and it probably should be eliminated from many more. This will happen as substitutes are developed, and the process of substitution can best be encouraged by allowing the price of lead to rise. Development of the lead deposits under the Mark Twain National Forest will help keep the market price of lead low, thereby retarding development of substitutes and reducing the effectiveness of efforts to recycle the lead which is already available to us in discarded manufactured items. And even if it becomes essential for our survival at some future time to exploit these lead deposits, the national budget will benefit from the higher price which mineral rights will bring at that time.

8 I encourage you to consider the long-run benefits of Alternative A as you revise the Environmental Impact Statement, and be conscious of the very real risks of seriously degrading this part of our natural heritage (which we should feel obligated to pass along to future generations) attendant to the other alternatives.

Sincerely,

Ronald L. McInden
Ronald L. McInden

cc: The Honorable John Danforth
The Honorable Christopher Bond



U.S. Forest Service

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

B. Eric Morse Supervisor Mark Twain National Forest
Members of Mining Advisory panel

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have made impromptu publicly at Winona, Mo. twice, written three columns in the Springfield News and Leader, submitted a lengthy written objection to lead mining public lands last year and feel a deep obligation to voice opposition to this dangerous experiment to extract minerals from an area susceptible to groundwater pollution once again.

7 I am astounded the US Forest Service, an arm of the public, entrusted with protecting and preserving the public interest of public property, would capitulate this trust to the pressures of private industry, political acrobatics and the economic greed of the few.

I am dismayed proponents would stoop maximizing a depressed economic area with the emotional expectations of jobs in the distant future as the avenue to raping public lands of their wealth simultaneously jeopardizing future natural productivity while indebting future generations with a huge stockpile of toxic lead waste patiently awaiting to

contaminate previous groundwater supplies.

The assessment of Leon Krudellbaugh, Minerals Staff officer with the Forest Service, appearing in the Nov. 11 Springfield Daily News "We don't know about earthquakes, but barring any natural catastrophe, we think there will be safeguards to protect the environment" reveals a bit more irresponsibility than optimists viewing tremors along the New Madrid fault line and pages of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement pointing to flaws in every waste impoundment option under consideration.

The Mark Twain National Forest is public land, owned by all the people and in a democratic society it should be managed in a manner benefiting the majority of citizens - not manipulated and mutilated on behalf of a small minority.

9 According to tables in the DEIS the value of lead from 15 yrs of operational mining would amount to some 4 billion dollars of recovered wealth using 1986 price tabulations.

This figure represents a negligible amount considering very probable irreparable damage to the environment from accident, error or natural catastrophe.

If, and when, such error occurs, contamination of wells and underground water supplies of

the area is merely days away viewing flow patterns of underground water streams.

Entrusted with the stewardship of public lands, the responsibility befalls the Forest Service of making a final decision regarding this issue.

Shortly, you will render a verdict to mine or not to mine. However, final judgement on the wisdom of your decision will be rendered at a future time by fellowmen and descendants.

With God as Creator and sustainer of creation, I trust he will guide you to a responsible decision.

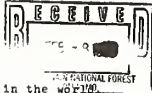
Respectfully Yours

E. Earl Russell

Rt 3 Box 756

Cabral, Mo 65689

LEAD is:



- One of the top 6 polluters of water and air in the world.
 - Listed as a deadly poison to humans (even in very small amounts).
 - Causes health effects ranging from brain damage and birth defects to Death!

We depend on the groundwater for our drinking water and upon the air for our very breath. The Environmental Impact Statement released by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management admits that this toxic metal can enter our water, air and food chain - through the mining and milling processes.

The small number of jobs that would be created are not worth the risks. The economic gains benefit the lead industry while the people who live here pay the price in human costs to health. It is a proven fact that the need for lead is declining and that most of what already exists can be recycled. US Geological Survey shows already existing lead mines will provide enough lead through the year 2030 and probably beyond. Considering these facts, there is no justification for ruining one of the last remaining unspoiled environments on this continent.

Our water has been rated "excellent" and "pristine" by water quality specialists - a fact of which we are proud. We have something of value here in our unspoiled corner of the world - a precious resource - clean water. We want to preserve it. Laws and regulations can not protect our water from lead contamination - the previous record of the industry shows that. The only way to ensure that lead will not enter our air and water is to prevent lead mining.

Since the National Forest is "public domain", we as residents/landowners/citizens should have priority over corporate interests. Don't take chances with our health and our lives. Don't turn our forest into a waste dump. Don't risk the quality of our water and air to profit the few.

Say "NO" to leasing of National Forest lands to lead mining.

NAME address
 Bruce K. Edwards 835 Arch St. Thayer MO 65791
 Cindy B. Edwards Rt. 1 Box 61 Council Mo 65680
 Laa Spackhouse 119 So 3rd Thayer Mo
 David D. Jordan Thayer MO 65791
 Lee Mason Smith 119 So 3rd Thayer Mo

(continued)

SAY "NO" TO LEAD MINING IN THE NATIONAL FOREST!

NAME address
 Bill Nelson Fairbairn N.M. 87008
 Ray E. Nelson 93 Jackson St. Aurora Ill 60005

SAY "NO" TO LEAD MINING IN THE NATIONAL FOREST!

NAME address
 Green Sims 516 Chestnut St. Thayer Mo
 Joe Wood 407 N 2nd St. Thayer Mo
 Jean Moore Thayer Mo
 Joe Ann 201 Chestnut Thayer Mo
 Billie Martin Couch Mo
 Donald Burton Apt. 5 Chestnut Thayer Mo
 Charles H. Brown R2 Thayer Mo
 Elsie Burgess Thayer Mo
 Doreen Dore Rt. 1, Mound Mo
 Joseph C. Dore Thayer Mo
 William Nelson Cedar Creek, New Mexico
 W. B. Barker Jr. Box 91 Thayer Mo
 James Kerns 255 Okmug Rd. Council Bluffs, IA 51525
 Jean St. Thomas 255 Okmug Rd. Council Bluffs, IA 51525
 Chris Taylor 201 Chestnut Thayer Mo
 Cindy McBride 407 2nd St. Thayer Mo
 Ann Edwards 835 Arch St. Thayer Mo
 Joseph H. Culbrenny Rt. 1, Couch Mo
 John Matting & Chris Matting Rt. 1, Couch Mo
 Tom J. Johnson Jr. Mound Mo
 Joseph J. Johnson Mound Mo
 Robert P. Dittler Council Bluffs Mo
 Sandra Gustin Rt. 1 Thayer Mo 65791
 Teran Clayton Rt. 1 Box 1276 Thayer Mo 65791
 Tracy Nelson 201 Chestnut St. Thayer Mo 65791



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MIDWEST REGION
 1709 JACKSON STREET
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102-2571



FEB - 5 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
 Forest Supervisor
 Mark Twain National Forest
 401 Fairgrounds Road
 Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

At a January 22 meeting in Milwaukee regarding the Mark Twain National Forest Hardrock Mineral Leasing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the National Park Service agreed to provide the EIS study team with further recommendations regarding the lease stipulations that we feel would be necessary to protect the resources of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Our primary concerns are protection of the hydrology of Big Spring and the water quality of Big Spring and the Current River, which are directly connected to the groundwater of the study area. We will therefore limit our recommendations to stipulations necessary to protect the water quality and hydrology of the groundwater system. While we are only recommending stipulations for groundwater protection, we would like to review the final compilation of stipulations and reaffirm our January 22 commitment to attend a meeting to discuss the list with the study team, if such a meeting is convened.

Our recommendations are in three areas—refinement of mitigation measures, premining plan study requirements, and monitoring requirements. They were developed using the "Mitigation Measures" section on page 116 of the DEIS as a starting point. The recommendations are as follows:

Specific Mitigation Measures

We recommend expanding the stipulations area of the "Design and locate facilities to reduce disturbance and facilitate reclamation" section to specifically describe all prohibited activities rather than describing some and referring to a map for others. Recommended additions related to groundwater system protection are as follows:

- No tailings disposal or development of other point source pollution generators within 1000 feet of discrete groundwater recharge areas. These include losing stream valleys and lineaments, both of which are reasonably well identified in the study area, as well as areas subject to sinkhole formation and fracture traces.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FEDERAL BUILDING, FORT SNELLING
TWIN CITIES, MINNESOTA 55411



IN REPLY REFER TO:

FWS/AE-ES

FEB 5 1988



Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Statement) for Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri. We have organized our comments (Enclosure 1) into three areas: administrative-procedural, general, and specific.

- 5 We find the Statement lacks adequate information in a number of areas of concern to the Service. These include the prevention of water quality deterioration, probability of tailings impoundment failure, tailings impoundment reclamation, and the protection of sensitive habitats including glades, springs, and caves. In addition, the Statement contains little reference to, or description of, actions to be followed in the event of an impoundment failure, or the spill of processing chemicals or hydrocarbons, beyond attempting to secure the source of contamination.

At the meeting between concerned Interior bureaus and the Forest Service in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on January 22, 1988, some positive beginnings were made to resolve the issues associated with the proposed hardrock mineral leasing. At that meeting, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (Bureau) agreed to utilize an appropriate National Environmental Policy Act process at the plan development stage for each mine proposal. In addition, the Bureau also agreed to include stipulations for the protection of environmental values on any preference leases issued.

- 6 The above two commitments (further environmental analyses and stipulations to protect the environment), as well as significant augmentation of information as indicated in our enclosed comments, should be incorporated into the final Statement.

Sincerely,

Mac Mont
Acting Regional Director

Enclosures

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
REVIEW OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST

ADMINISTRATIVE-PROCEDURAL COMMENTS

The Statement (page 1) states that the primary decision to be made is "whether or not to consent to and issue competitive and non-competitive mineral leases..." On page 22 (Alternatives Eliminated From Detailed Study) the statement is made that a determination as to "...whether or not lead should or needs to be mined is outside the scope of this environmental analysis." This determination cannot be outside the scope of a document that has, as its primary purpose, providing decisionmakers with adequate information. The Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) (1502.13) state that "The statement shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternative including the proposed action."

The underlying purpose of the proposed leases is to ensure an adequate supply of lead to meet National needs. Alternatives that may meet these needs, such as reprocessing the environmentally damaging lead mine tailings of the old lead belt or increased recycling, should be analyzed to determine the public need for the proposed action.

An objective discussion of all reasonable alternatives, and a brief discussion of the reasons for eliminating alternatives from further discussion, are key to an adequate statement. That a reasonable alternative lies outside of the jurisdiction of the lead agencies does not excuse its failure to be considered.

- 37 The Statement (page 22) states that "A lease decision cannot be postponed for any reason." A decision to deny a lease at this time is, in fact, a postponement. At any future time that Congress should determine that the lead resources of this area were essential to the National interest they, or the President, could direct either the reinitiation of the lease process or even the immediate commencement of the mining process. The minerals, if present, will not disappear in the interim.

At several points, the Statement refers to the effects of a catastrophic collapse of a tailings impoundment. The impacts of such a failure are acknowledged as being destructive to wetland, aquatic, and cave habitats. Similar impoundments have been constructed as part of mineral mining activities in Missouri and other places. The Statement should discuss any impoundments that have failed and the effects, both chronic and acute, of such failures. Based on prior experience, the probability of such failures should be calculated. Given the information available, we see no reason for not developing and displaying an analysis of the probability of such a failure in the Statement.

- 5 The Statement lacks sufficient project specific detail to allow a reasonable prediction of impacts on fish and wildlife resources. The commitments to adequate protective measures are so frequently modified by statements of economic or technical feasibility as to be of little value. Given the paucity of specific information (e.g., method of tailings disposal, need for the lead in the foreseeable future) at this time, the Fish and Wildlife Service supports the selection of Alternative A (no mining), which provides maximum resource protection. Should the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management select any of the production alternatives, it is essential that the needed information is obtained and site/project specific environmental impact statements be prepared.

- 35 The Statement does not clearly explain the mining/leasing process. The various stages in the process (e.g., prospecting permit, leasing) need to be laid out in the final Statement with a description of what happens at each stage. Of particular importance are the points at which certain rights (e.g., right to mine) are conveyed to the lessees.

GENERAL COMMENTS

- 5 In our view, the Statement does not fully address key issues of concern to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The discussion of fish and wildlife resources lacks sufficient information and data to assess impacts and develop appropriate mitigation measures. More studies, particularly with regard to the hydrology of the area, are necessary prior to the issuance of the lease in order to determine the feasibility of conducting mineral development in this area in an environmentally acceptable manner.

- 6 One of the reviewers of the Statement was the Fish and Wildlife Services' National Fisheries Contaminants Research Center (Center). The Center has done research on the effect of lead on aquatic resources. The researchers take exception to the comments in the Statement indicating that the metals remaining in the tailings are relatively harmless and environmentally immobile. The Center has proven that the contamination of environmental resources is unavoidable from mining and ore processing, as well as from tailings.

- 8 Cooperating agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, were given very limited time periods to review the individual chapters of the preliminary Statement. While some of our comments were taken into consideration, many of the significant ones relative to impacts and mitigation measures were not adequately addressed in the Statement. This has resulted in a Statement that minimizes known and potential negative impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources while accommodating mineral development. Accordingly, we cannot endorse the Forest Service's and Bureau of Land Management's preferred alternative.

- 8 In a letter commenting on the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan for the Mark Twain National Forest, the Department of the Interior informed the Forest Service that if the management strategies were implemented as outlined in the document, then the proposed plan would not adversely affect the aquatic and terrestrial resources in the forest. However, the preferred alternative is inconsistent with the plan and will negatively impact these resources. It may be appropriate to undertake a revision of the Forest Plan prior to issuance of the leases and provide an opportunity for review of these revisions.

- 6 If the lease is issued, then State of Missouri regulatory agencies will be responsible for enforcement. We believe this is inappropriate because the present compliance rate for the requirements of the State Water Quality Plan is only 65 percent. This low rate of compliance is primarily due to a lack of adequate staff. The enforcement of the standards will be left to State agencies that are already experiencing problems enforcing requirements in other areas.

Given that the mining would be a federally-licensed activity conducted on Federal lands, the primary enforcement responsibility, and attendant expenses, should rest with the responsible Federal agencies.

The final Statement should reflect our general comments and the following specific comments.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

- 38 Page 5, Table 2. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 is indicated as governing "Designations of land for surface non-coal mining." As the proposed mining activity is not a surface mining activity, please explain the applicability of the statute.

- 1 Page 7. In the section on the History of Lead Mining in Missouri, no mention was made of the Tri State District mining activities. This area is located in the southeast part of Missouri. We note that Figure 3 on page 9 reflects only mining in southeast Missouri. By not addressing all lead mining activities in Missouri, the total impact of these operations is diminished. The enclosed letter (Enclosure 2) from Mr. James A. Martin, Geologist for the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology & Land Survey lists a minimum of 13,120 acres of Missouri land that have been affected by lead-zinc mining and milling. The figure is actually larger because it does not include either the counties that had less than 100 acres affected or the stream bed of the Big River that had the contents of a tailings pile released into it by the failure of a tailings impoundment. Furthermore, additional acres have been disturbed by other hardrock mining activities. The Statement should be revised to reflect the impacts of all mining activities in Missouri.

Page 8. It is stated here that "Efforts are presently underway to stabilize these piles and..." These efforts should be discussed in more detail to show how much progress has been made to date, who is doing the work, and what the cost of these cleanup efforts is to date. The percentage of the more than 13,000 acres that has been reclaimed for constructive purpose should be presented in the Statement.

The Statement should note that no Federal Statute governs the minerals industry that is similar to the Surface Mining Control And Reclamation Act governing the mining of coal. This law requires the recovery of mined or disturbed lands. In addition, no requirements or provisions exist for the creation of, or contribution to, a fund to repair such lands should they be abandoned by the mining company or should such a company declare bankruptcy.

Page 12. Mine water, pumped at 300-5,000 gallons per minute, could affect springs, seeps, and shallow water-table glades. If these effects occur, legally binding provisions to ensure that the situation is corrected must be identified in the Statement and made a part of the lease.

Page 12. The first paragraph of the Tailings Disposal section states that the dam will include a spillway to handle stormwater overflow. However, the following paragraph states that the tailings impoundment is designed as a zero discharge facility. Any water that comes in contact with the tailings would be contaminated by reagents and should not be released to surface or ground water. This conflict regarding the release of potentially contaminated stormwater overflow should be resolved in the Statement.

Page 16. Paragraph two begins with the statement, "The issue of mine tailings suggests a general ban on any mine waste disposal method that may fail or leak." This paragraph then goes on to state that the determination of disposal method will be based on "...site specific technical and economic factors." Given the nationally significant surface and ground waters found in this area, the selection of the disposal method should be based on technical and environmental factors. Economic determinations should not reduce necessary environmental protection.

Page 24. The last full paragraph discussing Alternative A (no action) begins by stating that this alternative would "...significantly affect the lead mining industry..." The following two sentences identify the effects of not granting the lease. The subsequent sentence states, "the magnitude of these effects is uncertain." If the magnitude of these effects is uncertain, then the basis for stating that the effects on the lead mining industry would be significant should be presented in the Statement.

Page 44. As noted in the vegetation section, glade areas are sensitive to disturbance. Therefore, all of these areas within the study area should be identified in the Statement. Glades are unique habitats that should not be mined or despoiled. It would be difficult to mitigate for them and probably impossible to re-create them after mining ceased. Contaminants, including airborne sources such as dust, would most certainly affect such areas.

Page 47. According to the Statement, the numerous springs that feed the Current River provide conditions suitable for fish that are normally confined to streams of much larger size. This is another reason to not have the quantity or quality of the waters in the study area disturbed.

Page 47. The Statement discusses springs and cave waters providing habitats for species that have adapted to distinctive conditions, such as stable temperature and chemical factors. The Statement continues to point out that the numbers of individuals, especially invertebrates, can be extremely high. There have been several cases where similar unique habitats in Missouri have met with disaster due to contaminant spills. One such incident that occurred recently was at Meramec Springs where large numbers of vertebrates and invertebrates of many species were killed. The Environmental Consequences Section should consider incidents such as this one.

Page 65. According to the Statement, "Combined, the effects of implementing the Forest Plan and issuing mineral leases would equal the cumulative effects resulting from a leasing decision." This statement needs clarification as it seems contradictory. It appears to us that implementing the Forest Plan and issuing mineral leases would have greater impacts than those resulting from a leasing decision alone. This sensitive area may not be able to stand these combined impacts. Perhaps before the lead leasing issue is settled, the Forest Plan and mineral lease concept should be re-examined for this area.

Page 65. The section on Future Non-Mineral Activities was about a half page long. The rest of chapter four concerning the Future (with) Mineral Activities is 56 pages long. This seems to be a rather disproportionate discussion and treatment of these two topics. The Statement must state clearly that other activities permitted under the Forest Plan (e.g., timber harvest) will occur in addition to mining activities.

Page 66. The wording, "Natural soil...except the tailings impoundment..." pre-supposes the use of a tailings impoundment. Other alternatives for handling tailings, that do not include use of a tailings impoundment, would result in less soil erosion. Such alternatives should be discussed in the Statement.

Page 66. The statement concerning tailings not containing, "those elements of soil..." should be expanded to point out that with the addition of fertilizers and various soil stabilization techniques, soil erosion could be considerably reduced.

Page 25. The statement is made (Alternative C) that "...tailings and mine water clarification impoundments may improve water quantity by regulating flows." This statement needs a fuller explanation, literature citations, and examples of where such impoundments have had favorable effects on the aquatic environment through the regulation of water quantity.

Page 33. A comparison of Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 with Figure 14 indicates that mining could occur in areas that directly feed Big Spring and other springs that contribute to flows in the Current and Eleven Point Rivers. The establishment of a Federal reservation, such as a Wild and Scenic River, establishes legal rights to a quantity and quality of water adequate to meet those purposes. The Statement should discuss how the fish and wildlife resources of these rivers would be maintained if these natural sources of water are diminished or contaminated.

Page 35. A tailings pond break or collapse would not flush through the system as quickly as a pipeline break or a sewage lagoon collapse. The materials in a tailings pond are inorganic solids, are much heavier, and would move more slowly through a system. They would persist for years, perhaps decades or longer. Such an event would probably destroy the ecosystem of the affected system. This could be irreversible. Such impacts should be discussed in the Statement.

Pages 42 and 43. On these two pages a large number of significant or special springs, waterways, ponds, and caves are listed that have two things in common (i.e., located in the study area and a dependency on ground water). With the potential of eight operational mines and their many shafts, including vent holes, there is a high likelihood that one or more of these significant/special resources will be affected. As noted in the Statement, a number of these sites are the habitat of federally-listed endangered species. Contamination or reduction of water supplies to these areas is one of the most significant potential effects of this proposal.

Page 43. Cupola Pond is referred to as a small, water-filled sinkhole. We do not consider a five acre water-filled sinkhole as "small." The word small should be deleted as it diminishes the importance of Cupola Pond.

Page 43. A comparison of Figure 2 on page 2 with Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 shows that the areas identified in Alternatives B, C, D, and E for mining development encompass the majority of the non-U.S. Forest Service lands in the area. The Statement should clarify if a selection of any of these alternatives would preempt individuals or other agencies from refusing to have any mining activities occur on their lands. For example, it is unclear if a mining operation is established if the lessee could insist on constructing a high voltage line or establishing a haul road across private or State lands against the wishes of the owners.

Page 66. The Statement assumes that the tailings impoundment would not erode because it would be underwater. Not all of a tailings impoundment's surface is wet or inundated at the same time. Thus, there is ample opportunity for wind erosion. The amount of wind erosion, the physical nature of the particles, and effects on vegetation, wildlife, water quality, and human health should be described in the Statement.

Page 66. The Statement notes that "Revegetating tailings impoundment (sic) may be of limited success over the long term." The long-term (50-100 year) measures proposed to ensure the majority of these areas to some, if not productive at least non-eroding, stable condition should be described. The entity who would bear the costs and responsibility for such measures should be identified. In addition, any tailings impoundments that have been successfully revegetated should be identified in the Statement. An examination of earlier, closed impoundments may provide examples, information, and techniques applicable to the proposed activities.

Page 67. In the Mitigation Measures section, avoidance of fragile soils should include glades. Glades are both fragile and unique.

Page 67. There are many mitigation measures mentioned on this and the following pages. As a part of these mitigation measures, the Statement should identify: who will monitor the mining companies; how often inspections will be made; if there will be semi-annual or annual reports prepared by the monitoring agency and made available to the public; what the penalties are for non-compliance; and who will bear the cost of any additional required inspectors.

Page 67. On-site disposal of drilling effluents should be prohibited. These effluents, as acknowledged on page 68, are not just rock and water, but contain elements toxic to biota. They should be pumped into a tank truck and disposed of in a manner appropriate for their chemical content.

Page 67. The covering of all stock piles of processed ore and all haul trucks is proposed as a mitigative measure to minimize wind blown contaminants. The Statement should discuss if these measures been implemented at any existing mining facility and if there is any record regarding compliance with this requirement.

Page 69. This page states that, "general water quality criteria...(IOCSR 20-7.03(3)) prohibit sedimentation..." Since the mining will occur on Federal lands, additional standards, inspections, and penalties should be required by the Federal lessor. Therefore, the lessors should require that as a starting point all State and Federal regulations be adhered to, and then delineate specific other measures designed to protect these natural resources. A task force of State and Federal agencies can develop a list of specific criteria.

6 Page 69. In unique and sensitive areas, such as the project area, more stringent levels of protection than the minimum utilized in State water quality standards are appropriate. The springs, streams, and rivers of this area are nationally significant because of their water quality; consequently, this water quality should not be degraded. Degradation may occur even if State water quality standards are met.

6 Page 69. An unpaved haul road is unlikely to develop an erosion-resistant chert pavement. Any roads that are to be subject to frequent or heavy truck use should be appropriately surfaced.

6 Page 72. In Mitigation Measures (column 1) it is said that treatment "...would reduce heavy metal concentrations to within state limits." This would be reassuring except for the statement on the previous page concerning discharges in the Viburnum area exceeding these standards. It should also be recognized that even achieving "State limits" represents a degradation in the water quality that presently exists.

6 Page 72. Heavy metals are persistent in the aquatic environment. The Statement should discuss how often water quality standards have been exceeded in the Viburnum Trend and if studies been undertaken to determine if levels of heavy metals have increased downstream of existing facilities.

6 Page 73. The statement is made that the insoluble fractions of petroleum products could be trapped in underground systems and that, "the effects might last for years. A discussion of this type of incident is omitted from "mitigation measures," as is any discussion of contingency plans. In addition, possible penalties arising from such an incident are not discussed.

4 Page 77. The Statement states that "Assuming all Forest Plan standards...were complied with, there would be little likelihood of wetland values being affected." Because the recommended plan involves revising the Forest Plan, this may not be a realistic view of the effects after mitigation. Wetlands may not be assured of equal protection after the Forest Plan is revised.

6 Page 77. The statement that "...tailings impoundments could enhance this floodplain value by keeping heavy metals and other substances from reaching area waters, if the water tightness and no-discharge requirements were met," should be removed from the Statement. We make this recommendation because (1) "If not successfully vegetated and reestablished tailings could well serve as a continual source of sediment to streams and perhaps, subterranean drainages." (Statement page 66); (2) the downstream face of the impoundment structure itself has been identified as a "...significant source of water contamination by tailings." (Statement page 70); (3) "Spillage and the wind inevitably scatter small amounts (of heavy metals) around...tailings impoundments..." (Statement page 71); and (4) the impoundment structures are constructed with spillways to prevent failure by over topping. The clear implication is that run-off that has been in contact with the tailings and reagents would be released to surface waters. Overall, we believe it to be highly unlikely that tailings impoundments would keep contaminants from reaching area waters.

3 Page 89. There are conflicting figures with the previous page (e.g., 3,335 acres of cleared sites v. 1,175 acres of habitat change). Any cleared site is a habitat change. This discrepancy should be corrected.

1 Page 89. At a number of points, including pages 66, 67, 68, and 89 of the Statement, the difficulty of establishing any long-term vegetative cover on the impoundment structure or surface is acknowledged. In fact, no example of long-term restoration is given anywhere in the document. Yet the implication is made that "...the impoundment could..." provide suitable habitat for various species, including woodchucks. Woodchucks are burrowing animals. The possibility of their constructing a burrow in tailings is, at the very least, doubtful. Unless examples of successful reclamation or observed wildlife use of existing lead mine impoundments can be made, the unsupported assertions of this section should be deleted.

4 Page 90. Construction of roads will have an effect on wildlife populations due to road kills. Even use of existing roads or old logging roads will increase the number of road kills because of heavier traffic from both the mining equipment and the increased human population in the area associated with the mining industry. In a forest setting, particularly in such a unique isolated area, the chance of road killed animals is much higher.

6 Page 90. Blasting and other sources of noise, shocks, and vibrations may be sufficient to disturb roosting bats. The disturbance of hibernating and female bats with young is known to have major effects on their survival. At least one federally-listed species is known to occupy caves in, and adjacent to, the study area. The cave conditions required by the bats are very specific and colonies do not readily relocate. A buffer around a cave entrance will do little to protect the cave, its passages, and its inhabitants from the effects of blunt, shock, or vibrations and noise that could destroy the value of the cave as habitat. As acknowledged in the Statement, "All these could result in reductions of long-term animal populations." In the case of endangered species, this is unacceptable.

3 Page 90. White-tailed deer should be included among the species that would be involved in vehicle/animal collisions.

3 Page 90. On this page and in several other places in the Statement there are references to the movement of animals away from the mining activities when there was no apparent way to prevent the disturbing factor. It implies that this would not affect the individual animals involved. This is not the case. When any animal moves or is moved from its home territory, it does not have the options that humans have. It cannot just go across the logging road and find a new apartment so to speak. All of the apartments are full. In order to find a place to stay it has to displace another animal. The end result is roaming, causing constant stress on the system. Small animals also become more subject to predation. It is also stated that because of the buffer zone on the Riverways that the mining activities will not affect animals there. This is also untrue. Animals driven out of a mining activity area near the buffer zone will be forced into the buffer zone area and will cause the problems described above.

6 Pages 78-79. Inclusion of the statement, "...Corps of Engineers' Section 404 permit requirements were complied with, ..." should be removed from this section. Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act requires authorization to conduct certain activities in "Waters of the United States," including wetlands. There is no requirement for project review under this statute for activities in floodplains unless that activity is taking place in a wetland within a floodplain. The boundaries of wetlands and floodplains may, but frequently are not, coincident.

6 Page 84. The Statement indicates that because the Current River is 8-1/2 miles away that the impacts would be confined to mining personnel and equipment that travel through the Current River area. Page 33, Figure 14 shows a direct connection between mining activities and the Current River. Figure 14 depicts at least seven different points in the study area that have dye tracings directly to the Current River. The Statement should reflect these impacts in the section on the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

3 Page 85. The statement that "Increased noise and activity could result in a change in wildlife sighting..." should be changed to would result in a change in wildlife sightings.

6 Page 85. The Statement acknowledges that "...noise from vent shaft fans can be heard for up to 2 miles from a vent site." The Statement should include information on how far noise from a vent shaft fan can be heard after the application of noise abatement techniques.

4 Page 85. We disagree with the Statement that, "Development and operation would not significantly affect the opportunity for wildlife sighting." Due to noise, activity, and habitat destruction, we believe there will be major effects on the sighting of wildlife due to lead mining operations in the study area.

6 Page 86. We recommend that the statement "No problem with animal populations or sightings would be anticipated throughout the study area," be deleted from the statement.

6 Page 88. The Statement states that, "There would still be a chance that mineral activities would be located near some listed plants under these two alternatives. If the habitat of an endangered plant is destroyed by the surface or ground-water contaminants caused by mining activities, the Forest Service would be held accountable for allowing these damaging activities. The mining company may also be held accountable.

44 Page 88. The access roads, vent shafts, and drill sites that provide edge habitat also reduce the extent of contiguous forest cover. Recent research has shown such cover to be important to other, particularly some bird, species.

3 Pages 88-89. Most power poles are treated with various wood preservatives that discourage insects for many years. Therefore, it is unlikely that woodpeckers would find the poles attractive.

Page 90. The section on noise pollution is one of several sections in the Statement where someone has done much good work to research the problem, list references, and present the appropriate facts. These sections are appreciated and make the review process much easier.

6 Page 91. The section on Mitigation Measures includes measures that "...the company could do..." to reduce the potential for unintentional damage, such as regulating traffic, prohibiting the carrying of firearms, and dismissal for violations of (presumably Federal as well as) State wildlife regulations. However, this does not provide any assurance as to what the mining company or Forest Service will do. Vague pleasanties are not commitments to mitigate for avoidable project impacts. Positive commitments to such measures should be made in the Statement and Record of Decision.

1 Page 92. The Statement cites a 1977 publication by Wixon that showed elevated lead levels in leg bones from deer in mining areas, but no clinical symptoms were noted. This citation (Wixon 1977) does not appear in the bibliography. Without examining the reference, it cannot be determined whether or not anyone actually made clinical observations. It is doubtful that anyone has seriously looked for clinical or chronic symptoms of lead poisoning in deer.

3 Page 92. The statement that "If facilities were spread throughout the study area, there would be little impact to habitat or populations as a whole." is misleading. Greater dispersal of facilities results in more roads, power lines, tailings impoundments, noise, drainages exposed to potential water contamination, and greater areas subject to and releasing dust. Each facility will become the center of a zone of destroyed and diminished habitat.

6 Page 94. The passage of ore shafts, vent shafts, or drill holes through caves occupied by bats would, in all probability, destroy the caves as usable habitat. The vibration and noise would be disruptive of perching, intra-species communication, and hibernation. If the cave is wet, the shaft may drain the cave; if dry, the shaft may create a connection to ground water. In either case, the existing ecosystem is disrupted. If chemicals are introduced to the cave system, their presence either in water or as fumes may render the cave unusable as habitat.

45 Pages 94-95. A 5 acre no occupancy zone surrounding the entrance to a cave will not protect the below ground passages which can extend for significant distances. The closing of access roads "...immediately after use," is meaningless if these roads are to be used frequently or for extended periods of time.

6 Page 95. An employee education program would be helpful, but not as effective as the gating of all caves containing federally-listed or candidate species.

3 Page 95. The statement is made here that, "Given the highly alkaline ground water of the study area, it is unlikely that significant toxic effects would occur, but this has not been tested or proven." The first paragraph on page 98 contradicts the statement made on page 95.

Page 95. The statement that "Recolonization of the affected area could be fairly rapid if there were individuals in unaffected areas connected to the affected cave system," should be followed by this statement:
"Recolonization would in all probability be very slow and dependent upon the rate at which the pollutants were removed from the area and the generally low rates of reproduction common in many cave dwelling species." (See page 49 of Statement) As noted "Gasoline is extremely mobile in ground water." It is also volatile and will release its lighter fractions into the cave atmosphere where, depending on many variables, it could narcotize, drive out, or kill cave dwelling species. The volatility of the mining reagents should also be determined and considered.

Page 95. The following statement should be deleted from the Statement, "Some reports indicate that cavefish have survived beneath floating layers of chemically potent crud in Kentucky (Crawford, personal communication), even though observations are unproven." This statement, by its own admission, is unsubstantiated. The statement implies that the spilling of toxic contaminants during the mining process would have no effect.

Page 96. The Statement makes an incorrect presumption in saying that, "The fact that aquatic cave life exists under highly variable and sometimes rapidly changing natural conditions suggests that cave species can tolerate change." These species have adapted to these special sets of criteria and do not tolerate rapid changes to those criteria (a fluctuating water level being a required criteria for their survival). They may adapt as a species over many generations if some individuals survive the change, but generally they do not. That is why there is a growing list of cave dwelling endangered and threatened species. This statement is also a contradiction of information on page 48.

Page 96. The statement that "It is unlikely that fluctuating ground-water levels would result in any major adverse effects to aquatic cave life" should be preceded by additional statements. These should state that to the degree that these artificially induced changes can be made to mimic naturally occurring fluctuations in seasonality, temperature, and quantity and quality of inflow, then ground-water fluctuations may be unlikely to cause major effects.

Page 96. The paragraph addressing the effects of a permanent drop in ground water on cave species needs revision and additions. A temporary or permanent drop in ground water that dried up or drained cave pools would result in the death of all organisms that could not retreat with the water. If the water were being drained to a deeper aquifer by a shaft or being drawn into a pump then the organisms would be killed. If the drop in ground water is permanent, then the habitat is destroyed.

Page 96. The Statement notes that several caves would not be affected under Alternative D and caves along the Eleven Point River corridor also would not be affected. Any cave in the study area could be potentially affected due to ground-water contamination from the mining processes. The Statement even states this in a subsequent paragraph. These contradictions should be resolved.

Page 97. No mitigation is discussed for the permanent dewatering of surface waters. The Forest Plan standards do not address water quantity. Mitigation or compensation for these impacts should be discussed in the Statement. Such dewatering could affect miles of productive stream habitat.

Page 98. There is also no discussion addressing mitigation or cleanup actions, who might undertake them, and at whose expense, if there was a large release of tailings into area waters.

Page 98. The reduction in numbers of invertebrates would, as noted, force other organisms to compete for a limited food supply or find food elsewhere. There will be competition for food wherever a consuming or predaceous species may seek it. A reduction in food organisms results in reductions in all species dependent on that food source. The implied, unused, or underutilized alternate food source is probably non-existent.

Pages 98-99. If 20 years of Missouri Department of Conservation research in the Viburnum Trend have shown that "Diversity reductions have ranged from minor to extreme," then this paragraph should be revised. The first sentence should state that "...aquatic insect diversity will be reduced in streams receiving mine/mill discharges." "May" implies that there are streams receiving discharges where the diversity has not been reduced to any degree.

Page 99. The statement that "...no adverse effects on aquatic communities would be expected unless an accident occurred." is a direct contradiction of the two preceding paragraphs. Diversity is a key component of biotic communities. If the diversity is reduced, then the community is effected. The expected "rapid" rebound of insect communities deserves some elaboration. The Statement should discuss how long it took after the accidental releases in the Old Lead Belt for the insect communities to recover. The statement is made that "Many reagents are biodegradable and, given enough time in a holding facility, would break down." The Statement should identify which reagents are, and are which are not, biodegradable and under what conditions these reagents biodegrade (e.g., does the process require sunlight or oxygen, how much time is required?).

Page 99. Reference is made to "Regulations and new technologies..." that have been implemented since mining operations were carried out in the Old Lead Belt and the Viburnum Trend. Considerable reliance is placed on these regulations and new technologies to reduce or eliminate significant environmental impacts that are associated with lead mining. It would be appropriate to identify the new regulations and technologies, and compare them to those used or applied in the past. There are several references in the Statement to the possibility of a tailings impoundment collapse or the release of mine/mill effluents. As this has happened in the past, it should be possible to prepare an engineering analysis of the probability of this occurring at from one to eight impoundments. This should be included in any subsequent Statements.

Page 116. The mitigation measure of "no surface occupancy within 100 feet of fens, springs, seeps and riparian areas" is too small. We suggest a minimum of 500 feet.

Page 116. Conditions of Approval: No. (8), the Impoundment Operation and Maintenance Plan, does not include any mention of what steps will be taken and by whom to restore any areas impacted by impoundment failure. In addition there is no reference in the document to the inclusion of instrumentation in the dam to alert anyone to deteriorating conditions not visible from the surface. There are also no financial arrangements indicated to ensure maintenance in perpetuity.

Page 116. Add an item (10). Lessee must post a bond to ensure cleanup of conditions should the lessee go bankrupt or otherwise fault on the obligations. Additionally, a levee of a certain monetary amount per ton of material mined must be placed in an account to be maintained by the Federal Government to be used for cleanup and restoration of the mining area.

Page 117. Any discussion of the costs of a liner for the tailings impoundments should include the comparative costs of impoundment failure. All costs, including possible stream restoration and penalties, should be included.

Page 118. The notion on page 118 and elsewhere that the metals in tailings would remain forever as "...relatively harmless particulates in mines and tailings pile..." reflects an overall lack of knowledge of environmental chemistry. Research has clearly shown that once the material is removed from the parent rock and exposed to biotic and abiotic weathering processes, metals are solubilized and released to the environment. It is also established that particulate metals are biologically available through the detritus food chain.

Page 118. The discussion of the thickened discharge disposal method states that "Successful reclamation could help these piles blend into the surrounding landscape." The Statement should discuss any of these piles that have been successfully reclaimed.

Page 119. The statement is made that "Impoundments located in floodplains would cause a long-term loss of floodplain values." Unless the authors of the statement know of, or anticipate, a use for the tailings, the appropriate description is a permanent loss of floodplain values.

Page 120. The sections addressing Plants of Special Concern, Terrestrial Wildlife, and Aquatic Wildlife all contain similar statements that "...The risk of such a release happening is very low," and "the chance of a release occurring would be very small." The Statement should include documentation to support these conclusions.

Page 121. The section on Mineral Resources states that if a lease or leases are issued, then "Those resources discovered and economically producible would be irreversibly committed to development." The Statement should clarify if the imposition of restrictions and stipulations to protect the environment, should they not prove to be economically acceptable to the lessee, would be legally binding on their operations.

Page 121. Reference is made to the irreversible commitment of the water resources within or adjacent to the study area. This would include the drying up or contamination of springs and wells. Should these effects occur and affect federally-listed (threatened or endangered) species or the Ozark National Scenic Riverway, the Statement should describe the course of action available to require the lessee to modify or, if necessary, suspend operations to protect these resources.

Page 121. The Statement states that, "Due to the self-cleansing ability of water resources in the study area, however, such a loss is unlikely to occur." One has only to look within the State of Missouri at the Big River to see how water resources can be irreversibly affected. The waters cannot self cleanse enough to take care of a tailings impoundment failure.

Page 122. The Statement indicates that a productive use for a tailings area is as a sanitary landfill. The leachate from landfills is generally acidic. When metal-bearing substrates, such as tailings, are brought into contact with acids, the metal ions are mobilized. Thus, there is every reason to expect that the leachate, or drainage, from the combined landfill/tailings impoundment would be contaminated with lead. Other constituents of both the organic waste and the tailings would also be mobilized. This would appear to compound problems of waste disposal/containment/site recovery.

Page 122. The collapse of a tailings impoundment into an underlying void is described as being "...very difficult, if not impossible, to plug at reasonable cost." The inference is that the lessee is not responsible for costs that might be necessary to correct major problems should they occur. The Statement should indicate if these costs are to be accepted by the Federal leasing agencies. The accountability for damages to fish and wildlife resources, water supplies, and other resources should be clearly delineated.

JOHN ASHCROFT
Governor
FREDERICK A. BRUNNER
Deputy



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF GEOLOGY & LAND SURVEY
P.O. Box 250, 111 Collegeville Road
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Enclosure 2

Division of Energy
Division of Environmental Quality
Division of Geology and Land Survey
Division of Management Services
Division of Parks and
Housing Programs

September 20, 1985

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1985

C.M.F.O.

Joe Tieger
Fish & Wildlife Service
705 Hitt Street
Columbia, MO 65211

Dear Mr. Tieger:

Attached is a map of counties having 100 or more surface acres affected by lead-zinc mining and milling. Acreage was determined from air photos—circa 1972-79. Acreage includes plant/mill sites as well as tailings, ponds, chat piles, etc.

Acreage measured:

Iron Co.	1125 ac.	Newton Co.	530 ac.
Jasper Co.	5810	Reynolds Co.	635
Lawrence Co.	1020	St. Francois Co.	3160
Madison Co.	575	Washington Co.	265

Lead-zinc mining had largely ceased by the 1950's in the southwest part of the State (Tri State District - MO, KS, & OK); in Madison County in 1961; St. Francois County in 1972; and Washington County in 1982. Current activity is along the Viburnum Trend in Iron and Reynolds Counties.

Minor surface and near surface deposits have been worked in a number of other counties but the deposits were very small, widely distributed, and the surface acreage affected negligible. The small piles of waste rock are largely overgrown and stabilized. Total acreage identified per county is generally less than 50 acres and individual sites usually less than 10 acres.

Call if you need additional information or classification of the above.

Yours truly,

James A. Martin
James A. Martin, Geologist
Geological Investigations

JAM:sj

Attachment



Counties with more than 100 surface acres affected by lead-zinc mining & milling.

MO DNR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
1982

Monte C. Phillips
University of Missouri—Kansas City
Department of Political Science
Haag Hall—52nd and Rockhill Road
Kansas City, MO 64110

(913) 492-0181 home



Wed, Feb 3, 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Re: Hardrock Mining Application
Mark Twain National Forest

Dear Eric:

I am sending you this letter as my formal comment on the Draft Environmental Statement issued November 2, 1987 and the application process. Since I grew up in Doniphan, Missouri and many of my relatives reside in the area, I have a particularly keen interest in this issue. My son and I enjoy camping and boating on the Current River several times per year. I also testified at the scoping meeting in Winona last year and filed a statement for the record at that time.

Since the various Federal agencies involved have approved a plan which would grant extensive lead mining in the

area, I would state my objections in order—then my comments:

- 14 1. The time from issuance of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) until the public hearings was only one month—allowing insufficient time for analysis and comment by the public.
- 13 2. No public hearing was set in Kansas City even though many people in the Kansas City area use the rivers affected by the proposed mining; and, have an interest and a right to input into the process.
- 5 3. The DEIS is inadequate. It does not fully identify all impacts upon the environment, nor does it adequately discuss those it does identify. (As required by law)
- 8 4. The recommendation in favor of lead mining is not supported by earlier research and opinion of the US Forest Service. (See page 9 of the US Forest Service Environmental Analysis filed 5-16-85)
5. The recommendation in favor of lead mining is not supported by the DEIS itself.

DISCUSSION - THE DUE PROCESS ISSUE

Point 1, questioning the lack of time for public hearing preparation and Point 2, questioning the lack of hearing sites goes to the basic procedural due process; which, if absent from the administration of a legal procedure, denies fundamental fairness to the process and undermines the intent of Congress and the Courts in the

policy making process. Such procedural due process is necessary to support decision making under a democratic political system. When it is lacking, administration of policy decisions becomes a farce and is, in fact, violative of rights guaranteed in the 5th. and 14th. Amendments of the US Constitution. It should be observed in all events.

THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Points 3, 4, and 5 deal with the DEIS and will be discussed together for the sake of clarity. Two of the issues identified by the assessment team from the scoping process as being of concern were the types and duration of any jobs created in the local area from a lead mining operation and the need to the nation for lead from the Ozarks. These issues are not evaluated or discussed in the DEIS. The charts in the DEIS give only a total of jobs for miners, not any other data! (For example: the number of miners from the local areas, the rates of pay, expected benefits, the quality of the work environment for mine workers, the length of expected employment, etc.) I know personally that the towns near the lease area have an economy based on farming and tourism. Also, many people choose to retire in the areas surrounding these rivers and natural resources. There is no in depth evaluation of the effect of mining on the economy of the local areas, or the quality of local life.

Further, the DEIS mentions the comparison of mining in the "lead belt" of Missouri but gives very little data about the effect upon streams and the environment from that mining, except to say that mining methods are more

"efficient" now. (For example, well documented tailings spills from lead mines in Missouri are not discussed)

The extremely hazardous nature of lead released by the mining process is not discussed in the DEIS. (See Smith, Eleanor. "Angry Wives." Omni, Dec. 1986., 23% of 1000 wells checked by the EPA had chemical contamination. See also Weisskopf, Michael. "Lead Astray: The Poisoning of America." Discover, Dec. 1987., Estimated that 17% of our preschool children have dangerously high blood lead levels.)

The US Forest Service, in it's analysis of this issue in 1985 stated, "mine and mill development and operation would pose a potentially significant adverse effect to groundwater quality, and to surface water quality ...". And, " The best professional judgment is that use of technology developed in the Viburnum Trend will not be directly transferable to the lease areas vicinity." (See page 9, US Forest Service Environmental Analysis filed 5-16-85)

The DEIS itself reiterates the professional dye studies which show groundwater flow from many sites in the lease areas to springs feeding the Current and Eleven Point Rivers. It also states that the Karst geology of the proposed lease area features numerous underground caves and fissures, and that this makes the situation difficult; but, states that problem will be solved by "studies" which would eliminate "high risk" areas.

Page 6 of the Executive Summary of the DEIS states, " the majority of adverse effects would be minimized or

eliminated through carefully applied mitigating measures, using the lessons learned and technology acquired from existing development in the Viburnum Trend and previous activities of the old belt." This summary is the opposite of the earlier US Forest Service analysis quoted earlier. Not mentioned is the lead poisoning of the Big River by the same mining company. And, from the looks of the dam holding back lead tailings from a Doe Run mine near Reynolds, Missouri, the statement "carefully applied mitigating measures" seems a cruel joke. (This dam, which creates a lake of liquid lead tailings, is deeply eroded at present and seems poised to dump it's chemicals into the environment)

In summary, the scoping and evaluation process seem to be an example of Federal agencies "going through the paperwork" without due process as intended by Congress and without even providing the minimal legally required identification and analysis of issues. There is no information in the DEIS that lead mining in the proposed area would benefit anyone but the investors in the United States Steel Corporation. The Current and Eleven Point Rivers are too important to the residents of the Ozarks, to me, and to future generations of Americans to become another victim of plutocratic procedure in the policy making process—policy by big business, for the profits of big business, without regard for the people and our remaining natural resources.

The scientific evidence indicates that lead mining cannot be done without eventual irreparable damage to the Ozarks and the Current and Eleven Point Rivers.

The lease should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,


Monte C. Phillips

- No tailings disposal within the lease area unless credible studies conclusively show that such facilities will function in perpetuity without exceeding currently applicable discharge, groundwater, or surface water quality regulations and standards (e.g., 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(c)).

- No groundwater pumping at (cumulative) levels which would measurably decrease discharge from Big Spring or other springs within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

- A perpetual care fund will be established, (amount to be determined by the Forest Service and paid by the mining company), to assure that adequate funds are available for the perpetual care of mining waste sites.

Pre-Mining Plan Studies

Studies which should be required prior to the completion of site-specific NEPA compliance are as follows. These should be listed as conditions of approval in the "Design and locate facilities to reduce disturbance and facilitate reclamation" section.

- Site-specific hydrogeologic investigations are required to ascertain if subterranean karstic waterways are present which could be intercepted and impacted by mine shafts or serve as groundwater recharge conduits for point sources of pollution.

Such an investigation should include the installation of deep monitoring wells, which could be used as dye injection points to further refine the hydrogeologic relationship between the proposed mining area and the water resources of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. We request that the Forest Service and/or the Bureau of Land Management consult with the Department of Interior's hydrological experts, the U.S. Geological Survey, (USGS) for their recommendations and technical input on this and any other hydrological studies which are needed. We further recommend that the USGS be involved in the technical analysis of any hydrological studies performed related to mining plan approval in the study area.

The following should be listed as conditions of approval under "Design and locate facilities to allow natural surface and groundwater flows":

- An accurate determination of the volume of water to be pumped from proposed mines and the aquifers from which it will be pumped.

- Hydrologic studies adequate to evaluate the risk of catastrophic sinkhole collapse and the risk of its inducement by mining and/or tailings disposal.

- Analysis and characterization of the proposed tailings, including permeabilities and particle size distribution.

These studies are needed to accurately assess the site-specific impacts of mining proposals, especially hydrological impacts on existing springs and the likelihood of these and groundwater quality impacts.

The following to be included as a condition of approval under "Control point source pollutants" (if not included in the mining plan itself).

- A spill prevention plan is required for petroleum, sewage, milling reagent, drilling effluent and herbicide spills.

Monitoring Requirements

The following should be included as a condition of approval under "Control of point source pollutants":

- A monitoring system is required to monitor physical, chemical and biological parameters of all point source discharges as well as potentially affected surface, groundwater and cave resources.

The following should be included as a condition of approval under "Tailings disposal must meet Missouri Department of Natural Resources 'no discharge' requirement:":

- A monitoring and leak detection system for any tailings ponds is required.

A system or network of monitoring wells should be established to, at a minimum, monitor groundwater chemistry, pore water chemistry, pore pressures, pH, suspended solids, resistivity, and conductivity. A leak detection system will be built into the tailings ponds (e.g., layering clay, followed by a synthetic liner, then a layer of sand, and finally another layer of clay. Within the sand layer, a leak detection system consisting of perforated PVC pipe could be incorporated).

We also have a recommendation which is not directly related to the stipulations and conditions of approval. Based on our discussions at the January 22 meeting, we would like to reaffirm the importance of clearly and concisely describing the mineral leasing process in the FEIS. Such a description should start at the prospecting permit stage, indicate how the BLM valuable deposit criteria are applied, indicate when a property right to mine is granted, and indicate under what conditions decisions not to mine can be made, both by the mining companies and either BLM or the Forest Service.

In closing, we would like to restate, summarize, and reiterate the position taken in our January 11 comment letter on the OEIS. The National Park Service still believes that the FEIS should clearly demonstrate that the environmental protection stipulations are achievable, both technically and

5 economically, and that this should occur before a property right to mine is granted. Please direct any questions regarding these recommendations to David Given, Regional Chief of Planning and Environmental Quality, at 402-221-3484 or FTS 864-3484. We look forward to discussing and, if you feel it necessary, meeting on these study requirements and mitigating measures.

Sincerely,

Don M. Castleberry
Don M. Castleberry
Regional Director

cc:
Mr. Floyd J. Marita, Regional Forester, Eastern Region,
310 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Mr. G. Curtis Jones, Jr., Director, Eastern States Office,
Bureau of Land Management, 350 So. Pickett Street,
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Mr. James C. Gritman, Regional Director, Region 3, Fish and Wildlife
Service, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111

Ms. Sheila Minor Nuff, Regional Environmental Officer, Office of
Environmental Project Review, Department of the Interior,
230 S. Dearborn, Suite 3422, Chicago, Illinois 60604

Mr. Arthur L. Sullivan, Superintendent, Ozark National Scenic Riverways,
P.O. Box 490, Van Buren, Missouri 63965

Mr. Jim Barks, U.S. Geological Survey, 1400 Independence Road,
Mail Stop 200, Rolla, Missouri 65401

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Rolla, Missouri 65401

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

1616 P Street, NW
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February 5, 1988



B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

On behalf of the Environmental Defense Fund I submit the attached comments concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement entitled Mardrock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

I appreciate being afforded the opportunity to submit the foregoing comments and suggestions for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Marion R. Silla
Marion R. Silla
Science Associate

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COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
ON HARDBLOCK MINERAL LEASING IN THE MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest is inadequate in its assessment of the environmental impact of the Doe Run Company's proposed mining projects and needs extensive revision, correction and supplementation. The DEIS fails to indicate the full range of environmental consequences of the proposed mining, and fails to adequately consider the no-mineral-leasing alternative. From our perspective as a national organization, the Environmental Defense Fund would like to call attention to the impacts and implications which extend beyond the immediate region, in addition to the large-scale environmental degradation which would result from any hardrock mineral mining scenario in the Mark Twain National Forest study area. In light of lead's well-known impact on human health, we contend that tightening the primary lead market and increasing the cost of new lead created by Alternative A of the DEIS--the no mineral leasing scenario--would produce an economic benefit rather than a resource shortage, and would avert an escalation of health risks for the local, as well as the national, population.

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costs of lead exposure in the U.S. are in the billions. The regression analyses in a February 1984 EPA report (The Benefits of Reducing Lead in Gasoline) estimated that the agency's limitations on lead in gasoline reduced the number of cases of lead toxicity in the 1970's by 1-2 million per year and calculated that the monetary benefits of this decrease were \$3.5 billion per year for that period (1983 dollars). A December 1986 EPA report (Reducing Lead in Drinking Water: A Benefit Analysis) calculated the total annual monetized benefits of reducing exposure to lead in drinking water from 50 ug/l to 20 ug/l (1985 dollars) to be roughly \$1.1 billion. These two examples illustrate the monetarily appraisable benefits of reducing anthropogenic lead; to discourage the release of environmental lead at its ultimate source, mining, would produce benefits of an even greater magnitude.

These economic benefits directly reflect improvements in public health. Because lead is extremely toxic and persistent, decreasing the amount of lead released into the environment will reduce the overall risks to the general population. For example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Air Quality Criteria Document for Lead described "highly significant associations between the declining blood lead concentrations for the overall U.S. population and decreasing amounts of lead used in gasoline in the United States during the same time period." More than 99 percent of the lead in our air, water, soil, food, products, incinerators and landfills comes from lead that has been mined rather than lead that occurs naturally; thus, reducing the

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I. HUMAN HEALTH

The most serious omission from the DEIS is any discussion of the impact an expansion of lead mining would have on human health. Lead is known to cause adverse effects in several human organ systems; the severity of the effects is related to the acuteness and duration of exposure. Exposure to low levels of lead affects the hematopoietic system by interfering with several steps of heme synthesis, resulting in anemia. Central nervous system effects of lead exposure range from intellectual dullness, motor impairment, minor neurologic dysfunction and loss of IQ points at low blood levels to reduced consciousness, seizures, coma and death at more acute exposures. The less severe manifestations of lead encephalopathy also appear in cases of prenatal and neonatal lead exposure. Peripheral neuropathy is another common indication of lead toxicity--frequent manifestations are wrist-drop and muscle weakness. The effects of lead exposure on the kidneys begin with renal tubular dysfunction caused by lead-protein-based inclusion bodies in the tubular lining cells; continued exposure can lead to increasing fibrosis between tubules and eventual nephritis.

A. GENERAL POPULATION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has performed several cost-benefit analyses for lead, each of which shows that the annual dollar

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quantity of lead taken out of the ground will decrease human exposure risks. A 1980 report prepared by the National Academy of Sciences' a Committee on Lead in the Human Environment concluded that "sufficient information is available to indicate that steps should be initiated now to reduce and eventually halt the mining and smelting of lead and the manufacturing of leaded products within the shortest possible time."

B. LOCAL POPULATION

In fact, some of the most severe risks fell upon those involved in, or living near the lead mining and smelting operations. Chapter Four of the DEIS describes the impact of the lead generated by mineral activities on the physical environment: heavy-metal-contamination of mill effluent; spillage and wind scattering around millsites, tailings impoundments and concentrate-transport routes; contamination of surface water, wetlands and groundwater; and toxicity to aquatic organisms. Only two sentences mention possible toxicity to "animals or humans", the effects of which are characterized as "genetic disruptions, eventual heavy metal poisoning manifested in the form of nervous disorders, and contaminated flesh of game." On page 76, a promising subsection title, "Public Health, Safety and Welfare", heads a section which mentions not a word of health, safety or welfare. This is the entire scope of the DEIS's coverage of the localized health effects.

Numerous studies depicting occupational and community exposure to lead,

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including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's pioneering occupational exposure investigation, reveal the paucity of the two-sentence evaluation. At obvious risk are the on-site mine workers; studies of occupational lead exposure document effects on all the biological systems mentioned above; a 1980 National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health report on Low-Level Exposure to Lead in the Workplace surveyed the range of findings: hemoglobin levels as low as 40 to 60 ug/dl from lead-inhibited heme synthesis; abnormal nerve conduction velocities; mental dullness, fatigue, mood disturbances and impaired neurobehavioral test performance; findings of damaged kidneys in more than ten percent of lead workers; and symptoms in children exposed prenatally through parents who are lead workers.

Also at risk are the families of the on-site workers. In a 1977 New England Journal of Medicine article, E. L. Baker et al. found elevations in blood lead and erythrocyte protoporphyrin in the children of lead workers as compared to those of nonlead workers, with correlations observed between these two biological indicators and the lead levels in the household dust. W. J. Elwood et al. observed in the British Journal of Preventive Social Medicine (1977) that the mean blood lead levels in lead workers' children were around 6 ug/dl higher than in families with no occupational sources of lead exposure. In a 1981 article from the Medical Journal of Australia, F. Heyworth et al. examined the blood lead levels of children living in the vicinity of a lead sulfide mine in Northampton, West Australia. Samples of mine tailings were

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found to range from 22,000-157,000 ug/g lead, and a playground and a recreational area were found to have soil containing 11,000 ug/g and 12,000 ug/g lead, respectively. The blood lead levels of the Northampton children were greater than those reported for children in Victoria, Australia, a finding which Heyworth concluded was possibly attributable to the mine tailings.

Curiously, of the two health effects mentioned in the DEIS, "nervous disorders" and "genetic disruptions", the latter is not a commonly-identified manifestation of lead toxicity--there is no evidence that lead is a mutagen. The DEIS's detailed enumeration of employment benefits, income improvements and other impacts on the local economy stands in sharp contrast to the unmentioned costs to the local population resulting from lead-exposure. The forty-year production phase of the high development scenario of Alternative D would generate a maximum income increase of \$72.1 million in its peak years, and would increase the total number of jobs in the region by around three percent, according to the DEIS [pages 105-106]. The DEIS is admirably detailed in its analysis of the regional economic benefits of the project, which only serves to emphasize the absence of costs such as those resulting from lead exposure. And lead is only one of an array of hazards related to lead mining: silica, cadmium, milling reagents and herbicides compound the threat to public health. Even if expressed solely in economic terms, the health costs to the local communities are considerable, and must not be

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omitted from the EIS's cost-benefit appraisal. And in a national context, the costs of lead exposure to the general population would far outweigh any local economic benefits.

II. LEAD MARKET

The DEIS is deficient in its analysis of the current and projected status of the two vital components of the domestic lead market: demand and supply. In failing to consider the flexibility (and decline) of demand, the extent of the current reserve base, and the significant position of the secondary lead industry, the DEIS overlooks several of Alternative D's major problems and Alternative A's significant benefits.

A. DEMAND

The DEIS states that "a rate of increase in domestic lead demand of something less than 1% a year would not be surprising" [p. 58], yet does not offer adequate support for this assertion. The DEIS's list of lead applications is fairly complete: storage batteries, corrosion-resistant paint, cable-sheathing, anti-knock gasoline additive, ammunition, construction industry and radiation shielding. However, although the DEIS briefly mentions that most of these uses are in decline, it fails to indicate that this signifies a shrink in overall demand. The Bureau of Mines' figures on yearly consumption within the major categories of lead products clearly plot the

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shrinkage of demand in every category except storage batteries:

Comparison of Major Uses of Lead in the United States
for 1971, 1977, 1984 and 1986 in Metric Tons

Application	1971	1977	1984	1986
Storage Batteries	616,581	746,283	865,542	853,810
Pigments	73,701	90,704	76,808	- ¹
Cable Covering	47,998	14,456	12,270	17,061
Gasoline Anti-Knock Additives	239,666	217,566	78,933	98,068 ²
Ammunition (Shot, Bullets)	79,423	66,677	47,828	44,382
Construction Materials				
Bearing Metals	14,771	11,854	4,677	5,525
Brass and Bronze	18,180	14,211	6,594	8,383
Caulking Lead	27,204	11,565	3,966	1,833
Pipe and Sheet Lead	41,523	34,689	28,323	29,817
Solder	63,502	58,320	24,441	21,302
TOTAL	1,298,383	1,435,497	1,207,033	1,124,847

¹Information not available

²Includes other chemicals and oxides.

It seems highly likely that the consistent decline in demand depicted by these statistics will continue in these major categories; even lead-acid batteries will probably start to see some rival cells encroaching on their monopoly of the automotive battery market.

1. Storage Batteries:

Numerous substitutes for lead-acid starting-lighting-ignition (SLI), traction, vehicular propulsion, submarine, stationary and portable batteries are being developed by the Department of Energy's Office of Electric and Hybrid Vehicles and Office of Energy Storage, including sodium-sulfide, zinc-bromide, zinc-chloride, lithium-metal-sulfide, iron-air, aluminum-air,

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zinc-air, zinc-silver, cadmium-silver, silver-hydrogen, silver oxide, manganese oxide, nickel-cadmium, nickel-iron, nickel-hydrogen, nickel-zinc polycarbonate and polyphenylene polymer, and fuel cells. In all categories but the first, SLI batteries, replacements are being employed; however, even for SLI automotive batteries several nickel batteries are near-term but are prohibitively expensive when compared with lead's inexpensive materials.

Several government and private laboratories have been working on improving alternative battery systems under Department of Energy contracts. A researcher at Argonne National Laboratory said that Argonne was working on developing batteries able to store 3 to 6 times as much power per pound as lead-acid batteries. The two major types of batteries being developed at this lab, lithium-aluminum/iron-sulfide and sodium sulfur, two high-temperature, sealed batteries, are made of recyclable materials and generate no fumes. In terms of the future for battery-powered electric vehicles, he said that "having the technology available 10-20 years down the road is most desirable. . . . We are moving to a point where petroleum's availability is becoming an important question." He predicted an increase in the use of electric vehicles, starting with fleets and then spreading to passenger car applications. The principle difficulty in trying to replace the lead-acid battery is that it is made with such low-cost material. A scientist at Chloride Silent Power says that the three principle near-term batteries which are the leading candidates for vehicular use are the sodium-sulfur, lithium metal sulfide and zinc

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bromine batteries, all of which could out-perform lead but are prohibitively expensive.

2. Paints:

Lead-based pigments have experienced a steady decline in usage since the early seventies. Ciba-Geigy stopped production of lead chromates and chrome green (blend of chrome yellow and iron oxide blue) in January 1988; according to an expert there, it was an economic decision--these pigments "have become a losing proposition" and have "experienced a drop of approximately 50% in the last 10-15 years." He pointed to the printing industry's abandonment of lead pigments as a major influence, and the ban on the use of lead in household paint as another factor. Lead chromate pigments are still used in plastics and coatings, mostly in industrial coating and architectural coatings, with virtually no use in trade sales (i.e., household paints)--even automotive manufacturers are phasing out lead chromates, largely because automobile manufacturers don't want to handle the toxic dust generated when the car is sanded and polished.

Traffic paint is the largest remaining use of lead pigments, although several state transportation departments are either considering or pursuing a phase-out of its use on their roads and bridges. An administrator in the Materials Division of the Virginia Department of Transportation said that Virginia has been using lead-free traffic paint since 1981. He says the

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organic pigments they have been using instead have met with a measure of success. To use the organic yellow costs a dollar more per gallon, although this is not entirely due to the materials expense--the companies which produce the yellow paint from this pigment must clean the lead out of their systems before manufacturing the organic paint. Once more states start to demand lead-free paints, the cost will not be such a difference. Currently, the US uses fifty million gallons of traffic paint a year; of that, half (25 million gallons) is yellow, which translates into forty million pounds of lead. Kansas and Florida have also switched to organic traffic paint pigment; if the trend continues, it could reduce domestic pigment consumption by at least one fourth.

The performance of lead-based pigment replacements has helped accelerate the trend. A technical expert in the General Printing Inks Division of Sun Chemicals Corporation says that organic pigments can be used in place of lead chromate for printing inks of all kinds, and that lead chromate has been pretty much phased out as an ink, as well as in most of its other uses. The American Newspaper Printers Association recently elected newspaper printers to use only inks bearing the AD-LITHO or AdPro trademarks, which indicate that the pigment does not contain lead or any other heavy metal, such as selenium, arsenic or mercury. A manager at Graphic Color Corporation, a major manufacturer of printing inks says that "lead has such a bad name in the printing industry. It originated in the consumer packaging industry, when

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customers became very critical of lead and heavy-metal pigments. Following EPA influence on use of heavy metals, the printing ink industry's trade practice moved away from lead-, cadmium-, and mercury-based pigments--this was satisfactory in performance. Heavy-metal-based pigments have disappointed for our intents and purposes."

Lead pigments and chromates were previously used as inhibitive primers because of their ability to resist corrosion, disbondment, and contaminants. Zinc chromates, inorganic and organic, can be used in place of lead chromates in most primer applications. According to a 1987 OSHA contract report, organic pigments are suitable substitutes in many applications as a yellow coloring agent, and although the cost differential between the lead chromates and the organics is significant, (\$.75/lb vs. \$.50/lb), the amount of organic pigment required is generally less, and the overall cost penalty ranges from a two- to ten-fold end-use cost increase.

3. Cable-sheathing:

According to an expert at the International Lead-Zinc Research Organization, the amount of lead used in cable is about one-tenth of what it was in 1967. Telephone cables, except in underground applications, are all protected with aluminum tape rather than lead. A technical director at AT&T Technologies said that AT&T uses no lead in its cable-coverings and have no intention of returning to lead coverings, although some lead may still persist

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in cables that have yet to be dug up and replaced. They currently have two types of cables, copper coated with polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and Lightguard, which is a fiberglass cable coated with PVC and often wrapped in an aluminum protective shielding. An expert at ConEd said that in the past "we have lead quite extensively in our cables, but all of our new wiring is with aluminum." Aluminum's water resistance is comparable to that of lead, and it is no more bulky, so that it can fit through conduits just as easily.

4. Gasoline additives.

The use of lead additives in gasoline is declining as a result of two regulations promulgated by the U.S. EPA. The first required the availability of unleaded fuel for use in automobiles designed to meet federal emission standards and the second mandated a phase-down of the lead content in leaded gasoline. According to the phase-down schedule, by January 1986, the maximum lead content allowed for leaded gasoline was 0.1 g Pb/gallon, a marked decrease from the 1.62 g Pb/gallon average lead content in 1975.

5. Radiation Shielding.

Density is the key factor in X-ray shielding; however, although tantalum, tungsten, thorium and uranium are higher on the density scale, lead is more readily available, and thus, much less costly. In hospital applications, lead can be used as a laminate (on panels of wood, steel, wallboard, plastic, or

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aluminum), or as a plastic composite. According to the Bureau of Mines' 1985 Mineral Facts and Problems lead chapter, depleted uranium metal and steel can substitute for radiation containment in storage and transport of radioactive materials. In nuclear reactors, lead is used for radiation shielding in the double annulus pipes. However, as the DEIS states, because of the prohibitive costs of nuclear power, "there is little prospect for a resurgence in nuclear power plant construction activity and the associated demand for lead in radiation shielding in these plants."

6. Ammunition.

Lead is the major metal used for sporting ammunition, found in both shot and small-caliber bullets, but is in the midst of a regulatory phase-down. In a 1985 update of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service EIS, the FWS estimated that waterfowl hunters annually deposited about 3,000 tons of lead pellets on the ground and calculated that hunters deposited 14,000 more tons of lead shot by shooting at birds other than waterfowl. However, the use of lead shot is declining in waterfowl hunting because of its toxicity to marine life. Section 20 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires a six-year phaseout of the use (or possession while hunting) of lead shot, beginning with the zones having the highest annual levels of waterfowl harvest, so that by the hunting season of 1991-92, nontoxic shot will be required for use in waterfowling nationwide. This covers all all shot, including loose shot,

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lead-loaded shotshells, and lead pellets, and is effective while hunting waterfowl, coots, and/or other species covered by aggregate bag limits.

Nontoxic steel shot has been available as a substitute for lead for twelve years. The three leading producers of ammunition, according to a public affairs official at the National Rifle Association, are Federal Cartridges of Anoka, Minnesota; Winchester of East Alton, Illinois; and Remington Arms of Wilmington, Delaware; the catalog for each company lists several types of no-lead "nontoxic" steel shot. Remington Arms' catalog says "steel shot is here to stay...The truth is, you and your own level of expertise can provide the answers. Remington has conducted extensive testing at Remington Farms, and found no difference in game bagged with lead or steel shot...Sportsmen who use the right size, the right choke, and keep their gunning within 50 yards, will probably bag as many, if not more ducks every time."

7. Construction Industry.

The general decline in tonnage consumed by the construction industry indicated by the Bureau of Mines' data is reflected in the trends within several categories of construction materials.

(a) Roofing and Flashing

Lead as a roofing, siding, and flashing material has the advantages of versatility, cost, easy installation, stainproofness, and the absence of a

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need for soldering or welding. However, numerous alternatives are on the market. A Bradco Roofing (Washington, DC) salesman said he sells a wide range of flat metal roofings: copper (including lead-coated copper), stainless steel (also including lead-coated varieties), galvanized steel,terne-coated stainless steel, tin, and various aluminum siding. He said the alternatives vary in performance, and that "you get what you paid for".

(b) Waterproofing

Lead membranes and pans can be used as lining for reflecting pools, plant boxes, fountains, shower stalls and shower rooms, commercial and institutional kitchen floors, soda fountains and bars. An experienced plumber at Bateson Plumbing & Heating (Washington, DC) said that of the two types of waterproofing pans one uses lead and "rubber", the latter is generally preferred because "the acid from cement will eat up a lead pan...lead just doesn't hold up". The rubber base is actually neoprene, a plastic, which is lighter and less expensive than lead. An architect at Estreich Associates, an architecture firm in New York City, said that prefabricated fiberglass were often used in place of lead pans.

(c) Plumbing

The 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act banned the future use of lead-containing materials in public water systems or in residences connected to public water systems--the ban became effective immediately, although the States have up to two years to enforce it (until

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June 1988). At least twenty-five states have already banned the use of lead solder in potable water systems, according to a water regulations expert at EPA.

Several substitutes are steadily increasing their share of the solder market. The cost advantages of lead/tin are not of great significance in the solder industry, as less than one pound of any type of solder is used per new house constructed. An expert from the Silver Institute said that the cost of plumbing a house with tin/silver solder would be only \$5 to \$10 more than tin/lead because tin/silver's high strength translates into of reduced labor costs and the need for less solder due to shorter overlap in couplings. A technical associate at the Tin Research Institute said that tin/copper is a suitable substitute for lead/tin; despite being weaker it is still strong enough for use as a pipe solder. Englehard Corporation produces a tin/copper/silver alloy which is which a company business director claimed in a July 1987 press release was "similar in ease of application and flow characteristics to conventional tin/lead soldering alloys, making it increasingly acceptable for use not only in new potable water installations, but also in drainage and heating applications where its increased shear and tensile strength over tin/lead solders are important factors."

Consumption statistics and expert commentary both indicate that lead-based products for which substitutes have been found are being phased out

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silver, zinc, cadmium and copper), plenty of mineable lead remains in the nine Viburnum Trend mines mapped on page 9 of the OEIS. On page 109, the OEIS quotes Bureau of Mines statistics on "reserves", which are defined as "those resources which could be economically extracted" when current lead market conditions are taken into account: "...measured and indicated lead reserves in the United States total 21.0 million metric tons of contained lead with 16 million metric tons located in Missouri." The figure of 16 million metric tons for Missouri is based on a price of \$0.46 per pound, as indicated on page 59 of the OEIS. The more recent Bureau of Mines lead reserves figure is around 6 million metric tons, similar to the 6.6 million metric ton figure for the Viburnum Trend, attributed on page 107 of the OEIS to a Missouri Department of Natural Resources 1987 report. A lead expert at the Bureau of Mines projected that United States mine production would level off at around 400,000 metric tons a year. At this rate of consumption, the 6 million metric tons of Viburnum lead reserves should last roughly 15 years, as the draft EIS predicts.

However, we find fault in the use of "reserves" as the basis for this prediction. We believe the more relevant figure is that of total mineable lead, including lead which would not yield profits at current lead prices. The Bureau of Mines chart reproduced in part on page 108 of the OEIS omits a column from the original Bureau document which was headed "Reserve base", a category which included "demonstrated resources that are currently

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on account of lead's toxicity. The OEIS does mention this replacement trend on page 57; however, the document does not use this type of information in its analysis of the Alternatives. For example, in assessing the impact of Alternative A on the U.S. lead market, the OEIS predicts that the "amount of forgone lead production from the Study Area" would drive the market to "rely on imports and secondary production to satisfy demand." (p. 108) This assumes that demand is inflexible and ignores the substitution trend which has been causing a decline in demand over the last fifteen years for lead in all categories of consumption except storage batteries. In light of the health costs of any increase in the amount of lead to which the population is exposed, the substitution of lead by feasible alternatives is a social good. Alternative A would encourage neither the *status quo* nor development of further use of lead, thereby reducing American consumers' dependence on lead based products.

B. SUPPLY

In its appraisal of U.S. lead supply, the OEIS is also far from accurate. The goal of meeting essential demands without encouraging continued dependence can be met by ore in existing mines and recoverable lead already above ground. Although the Viburnum Trend is running out of lead which can be mined for this low price, (i.e., high-grade lead which contains valuable impurities such as

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economic (reserves), marginally economic (marginal reserves), and some of those that are currently subeconomic (subeconomic resources)." The reserve base figure given for the United States is 27 million metric tons. The U.S. Geological Survey's Branch of Western Mineral Resources estimated in January 1988 that the "total identified resources" for the total country was 24.5 million metric tons (15.0 million for southeastern Missouri). The importance of these figures is that they give the closest approximation of the total amount of mineable lead in the United States. Based on the Bureau-projected consumption rates, the 24.5 or 27 million metric tons of mineable lead would last more than 60 years. And according to simple resource economics, as lead resources reach exhaustion, the net price will rise exponentially, causing demand to constrict. Consumption, then, will decline gradually, effectively extending the existing supply.

Prohibiting lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest study area only accelerates this process, while still leaving American industries nearly a century's time to adapt. Lead-free paint, solder, gasoline, ammunition and wire-sheathing are recent demonstrations of our ability to quickly replace lead. As an exhaustible resource, lead is doomed to decline anyway--and the metal's toxicity and substitutability well justify a hastening of that process.

The OEIS bases its explanation of the urgent need for new mines on a projection that a shortage in "reserves" will occur in fifteen years if no new

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7 mines are pursued. However, this term only means that the lead remaining in the Viburnum Trend mines will not be worth pulling out of the ground at current lead prices because it contains relatively low amounts of silver, copper and zinc. If no mining is allowed in the Mark Twain National Forest, the price of lead will go up and that lower grade lead ore will become "reserves". The Doe Run Company is asking for permits not for the good of the lead market, but for its own economic interest--it is more economically rewarding to mine in the national forest than to mine orebodies in already existing mines.

5 The problem, then, is not one of an urgent shortage of lead supply, but rather a question of short-term economics. The 60-year calculation takes into account lead which would be more expensive to mine than current lead prices would allow; however, the designation "economically-mineable" is quite fluid, as illustrated by the change from 25 million metric tons in 1985 Bureau of Mines figures to 6 million metric tons in 1987 (page 107 of the DEIS). The 1986 10-K Form of the Homestake Mining Company (which holds a 42.5 percent interest in Doe Run Co.) further illustrates the fluidity of the term "reserves": Homestake's ore reserves figures for 1985 are about one third of the 1986 numbers, the decrease reflecting "lower lead prices and therefore higher reserve cut-off grade", a cut-off which went from 8.0 percent lead content in 1985 to 5.5 percent in 1986. This change could just as easily go in the other direction if the demand increased for the lower grade lead

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7 the Bureau of Mines, easily shut down the entire lead recycling industry. In effect, we would be directing the lead industry to haul fresh lead out of the ground rather than mining lead already in the waste stream. Damage to human health from lead already extracted can be reduced by preventing its dispersion into the environment through recycling and resource conservation. By 7 foregoing utilization of this stockpile in favor of mining lead ore, we are maximizing human lead exposure, and in economic terms, maximizing the health-related costs.

7 In the context of our \$135.8 billion balance-of-payments trade deficit for the first ten months of 1987, it is worth noting that any crippling of the secondary lead industry would swell the U.S. import bill. Refined lead scrap provides over half of the total domestic lead supply, with another thirty percent contributed by refined U.S. ore, as illustrated in the table below.

Origin of Lead Consumed in U.S. for 1985, 1986 and First Ten Months 1987 (metric tons), and Proportion Between Refined Primary Lead, Secondary Lead, and Lead Imported for Consumption (Bureau of Mines statistics)

	1985 Final tonnage ratio	1986 Final tonnage ratio	1987 Jan-Oct tonnage ratio
Primary lead			
Mined (recoverable)	413,955	339,793	318,394
Refined	416,091 35.0%	366,247 32.5%	369,221 29.4%
Secondary lead (rounded)	594,200 50.0%	614,900 54.6%	691,800 55.2%
Imports for consumption	180,112 15.1%	144,825 12.9%	192,957 15.4%
Consumption (rounded)	1,148,300	1,124,800	1,216,600

¹Includes only data from January-September 1987
Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

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eliminated from the more recent reserves calculations.

7 In addition to decreasing the real economic costs of human lead exposure, constraining the lead market would also have the desirable effect of supporting the secondary lead industry. Any increase in the price paid for lead helps make the operation of secondary lead smelters and scrap dealers more competitive. With this kind of influx of capital by continued mining of lead, the secondary lead industry can meet or exceed the DEIS's projections of 700,000 tons/year. In 1980, domestic secondary smelter capacity stood at 1.3 million metric tons; in 1986, that capacity was 800,000. Lead-acid batteries, if totally recovered and recycled, could supply over 800,000 tons/year, however, only 600,000 tons were actually recycled, leaving about 22 million batteries (over 190,000 metric tons of lead) not collected, and end up decaying in garages, landfills and roadside ditches. This figure of batteries not being recycled has been increasing since the 1960s at a rate of six percent a year, according to a September 1987 report prepared for the EPA's Office of Policy Analysis. Higher lead prices would make the accumulated "unaccounted for" batteries profitably recyclable, thereby supplementing the lead supply without increasing the total volume of lead in the environment.

7 If the lead mining industry were permitted to seek high-grade lead in the Mark Twain National Forest study area, the resulting low lead prices would make secondary smelting uneconomical, and could, according to a lead expert at

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This Bureau of Mines data shows the significance of the secondary lead industry. Even were Mark Twain lead to expand the current percentage provided by our mines, we would still be forced to approach Mexico, Peru, and Canada for metal to fill most of the void once supplied by lead recycling. The Environmental Defense Fund agrees with the DEIS's own statement that "considering estimated reserves, the likely sources of U.S. lead imports, and the expected greater emphasis on recycling, the probability of a disruption in the supply of lead appears to be low, even if Alternative A is selected and domestic reserves are not mined." (pages 108-9)

III. WATER QUALITY

5 The DEIS fails to consider seriously the large-scale environmental degradation which could occur under Alternative D. These impacts are grave and, even with the maximum mitigation measures discussed in the DEIS, will place the region's unique natural resources at extreme risk. Of particular concern are the potential threats to water quality. A more adequate analysis of the threats to surface- and groundwater is found in the Stage II Environmental Analysis: U.S. Steel Preference Right Lease Applications, the November 1983 predecessor of the Mark Twain DEIS. The DEIS does not absolutely omit mention of groundwater threats, as it does with health problems; however, the rationale behind its recommendation to proceed with

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mineral leaching in the face of all the groundwater evidence is never explained in the document.

The environmental assessment looks to the experience in the Viburnum Trend for indications of probable threats to water quality posed by mine and mill development and operation in the Mark Twain study area. This experience, according to the document, has demonstrated the sources of several water-contamination problems: "excessive erosion and stream sedimentation during mine and mill construction, fugitive mill tailings and heavy metals, and rampant algal growths and offensive odors caused by fugitive milling reagents." [page 37]

Because of the geohydrologic character of the lease area, two of the possible contamination routes are even more serious than they were for the Viburnum area, namely, the free and rapid movement of water from the surface into and through the groundwater transmission system, and the possibility of subsidence or collapse in the vicinity of a mine or tailings pond. "The lease areas lie in a region of intensely developed karst terrain characterized by sinkholes, caves, dry and disappearing streams, estavelles, springs, and a complicated network of subterranean water-bearing conduits. Water moves almost as freely vertically as it does horizontally." [page 11]

In light of measured flow rates of several hundred feet per hour, the environmental assessment document concludes that "on and around the lease areas, water is virtually impossible to contain in any sizeable quantity on

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the surface, and the excessive escape of mill tailings, heavy metals, and milling reagents to the groundwater system seems inevitable." [page 37] The DEIS fails to make any definitive statement on the manner in which this higher transmission rate would only exacerbate the Viburnum Trend problems with toxic releases through mining and milling operations.

The other potentially adverse possibility in the mining area would be surface subsidence, which may be caused by mine dewatering or by tailings pond impoundments. In the Viburnum Trend, several sinkholes related to mine development have formed, including one which caused the collapse of the lead mine tailings pond in Madison County, one of eight such ponds in the trend. The environmental assessment concludes that mine waste impoundments "possess an extremely high probability of catastrophic collapse of the tailings pond bottoms. The probability of successfully and economically repairing such collapses is low." The lease area already bears a sizeable record of land surface collapse and subsidence, some of which were of natural origin while others "were apparently induced by impounding or otherwise concentrating surface waters over unknown underlying voids in the bedrock and/or residuum." [page 11] The DEIS does mention some of the disastrous consequences of such a collapse [page 122].

Nevertheless, in the face of the "high probability" of a collapse, and the "inevitable" contamination of the groundwater system, the DEIS recommends that mineral leaching proceed. The only statement the DEIS offers with regard

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to managing these risks is that the Missouri Department of Natural Resources policy allows no degradation of water quality. This hardly reconciles the great threat to groundwater with the DEIS's recommendation of Alternative D.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Doe Run Company's lease applications have placed in the hands of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior a decision central to the future of lead mining. This is not merely a issue of environmental preservation vs. economic profit. The short-term economic interests of the Doe Run Company are here pitted against the health of the residents of Shannon, Oregon, Carter, Howell and Ripley Counties, the water quality of the entire region, the survival of the secondary lead industry, the balance of base-metal trade and the overall public health of the general U.S. population. The DEIS is inadequate in its analysis of these other interests, and through these omissions, reaches a recommendation which we feel is unwise. In light of these deficiencies, we urge that the DEIS be redone and that the new Draft Environmental Impact Statement be subjected to further public scrutiny. The Environmental Defense Fund also wishes to advocate Alternative A, a choice which would encourage American industries to look towards other materials, and thereby reduce our nation's exposure to one of the most serious health threats it faces today.

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2-1-88

Mr Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
491 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr Morse,

My wife and I are writing as concerned citizens, regarding the proposed mining in the Winona District of the Mark Twain National Forest. I have floated the Eleven Point River in this district several times, and frequently camp, fish and hunt in Mark Twain Forest and the surrounding area. I hate to think that any mining is being considered in this area, particularly mining for heavy metals, such as lead. I have several reasons for saying this.

- 1) The mine tailings produced by lead and zinc mining are unsightly (usually huge chat piles), and heavy metals tend to leach from them into the surrounding watershed.
- 2) Ground water in areas of mining often becomes contaminated. Once active mining is over, the shafts fill with water, which then leaches minerals from the walls.
- 3) Lead and other heavy metals are highly toxic, and their contamination in the environment can be difficult to control or clean up.
- 4) The physical activity associated with mining is destructive to the landscape and unsightly. This area is an important tourist area and could be adversely affected by mining operations.

I believe I am qualified to make these statements. I have a PhD in pesticide toxicology/teratology and am presently engaged in heavy metal toxicology research at the University of Kansas Medical Center. I am well aware of the problems associated with heavy metal poisoning because of my research. I also have personal experience with lead and zinc mining. My

wifes' family lives in Baxter Springs, Kansas. This area has been the site of intense lead and zinc mining activity. The chat piles are an eyesore, the groundwater is contaminated (now a superfund cleanup site, I believe), and the area is economically depressed, partially because the mining activity has slackened off as the mines have been depleted. Many of the chat piles have been sold to the county, which broadcasts this chat on the county roads as gravel, further compounding the problem of environmental contamination.

We are afraid that any mining of the national forest will end up creating a similar situation. If the chat piles are left in the forest, they will poison the local environment. If they are hauled off, they will end up contaminating some other area. Ground water contamination could severely damage some unique and fragile ecosystems (particularly Greer Spring and the Eleven Point River). Any local economic benefits from the mining may prove to be short-lived.

We urge you to adopt Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) for the Mark Twain National Forest. Thank you for your patience in reading this letter.

Sincerely Yours, *James C. Garrison, PhD*
Carol Burchan Garrison, MD

James C. Garrison, PhD
Carol Burchan Garrison, MD
6533 Cottonwood
Shawnee, KS 66216

phone: days (913)-588-7503
weekends &
evenings (913)-268-7960
or
(913)-268-1267

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Mr. B. Eric Morse
Page Two
February 1, 1988

We suggest that a sixth alternative be added to the DEIS to only allow prospecting with a second EIS to be prepared for mining after data have been collected from prospecting. We also suggest that studies be conducted to determine relations between sensitive species and discharge zones, and methods of mitigating degradation of water quality and loss of wildlife due to mining activities.

Sincerely,

Russ Titus

Russ Titus
President
The Missouri Chapter of
The Wildlife Society

RT:lin

cc: Executive Board

91L



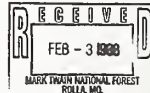
MISSOURI CHAPTER

of

The Wildlife Society

P. O. BOX 372
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI 65205

February 1, 1988



Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

The Missouri Chapter of The Wildlife Society, is a professional organization of over 250 wildlife biologists, managers, researchers, educators, and administrators. As President of this organization, I wish to register our major concerns with the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

Our first concern is that the NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) process for determining and evaluating alternatives has not been adequately conducted. An important alternative that should have been explored is to allow prospecting only, with mining to be considered after prospecting is completed. By not having this alternative for evaluation, the entire range of alternative actions has not received adequate review on which to base a decision.

The study area being considered for mining is a karst area with many species that can be negatively impacted by degraded water quality. Some of these species are federally endangered, such as the gray and Indiana bats (*Myotis grisescens* and *M. sodalis*). While past experiences in the old lead belt and Viburnum trend of Missouri have shown lead mining activities to pollute and degrade aquatic habitats, the DEIS lacks information that would suggest these experiences would not be repeated. Contrarily, the DEIS attempts to rely on state regulations regarding quality of effluent and the hope for better mining technology, rather than data and experience to assure that water quality will not be degraded.

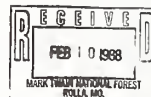
There is a lack of data presented that would describe the effects of degraded ground and surface water on sensitive wildlife. This condition suggests that decisions not be made until adequate data are obtained.

Similarly, mitigation for unintended degradation of water quality and loss of habitat and wildlife has not been included in the DEIS. Certainly, potential loss of habitat and populations of species warrants discussions of how such results would be mitigated.

92L

Donald Wirtshafter

ATTORNEY AT LAW
17 South Court Street - Room 12
Athens, Ohio 45701
(614) 592-5297



February 4, 1988

B. Eric Morris
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MI 65401

Dear Mr. Morris:

Last summer I had the opportunity of camping for a week in the Mark Twain National Forest in the area proposed for lead mining by the USX Corporation and Doe Run Minerals. As an amateur botanist and hydrologist, and as a concerned citizen, I strongly oppose any plan to disrupt this precious, scenic area. The Eleven point and Current national scenic rivers must be preserved. The wildlife, endangered orchids and other plants should not be disturbed.

The information that I have received indicates that the area proposed for mining is underlain with limestone karst. As you may be aware, this karst will insure that any toxic wastes generated by the lead mining would be carried for miles in the local ground water. As our surface waters become more and more polluted, ground water becomes more precious; once polluted it will remain polluted for years.

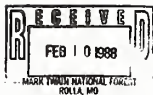
I urge The Forest Service to deny permitting to this dangerous plan. I, instead, urge proper planning, preservation and Timberstand Improvement as the future for this beautiful forest.

Donald Wirtshafter
Donald Wirtshafter

mdo

cc Donald Hodel, Department of Interior
Senator John Danforth
Senator Kit Bond
Senator John Glenn
Senator Howard Metzenbaum

Forest Supervisor



This letter is to air my feelings about the use of forest land within Missouri.

Especially lead mining adjacent to the Irish Wilderness.

ON numerous lengthy trips I have had the pleasure to experience many areas of Missouri forestland, none as beautiful or remote as the Irish Wilderness. This area truly is one of Missouri's last nearly unspoiled areas.

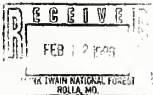
ON a recent trip to Hercules Glade U.A. I was appalled at the heavy deforestation and destruction taking place around the area. Surely, this rugged terrain with its thin soils would serve better as forestland than as pasture destined to be useless in 10 yrs?

As an ardent outdoorsman my forest use is non-consumptive, i.e. backpacking, canoeing.

I do not hunt, fish, log, or mine. Therefore, I feel that I am the least heard and considered of all forest users.

6 The mining companies, loggers, and other forest consumers have had their share of our forest.

A trip to Leadville or Bradleyville testifies to the fact. Don't non-consumers and future generations deserve a share also?



February 8, 1988

Douglas Anderson, M.D.,
St. John's Regional Health Center
Clinical Laboratory
1235 E. Cherokee
Springfield, Mo. 65804

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

8 It has come to my attention that there is a proposal for mineral leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest for the purpose of mining lead on public land. I object to public land being used for private corporations, especially when such projects could be undertaken in other areas on private lands. The area of proposed mineral leasing is also a very special one on many other counts. It is near the Eleven Point, Current, and Jacks Fork Rivers, the Irish Wilderness, Cupola Pond and Tupelo Gum Pond. These special features are worth protecting.

6 Not only are these features worth protecting, but so is our health. I am well aware of the health hazards of lead. The karst topography provides many avenues for lead to permeate the waters of Eleven Point River and Big Spring. Aside from the pollution factors, I feel that the mere presence of the lead mine would degrade the wilderness experience in the vicinity.

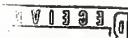
8 I give my support to Alternative A - for no mineral leasing and maximum protection, and in all sincerity hope that you will also.

Cordially,

Douglas Anderson
Douglas Anderson, M.D.

cc: to Sen. Danforth, Rep. Taylor, Pres. Reagan

Also include these cartoons in the MMS on Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain Forest.



My dollar~~33~~ spent on supplies and Lodging creates jobs ~~more~~ permanent and desirable than most consumptive uses.

I hope wise and farsighted decisions will be made by those entrusted to Legislate and manage this most important Missouri resource.

Sincerely,

Michael Chapman
407 E. 89th St.
Kansas City, MO 64131

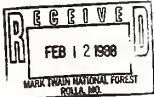
Please send me info on volunteer work w/in the forest

Alas Eric -
Sorry I didn't get to see Will you in Wmone.
I had to leave at 11:15 as the people I came with
were ready through the meeting place well. More
there opposing ^{going} then I expected but the people were
pretty worried about this & what would happen.
I know we need jobs but I also know there are
things out there that would be bad if they turned go
after them. But some things are getting done. The
these good people here but it is just easier to
lose (or destroy) our Natural Resources than to
don't involve any local work or money. It takes
work & money to bring these industries in? They just
don't want to do either. That thing I just said to
my bank last week & we have some young
people at the bank that are willing to work on
we will see -

Bye hello to Leon when you see or talk to him

Best regards,

Barney



February 5, 1988

B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

After a careful study of the Draft Environmental Impact Study and other documents relating to the hydrology of the proposed mining area, I must conclude that the information available indicates that the water quality of the area cannot be protected using currently available mining and waste storage technologies.

It seems clear to me that any mining efforts in the proposed area would be an experiment in mining lead from a karst terrain and that models from the Viburnum Trend used in the DEIS do not apply to the proposed lease area.

When dealing with such a delicate and valuable resource as clean and abundant water we cannot "assume" that no mistakes will be made and that no natural disasters will occur. No one can afford to gamble away our water resources in order to assure the continued survival of a particular mining company -- this is not acting in the public trust.

We therefore conclude that the proper action on the lease request, given your responsibility to the public to preserve an irreplaceable resource, should be that no lease be issued.

Sincerely,

Patricia Hight
Conservation Chairperson,
Grand Gulf Audubon Society
Rt 2 Box 226
Pomona, Mo. 65789

Copies to: U.S. Rep. Bill Emerson
U.S. Sen. John Danforth



5916 East Cherry
Springfield, Mo 65804
February 8, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Dear Sir:

As an outdoorswoman and citizen of an ecologically troubled Earth, I protest the proposed mining development of the Mark Twain National Forest (Winone District) and urge the adoption of alternative A. The ecological effects of lead mining are not truly controllable, and will effect the natural beauty of the land, its wildlife denizens and drinking water quality. The question is if we will conserve and protect our natural treasures as intended by the area's inclusion in the National Forest System or destroy them for a temporary gain that benefits only a troubled industry.

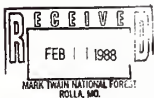
For ourselves and our future, the land must be preserved.

Alternative A must be adopted!

Sincerely,

Corice Pingnot

Randy Waggoner
10127 West 96 Terrace
Overland Park, KS 66212



February 2, 1988

U.S. Forest Service
Box 937
Rolla, MO 65401

Gentlemen:

I would like to voice my opinion on the issue of strip mining for zinc and lead in the Mark Twain National Forest. I have enjoyed the area for many years and value highly what the Mark Twain Forest has to offer. I would like to express my very strong feelings for the welfare of this National Treasure. I would "NOT" like to see the Mark Twain National Forest compromised in any way.

I felt that during this time when much thought is being given to this issue, it might be enlightening to hear from someone like me. I heard of this issue yesterday on the radio here in Kansas City. I feel very strongly in a positive direction of the job the Missouri Conservation Department is doing and I wanted to share my opinion with you.

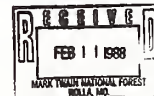
Best Wishes,

Randy Waggoner

Fellow associates in the RE/MAX of Overland Park Real Estate Company in which I work have voiced a similar opinion and they are as follows:

D.B. Equipment Sales

2404 No. Fourth St.
Blue Springs, Mo. 64015



(816) 229-9997

MA. MURSE.

THE IDEA OF MINING LEAD
IN THE MARK TWAIN NAT. FOREST
IS SHEER MADNESS. MY FAMILY &
I HAVE NOT FOUGHT FOR CONSERVATION
ISSUES & CLEAN WATER & WILDLIFE
TO BE BETRAYED BY THE FOREST
SERVICE. I

WE URGE THAT ALTERNATIVE
A, AS BAD AS THAT IS BE ADOPTED

Don Buchan

OSHA fines smelter \$2.18 million

Continued from Page A-1

tion of the OSHA lead standard, including requirements for exposure, biological and medical monitoring, engineering controls and medical removal and respiratory protection.

"The hazards associated with lead are well-understood and have been recognized for years," said Frank White, OSHA's enforcement chief. "Doe Run's continuing disregard for complying with the spirit and the letter of the OSHA standard and for guarding the health of its work force is unacceptable."

Doe Run, owned by the Homestake Mining Co. of San Francisco and the Fluor Corp. of Irvine, Calif., has 15 days to contest the fine.

John Fitzsimmons, the company's division manager, said Doe Run was surprised by the size of the fine and considered many of the charges unwarranted.

"We've had no health citations from OSHA for over 10 years and we've spent \$20 million in making the smelter safer for workers," he said.

The citations arose out of an inspection of the 500-employee

plant in June to determine whether Doe Run had installed agreed-upon engineering controls to limit worker exposures in lead, which can cause neurological and kidney damage.

OSHA also accused Doe Run of rotating "contract" employees in and out of high lead-exposure areas to minimize blood lead levels.

The practice, said Terry Mikelson of OSHA, sidestepped OSHA protections that require employees with excessive lead blood levels to be removed from contaminated areas, with full preservation of pay and benefits, for up to 18 months while

their lead levels return to normal. OSHA will seek back wages and benefits for the fired workers, Mikelson said.

The biggest fine levied by OSHA was \$1.1 million in October against contractors for a Bridgeport, Conn., apartment building that collapsed in April, killing 28 construction workers.

The second-largest fine was for \$4.2 million, levied in November against Bath Iron Works in Bath, Maine. Both companies are contesting the fines.

Missouri firm fined by OSHA

WASHINGTON — The Occupational Safety and Health Administration on Thursday levied its third largest fine in history, \$2.18 million, against a smelter plant in Hazelton, in eastern Missouri.

The Doe Run Co. is accused of exposing workers to high levels of lead and then firing them to sidestep government medical leave requirements.

The agency cited Doe Run for 177 health violations — 147 of them classified as willful disregard of the law and sources of injury. The company also was accused of 136 violations in not reporting on-the-job injuries in 1985 and 1986 and of 13 instances of failing to correct hazards previously cited by the agency.

Officials said a six-month inspection of the plant uncovered violations of "virtually every section of the law."

See OSHA, A-19, Col. 1

the impact of lead mining and processing in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Cordially
Catherine Mayes
Conservation Chs.
Bureau of Audubon
Society

2/12/85

Dear Mr. Munn -
This should enter into your considerations of one

101L

102L



1-24-85

Save the Forest!

A few good reasons to prevent the mining of lead in the Mark Twain National Forest At Winona: clean water, clean air, the Eleven Pt. River, Greer Spring, the prairie white-fringed orchid, the bald eagle.

NAME	Address
Edgar K. Brooks	Rt 2 Box 24C Gays Mills, WI 54631
Rebecca M. Miller	Rt 2 Box 31A, Gays Mills, WI 54631
Mark G. Gaudin	Rt 2 Box 67 Gays Mills - WI 54631
Simon K. Kunkert	Box 57 116 Greer IA 52157
David S. Swartz	RR 2 GAYS MILLS, WI 54631
Maurice, Bob	Box 25A Gays Mills WI 54631
Donald L. Stalling	Rt 2 Box 41 Gays Mills, WI 54631
Wesley H. Heston	Rt 1 P.O. 522 Gays Mills, WI 54631
MARK H. Heston	Rt 2 Box 33 GAYS MILLS, WI 54631
Wesley Heston	Rt 1 P.O. 522 GAYS MILLS, WI 54631
Patricia Heston	Box 69 Gays Mills, WI 54631

January 26, 1988

FOREST SERVICE
NACOV-1
FEB 03 1988
Minerals & Geology

Department Director
USDA - Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20013-6090

Dear Dept. Director:

The Local Committee For A Lead Free Ozarks was formed in response to the draft Environmental Impact Statement entitled, Hardrock Mineral Leasing, Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri (October 1987).

In addition to our concern about the issues: Water Quality; Land Character; Jobs, Economy and Lifestyle; Threatened and Endangered Species; the Lead Market; Land Use Purpose; and Areas of National Significance, we felt it imperative to point out a critical error in the draft EIS.

The enclosed letter to 8. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor, Mark Twain National Forest, delineates our finding.

We trust you will regard this issue, among others, as one which warrants your involvement in insuring that decisions regarding our fragile environment are based on a detailed understanding of the consequences of lead mining in the National Forests of Missouri.

Sincerely,

Kitty Cone

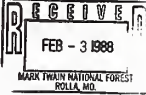
Local Committee For A Lead Free Ozarks
Kitty Cone, Chairperson
Riverton Rural Branch
Alton, MO 65605
417 778 7777

BILL EMERSON
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
8TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
January 27, 1988

OFFICE
SUITE 418
CANYON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
202/223-4404
THE FEDERAL BUILDING
128 BROADWAY
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO 63701
314/232-6101
614 FIVE
P.O. BOX 638
ROLLA, MO 65401
314/264-2488

Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairground Road
Rolla, MO 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing in regard to the recently completed Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed mining in the Mark Twain National Forest. There is no argument that the beauty of the Mark Twain National Forest must be preserved. The area included in the EIS contain some of our nation's greatest natural assets, such as the Eleven Point and Current Rivers.

I am very concerned about the findings of the preliminary dye testing of the underground water system and feel strongly that further hydrology studies need to be conducted to ensure protection of surface and subsurface water.

While many factors of a mining process can be mitigated, residues allowed in the water cannot be. However, as I understand it, the approval, if given at this time, would allow mining companies the ability to formulate a site specific mine plan. I understand that will take approximately one year and at that time the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management will do further review which will be more in depth and site specific. Such further review should provide findings that will assist the regulators and the applicants in making a decision on whether or not to allow the actual mining process and to include specific protection measures.

Again, I feel the further review is very important to insure protection of our natural resources and at the same time attempt to allow economic development of the region, which sorely needs jobs and income stimulation. Since the additional hydrology studies and site specific review will be performed before the final approval is allowed, I feel the interim lease approval can be granted. However, let me once again state the mine plan that would result by the granting of a lease must prove, in my opinion, that the environment is protected.

Sincerely,

Bill Emerson
Bill Emerson
Member of Congress

BE:igk



HCR 35, Box 263
Rolla, MO 65401
5 February 1988

B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have read the Draft EIS Summary on Hardrock Mineral Leasing and have also skimmed the complete document.

I favor Alternative A. Alternative A would encourage exploration in the Old Lead Belt and in the already exploited part of the Viburnum Trend. Alternative A would also encourage new technologies and recycling attempts.

One of my main objections to the whole project is that it is not site specific. If we proposed to develop a mine at, say, the town of Wilderness, that would be something we could evaluate. I believe the Forest Service needs to get together with the lead industry and find out exactly where those proposed mines will be located.

Also, I want to know why the lead deposits stop at the National Forest boundary. Or do they? The mines should be located out

the towns of Altam, River, Branderville, Koshkorewing, Couch, and Thibiger, where the work forces are, or along roads and highways in Oregon County. If these mines are so great as they are supposed to be, and so badly needed for local economies, they should be close to the people who want them, not out in the National Forest, which belongs to all the people of America, not just the few people who live near there.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my views as a member of the public.

Sincerely,
Lynda L. Richards

County Court Of
SHANNON COUNTY

Cimarron, Missouri 65466

DEAN COX
NORTHERN COMMISSIONER
EMINENCE, MISSOURI

REGULAR TERMS:
FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, MAY,
AUGUST, NOVEMBER

MAE RUTH MEADE
COUNTY CLERK

LOYD RAINBOLT
PRESIDING JUDGE
EMINENCE, MISSOURI

FERN O'DELL
DEPUTY CLERK

JERRY BAILEY
SOUTHERN COMMISSIONER
WINONA, MISSOURI

February 1, 1988

Ms. Jody Eberle
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
Winona, MO, 65588

RE: Mining

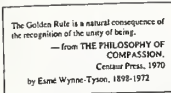
Ms. Eberle;

The Shannon County Commissioners wish to let you know they are in favor of the mining in this area.

We feel it would greatly benefit the area for economy and education, plus many other areas.



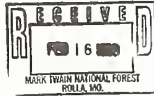
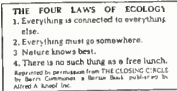
Sincerely,
Lloyd Rainbolt
Lloyd Rainbolt
Presiding Commissioner



Forelaws On Board



P.O. Box 359
Welches, OR 97067 USA
(503) 622-4328
February 12, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

As a property owner (80 acres in Oregon County) whose future is intimately connected with the environmental integrity of the Ozarks, I wish to register my support for Alternative A (no mining-maximum resource protection) in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement now being considered by the U.S. Forest Service.

The views on this vitally important subject as eloquently expressed by Joan Taylor and Kitty Cone (South Missourian News, 2/4/88), I am certain, typify the deeply held feelings of countless Missourians and others who are committed to the proposition that responsible human stewardship is indispensable for the preservation of all life on Earth.

In forelawship on board,

Robert E. Cobb
Robert E. Cobb

cc: Senator John Danforth
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Christopher Bond
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Representative William Emerson
House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Enclosure

REFERENCE FOR ALL LIFE — THE GOLDEN RULE — THE FOUR LAWS OF ECOLOGY
GUIDELINES OF CREATIVE ENVIRONMENTALISM

Jerry M. Sugerman
4536 Shenandoah
St. Louis, MO 63110

February 27, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 65401



Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing in regard to your draft Environmental Impact Statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, dated October 1987, and the Doe Run Corporation's Preference Right Lease Applications.

In this draft EIS, your office identified Alternative D as the preferred alternative. Alternative D would modify your most recent forest plan by increasing the area of land available for mineral extraction within the 157,000 acre study area.

I am requesting that you change your preferred alternative to Alternative A, which would prohibit mineral development in this area.

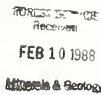
I am intimately familiar with this area, having hiked, camped, canoed, swam, and conducted nature study trips in it numerous times over the past seventeen years. This area embodies some of the finest wild and natural places, wilderness setting, and groundwater resources remaining in Missouri. I would like to see the Forest Service manage this entire area for maximum watershed and resource protection and to prohibit all mining activities.

At best, mineral extraction would disturb the landscape of backcountry areas by generating construction of new buildings, roads, and power lines, and additional noise, traffic, and support services in nearby places. IT IS THE VERY SPARSENESS OF THESE ACTIVITIES THAT GIVES THIS AREA ITS IMPORTANCE TODAY AS ONE OF THE WILDEST FOREST AREAS REMAINING IN MISSOURI.

If tailings ponds were constructed in this area, as they would have to be in order to have economical mineral extraction, then some deterioration of the groundwater would be almost inevitable over an extended period of time because of the porous nature of the groundwater geology and the fact that all streams in the area are losing streams.

At worst, a collapse or major leak from a tailings pond would be devastating to the quality of water in springs and rivers in and near the study area. Three of these rivers, the Eleven Point, the Jacks Fork, and the Current, are federally designated wild rivers, and their watersheds should be managed for maximum protection.

I am equally disturbed by the apparent senseless need for the proposed



Feb 1, 1988
14333 Shenandoah
Free St.
Chattanooga, Mo.
63017

Dear Sirs;

We are against opening the Mark Twain National Forest to mining or any other damaging event that would harm the balance of the ecosystem. Someday all our wild systems will be paved over. Iron and lead mines in southeast Missouri have been closed for lack of demand.

Please keep the forest

whole.

Sincerely,
Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Huff

Sugerman/Morse 2/27/88 p. 2

mining activity. Missouri's Viburnum Trend is the source of 90% of the lead presently mined in the United States, but this represents only about 40% of the U.S. supply of newly refined lead because nearly half of this supply comes from recycled lead-acid batteries. The depletion of accessible high-grade lead reserves in Missouri is inevitable regardless of what decision you make on the Preference Right Lease Applications. Reserves in the study area are estimated to be "... similar to, but on a much lower level than that presently being mined in the Viburnum Trend." (OEIS, p. 8) What we have here, then, is a choice between seeing the inevitable depletion come fifty years or so after the commencement of mining in the Viburnum Trend or about 150 years after the commencement of large scale lead mining in Missouri and seeing it come perhaps ten years or so later if the study area in question were mined.

At the same time, the demand for lead is expected to remain flat, and this assumes that alternatives to the lead-acid battery will not be developed, as this battery accounts for more than 70% of the domestic use of lead. Your policy choice is between having a few extra years of high-grade ore production for a soft futures market, and providing maximum long term resource protection to Missouri's most extensive "high-grade" forested area.

Clearly, domestic lead market needs have not driven this request for mineral development, but rather the needs of the mining company itself. While a few extra years of ore production would be of little significance in the domestic or world lead markets, they would have greater significance to the Doe Run Corporation. The people of the United States, whom you represent, have a greater interest in the preservation of this area for its natural and wild qualities.

Therefore, I am asking you to change your preferred alternative to Alternative A, denying the Doe Run Corporation its Preference Right Leases and denying the Bureau of Land Management authority to issue mining permits.

Sincerely,

Jerry M. Sugerman
Jerry M. Sugerman

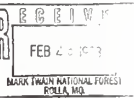
The U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have issued a Draft Environmental and Impact statement recommending that hard rock mineral leasing be allowed within the 119,000 acres (Winona District) of the Mark Twain National Forest in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri.

The following people residing on Patit Jean Mtn in Osage urge the U.S.F.S. to adopt Alternative A no mining - and maximum resource protection.

Most of all we are concerned about contamination of the ground water in that particular region from rock mining.

Glady's Snow
Maxine C. Balin
Dr. & Mrs. C.H. Mammaworth
Dr. & Mrs. Theodore Hiteburg
August J. Dabbs
H. Nell Harris
Virginia Linton
Margaret R. Howe
Glad Spaul
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Ely
Mrs C. L. Harris
Bill & Fern Best
Paul Burr

FOREST SERVICE
Received
FEB 22 1988
Minerals & Geology



Roy & Darlene Patrick
Darlene Wolf

Thomas M. Kelly
5589 Viewpoint Ln.
Melville, MO 63128

February 26, 1988



Mr. Eric Morse
Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Mr. Morse,

I am writing to support the approval of the application permits for exploration and possible mining development as recommended in the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Over the past several years The Doe Run Company (previously St Joe Lead Company) has had a solid record of environmental responsibility. With a responsible company, modern mining and exploration methods, and rigorously enforced state and federal regulations I feel the environment can safely co-exist with industry. The mining industry has been in the Viburnum area for years and the area is still beautiful. Taxes and royalties from lead mining provide excellent schools, municipal services, jobs and amenities far beyond what might normally be found in a similar area. In the interest of economic development with minimal environmental disruption please consider supporting these permits.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Kelly
Thomas M. Kelly

HAYDEN LTD.
GYPSUM DRYWALL SYSTEMS

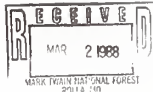
(314) 928-1224

P.O. Box 632
St. Charles, Mo. 63302

29 February 88

Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Rd.
Rolla, MO 75401

Re: Draft EIS Hard Rock Mineral Lease to Doe Run in Carter, Oregon and Shannon Counties.



I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed lease of mining rights to Doe Run in Carter, Oregon and Shannon Counties. I attended the public meeting in St. Louis on this and was impressed by the fact that the first twelve or so commentators scheduled were brought in from Winona, Missouri in order to provide a stronger pro-leasing slant at the St. Louis meeting. I do not feel that the estimated benefits and somewhat questionable need for this project outweigh its cost in terms of the long term environmental consequences outlined in the draft EIS, and therefore urge the adoption of Alternate A - No Mineral Leasing on the Study Area. In addition, to my understanding the National Forest is public land and as such belongs to all of the public equally without special consideration for a particular group that would allow "coins" to ring in the government coffers. In Missouri, I believe we have more of the public involved in hunting, fishing and camping on the Mark Twain National Forest than receive economic benefits from the development of new lead mines. I might also add that the economic benefits of outdoor recreation to Missouri might surprise us all if the real dollar amounts were known.

Respectfully,

Martin B. Hayden
Martin B. Hayden

5540 Welch Street
St. Louis, MO 63109
March 9, 1988

U. S. Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Sierra Club

This week a story appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch regarding a request by the Doe Run Mining Company to lease 3,743 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest for lead mining. The story also mentioned that mining could take place in up to one half of the 179,000 acres. If any very much opposed to this proposition and who emphatically agree with the statements by Don and Becky Horton as printed and that "environmental degradation is a poor trade-off for jobs that might never materialize."

About 15 years ago, I involved my children in a national forest building program. I can't remember the particulars but we collected labels, I believe, and these enabled seedling trees to be planted in their names in a national forest which was closest their home. They received several certificates, a map and other information and over the years it has been a pleasure to us as we passed near or through Mark Twain National Forest to think they contributed to its existence. I have enclosed copies of two of the documents. As one certificate states, "The tree... will become a part of a National 'Working' Forest dedicated to provide outdoor recreation, wildlife food and shelter, natural sound barriers, soil and water preservation, oxygen and wood products for future generations..." We as yet have not reached these "future generations" and already the plan is to destroy a large part of the forest. It was inconceivable to me that this would ever happen and I join in the Sierras Club and others who voice opposition to this proposal.

Carole D. Heiland
Carole D. Heiland

Telephone message Received from
Mr. John Willy and written
down by G. D. Warkentin 3/10/88
John Willy
1623 Norberg Dr.
Florissant, Mo. 63031

Mr. Morse

I'm very upset that you would even consider allowing a company like Doe Run Corp. to mine lead in this area so close to the Eleven Point NSR and Groer Spring & the Current.

Doe Run is not a reputable company that can be trusted with such a treasured area. Their past record of what they have done at Herculeum and other areas proves that. They shouldn't be allowed to mine.

People in Missouri, if you took a poll are almost 100% against this action. The paper says 4 to 1 against. It is more like 100% against. If it's names on petitions that it takes to show this we can get them.

Development throughout this country has ruined national forest lands which are supposed to be for all people to enjoy. This area down south of Winona belongs to all of the people and we really object to the consideration of mining.

B. Eric Morse



Dear Sir,

A letter in the Springfield paper asked for people to write and express their feelings about the mining of lead in the Mark Twain forest.

I am not in favor of mining in a National forest!

I understand this issue will not be determined by public opinion. Who will be required to pay the bill if it is a polluting, disastrous mistake??

706 Katella Ct.
Springfield, Missouri 65807

Boris N. Wolfe



304 Lake
Sikeston Mo
March 14 - 1988

National Forest Service

Dear Sirs:

Sorry I did not have the address so that my letter of objection could be mailed. I think it is disgraceful that mining in our National Forest - any where - & particularly in the Mark Twain would even be considered. My family have enjoyed all of the Ozarks for many years - I pray that in any more mindless of my family can do this.

Love David

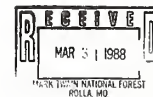
Mr & Mrs Christopher T. Willy
12 Buckingham Pl.
St. Charles, MO 63301

Forest Service
To whom it may concern,

Please stop all ideas, plans, and future mining of the Mark Twain forest. I love the Mo. Forest Service and conservation commission. Mo. is one of the best states there is, so let's keep it that way.

Thank you.

Chris Willy



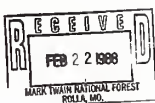
C. FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., President

ROBERT D. SHAW, JR., M. D.

THE MEDICAL CLINIC OF WILLOW SPRINGS, INC.

816 E. Second
WILLOW SPRINGS, MISSOURI 65793
PHONE (417) 469-3116

February 11, 1968

Bill Emerson
U.S. Representative
418 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Emerson:

As one of your long time supporters as well as a native of southern Missouri I would like to bring to your attention a matter that is affecting our district which is of considerable concern to me. I am talking about the recommendation by the Forest Service regarding leasing of acres within the Winona district for rock mining. Being a native of this area I am very well aware of the need for new jobs in this district. However one of the major attractions for me returning to southern Missouri and my hometown to practice medicine was the unspoiled beauty of the rivers and hills of this area. I believe that what we may sacrifice in short term for jobs will end up hurting the area in the long term. This same sort of situation has already happened in Ironport area in what appeared to initially be a boon to the area ended up being its death knell. I therefore am very much against any leasing of national forest lands for rock mining.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Shaw, Jr., M.D.

Robert D. Shaw, Jr., M.D.

RDS/nlp

cc: Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Missouri 654017818 Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Mr. Morse,

I am writing to urge strongly that alternative A (no mining - maximum resource protection) be adopted concerning the proposed mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

Such activity clearly endangers the natural beauty of streams and forests as well as endangering people, wildlife and ground water by exposure to lead & heavy metals.

John Flaketh, SCSD



Mar 3rd

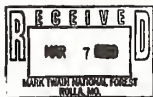
Dear Sir,

For the past five months I've been informed through the media and other sources about the proposed lead mining lease on the heart of the Mark Twain National Forest. You people may not agree with my opinion, but I think it is a disgrace to our country to stoop so low and lease to corporations for drilling and mineral rights on our preserve land only land. Through millions of years in the making, that precious part of the forest could be ruined for eternity. Is it a chance we can afford to take? We already have major problems with water, air, and land pollution. Can we afford to disrupt the delicate ecosystems that enhance our lives every single day? I am a biology major at Bellville Area College in Bellville Illinois, and I know what happens to ecosystems if disrupted or depleted. It's not a chance we can afford to take. I've been coming to your beautiful state ever since I was two years of age, and by far it is my favorite state. I camp, backpack, hike, canoe and spend at least \$400 through the whole year on gas, food, fishing fees, campsite fees, and the list goes on. I

I pay my dues to Missouri, so let your turn to pay your dues and say NO to lead mining in the most beautiful part of the country.

Sincerely,
Scott Thompson

Scott Thompson
815 E 9th and St
O Fallon, Illinois
62269



1601 Fairway drive
O'Fallon IL 62269
February 29, 1988

Mr. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am writing to urge the U.S.F.S. to not allow lead mining within the proposed 119,000 acres in the Winona District of Mark Twain National Forest.

This area contains valuable natural features that should not be disturbed for any reason--including lead mining. Portions of the study area recharge many springs including Greer and Big springs which feed the Eleven Point and Current rivers, respectively. The study area also contains Cupola Pond and Tupelo Gum Pond which have rare and endangered plant species. This is also a valuable habitat for many plants and animals.

Powderlines, roads, machinery, traffic, and noise would superficially mar this area. Less noticeable but perhaps more detrimental would be lead dust and lead contaminated water generated in the mining process.

The karst topography of the area makes it difficult to contain water within a specific area: The failure of the West Plains sewage lagoon and its subsequent discharge into Mammoth spring is a documented example. Should we risk a similar discharge of lead-laden water into adjacent springs such as Greer and Big spring?

So what if new mining jobs will be created by allowing mining: Outdoor recreation jobs will be lost because many people (including myself) who previously frequented this area will seek recreation elsewhere.

I understand that if lead mining is allowed here, the lead will be tapped-out by the early 21st century. Then, the lead industry will be back to square one and an irreplaceable wild area of national significance will have been ruined.

6 It is inevitable that the lead industry in Missouri will decline due to depletion of reserves. Then recycling will be necessary. Doesn't it make more sense to start recycling lead now instead of sacrificing this (and other) wild areas to prolong the inevitable death of the Missouri lead industry?

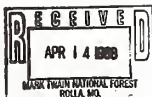
Thank you for your time and attention.

From: a lover of, and a frequent visitor to Missouri's rivers and wild places.

Sincerely,

Eric N. Ratcliff

Eric Ratcliff



4-1-88

Mr. Morse,

I am writing in opposition to hard rock mining in the Mark Twain forest, particularly around the Eleven Point River.

When I heard read about the Winona Dist. proposal I was shocked. I've lived in Missouri all my life until this year, this area is dear to my heart.

We must learn as a society to do with less mineral extraction from Earth - to recycle what we have. To create jobs to re-establish the balance of wildlife our society has totally disrupted, simply to insure our own existence & survival on Earth.

I am expecting you to oppose the absurd mining proposition. Cumulative effect of all ecological disturbances (logging, mining, pollution and ruin) must be studied & corrected now. Short term & long term effects of this proposal are not known, and must be determined accurately to insure optimum clean, natural water, intact soil levels, pristine forest.

Be a leader in forest service (not mining company service). Show the other 49 states how Missouri protects the priorities - old growth trees & wildlife, soil & water. America for Wildlife, Claire Cochran

Claire Cochran
Earth First! Taro Contact
POB 1184
Ranchos de Taro, NM 87557
(505) 758-9397



P.O. Box 21
Augusta, Mo. 63332
4/18/88

Mr. Eric Morse
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Sir:

I was alarmed to hear that the USFS and the BLM have issued a DEIS recommending that hardrock mineral leasing be allowed within 119,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest. I urge that Alternative A be adopted.

Sincerely,
Paul R. Cravitt
Congressional District 9

Dear Mr. Eric Morse,
The forests should be saved to protect the water and the animals homes. I hope you will support this. I believe that you should not use the Mark Twain Forest as a mining sight.

Sincerely,
Carrie

3545 S. BARBET
SPRINGFIELD, MO 65804

11 MAY

Dear Mr. Eric - AAOF-SC
The forests should be saved to protect the water and the animals homes. I hope you will support this. I believe that you should not use the Mark Twain Forest as a mining sight.

3545 S. BARBET SPRINGFIELD, MO 65804



18991 Woodland Way
Trabuco Canyon, Calif. 92679
(714) 858-9408

Toll Free 1-800-525-9491

May 17, 1988

Director of Forest Services
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Dear Director:

I have recently learned that possible mining rights may be granted to companies so that mining or drilling could take place in the Current and Eleven Point River area.

I am not a member of a special interest group, but I am a person who has enjoyed this area on almost a yearly basis since my teenage years. I would like to see this beautiful nature resource stay as it is.

I know that the nearby communities would welcome new employment opportunities, but I feel that mining is not the best alternative. This land once it is lost, can never be reclaimed, other alternatives such as tourism would preserve the natural beauty as well as stimulate local economy.

Please proceed to look at this request for mining rights with all due caution. As a Missourian at heart, I trust you will do the right thing for our state.

Please respond to my letter.

Sincerely,
Paul McKinney



MISSOURI SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS



June 27, 1988

Mr. B. Eric Morse, Forest Supervisor
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO. 65401

Dear Mr. Morse:

Attached is a Position Statement of the Missouri Society of American Foresters concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Hardrock Mineral Leasing on the Mark Twain National Forest.

This position was adopted by Missouri Society of American Foresters at our June 9, 1988 meeting in St. Louis. We look forward to reviewing the final document.

Sincerely,

Gary Smith
MO SAF Chairman

GS/jb

cc: MO SAF Executive Committee
Bill Hahenberg
Society of American Foresters

POSITION STATEMENT - MISSOURI SOCIETY
OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
HARDROCK MINERAL LEASING
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST MISSOURI

SUMMARY

The Doe Run corporation holds interest in two mineral lease applications filed with the Bureau of Land Management for the development of lead, zinc, copper and associated minerals underlying the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri. To respond to Doe Run's application and to anticipated future mineral leasing activities, an area larger than that applied for by Doe Run was considered for possible mineral lease activities.

Because of the expanded analysis area, a high degree of public concern and the fact that mining had not previously occurred in this part of the Forest, it was determined that an environmental impact statement should be prepared. The draft document has been completed and subjected to review by Federal, State and local agencies as well as special interest groups and interested individuals.

8 The Missouri Society of American Foresters (MOSAF) supports Alternative C as described in the DEIS. Alternative C permits a level of mineral development consistent with the Mark Twain National Forest's, Forest Plan in which MOSAF previously took a position of support.

Definition of Issue

The DEIS and public response has been widely reported in the media. Various view points both for and against the proposed mineral leasing have been expressed. The issue relates to whether or not mining should be allowed and can it be accomplished with out unacceptable environmental impacts and if so, in what portion of the lease area. The lease area encompasses approximately 119,000 acres of National Forest System Lands and federally owned minerals. The area is bordered on the south by the Eleven Point National Scenic River, to the east by the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and to the southeast by the Irish Wilderness. Potential impacts to the areas recreation attributes as well as possible adverse environmental affects associated with large scale mineral developments are a major concern. The potential positive economic effects on a depressed local economy as well as the national significance of a valuable mineral deposit are also important considerations.

Background

Contained in the DEIS is the development and consideration of five Alternatives, identified as Alternatives A-E. They are summarized as follows:

Alternative A: Prohibit mineral development

Alternative B: Maximum mineral development by allowing standard mining practices

Alternative C: Mineral development consistent with the current Forest Plan

Alternative D: Increases land available for mineral activities over that of Alternative C

Alternative E: Modifies Forest visual quality standards and increases land available over that of Alternative D

Discussion of MOSAF Alternative Courses of Action

The MOSAF considered the following alternative possible courses of action related to the DEIS.

1. No action - take no position
2. Develop a position against the leasing of minerals as proposed for the area
3. Develop a position in support of Alternative D - the identified preferred alternative
4. Develop a position in support of Alternative C - the Forest Plan Alternative
5. Develop a position in support of one of the other alternatives

Recommendation

It is recommended that the MOSAF Executive committee and general membership take a position in support of the DEIS Alternative C (or #4 under MOSAF Alternative Courses of Action above). This is based on:

1. MOSAF's previous support of the Mark Twain's Forest Plan, which we found to be acceptable from a renewable resource and environmental impact standpoint and
2. the SAF national position is supportive of mineral extraction from forest land as further described below.

Careful review of the DEIS shows that safeguards, or steps to prohibit mining if safeguards are later judged to be inadequate, are built into the process. Moreover, Alternative C, as described in the DEIS, best meets the objectives of the Society of American Foresters, which states:

"Minerals are essential to the nation's economic and social welfare and are important nonrenewable resources of many forestlands. Extract of minerals from forestlands affects most renewable forest resources and uses. Consequently, renewable forest resource values should be protected from adverse effects of mineral extraction."

The position further defines that plans should minimize adverse impacts on renewable forest resources plus include assurance and cost considerations of reclaiming lands adversely affected.

Expiration Date

This position should expire two years after acceptance by the MOSAF executive committee or full membership.

RESPONSES TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

This section contains the responses to comments identified, from the hearing transcripts and letters during the public comment period. The response numbers are the same numbers used in Tables 1 and 2 and the compilation of transcripts and letters presented in the previous section.

Due to the nature of the proposed decision, that would provide for exploration only, the EIS team felt that it was neither necessary nor appropriate to provide detailed responses to public comments other than those relating to exploration. Areas of concern other than exploration were, Errors of Omission; Errors of Fact; Additional Studies; Development; Alternative Specific; Issues Outside the Scope of Decision; Exploration and; Other. Responses to the concerns are included in the following table. A large majority of the comments on the DEIS related to things other than exploration.

TABLE 3 RESPONSES TO COMMENTS

Response Number	Response
1	The information you refer to was not considered in the preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). However, since it is not relevant to the exploration decision it will not be included in this analysis.
2	We considered the information in the preparation of the DEIS, but it was not included because it was not relevant.
3	The information you refer to was incorrectly stated in the DEIS. However, since it is not relevant to the exploration decision, it will not be corrected in this analysis.
4	We disagree with your information and believe that we have correctly stated the facts.
5	<p>The DEIS was prepared using the best available information. We recognize that further information is desirable, and in some cases necessary, prior to consenting to development of a mineral resource. Additional studies will be required prior to making a development decision. Other information requirements may be identified once development plans are submitted by the leaseholder.</p> <p>Site-specific information on locations and extent of proposed or potential development activities will be known prior to considering development requests.</p> <p>The lack of specific information dealing with potentially affected resources and the lack of site-specific proposals is one of the primary reasons for deciding to issue leases allowing exploration only without guaranteeing the right to mine.</p>
6	Your comments are specifically related to potential impacts resulting from mine development/production activities. As a result of environmental analysis and public comments, the decision has been made to permit only exploration activities at this time. Development concerns will be addressed through the NEPA process should a mine plan be submitted.
7	Please refer to the lead market issue discussion in the Response to Issues and Public Comments section of the Record of Decision.
8	After a review of the alternatives presented in the DEIS, and public comment addressing them, the decision is to permit exploration only. This is consistent with the Forest Plan standards, and was analyzed in the Draft Hardrock Leasing EIS. This finding is reflected in the Record of Decision.
9	Your comment deals with a concern beyond the scope of the decision necessary to respond to the lease applications.
10	Your comment is a true statement.
11	We agree these changes are important corrections to the DEIS. However, the decision now being made does not require a draft revision and since this change does not affect the decision we will not correct the DEIS at this time.

Response Number	Response
12	Each comment has been read and analyzed. Responses have been made as appropriate.
13	Locations for public hearings were based on population centers, either in close proximity to the study area or residences of substantial numbers of Forest users. The St. Louis hearing was scheduled due to comments received during the scoping process. Some residents of the Kansas City area attended one or more of the public hearings and several written comments were received.
14	In response to several requests, the comment period was extended to February 5, 1988.
15	The DEIS was prepared by a very diverse group of professionals from both the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to ensure a reasoned and objective analysis. The Team included experts in geology, engineering, forestry, recreation, landscape architecture, planning, biology, hydrology, soil science, economics and sociology. Preparation of the Final EIS included a wide variety of professionals to ensure an objective analysis
16	The EIS has been prepared to evaluate the potential effects of several alternatives, including those which would require amending the Forest Plan. Such alternatives are considered in the EIS because the potential effects of mineral development activities were not evaluated in detail during preparation of the Forest Plan.
17	Congress has repeatedly stated that, except where withdrawn, public and acquired lands are available for mineral activities. The Forest Service and other Federal land managers then determine under what terms and conditions those activities may occur. In this case we are significantly limiting activities because of potential risks to forest resources and uses based on current knowledge.
18	The Record of Decision, along with the DEIS, explains the leasing authorities and leasing process.
19	We agree that determination is critical to this analysis and is discussed in the Record of Decision.
20	The FS is responsible for the administration of National Forest System lands and the multiple-use management of surface values and resources. Such responsibility includes the management of forest lands in order to "maximize their net social and economic contributions to the nation's well being, in an environmentally sound manner."
21	State of Missouri regulations provide stringent guidelines for mineral-related activities, particularly with respect to tailings impoundments. The Forest Service through the Land and Resource Management Plan has adopted a similar standard which, as State regulations also provide, prohibits all discharges from tailings impoundments within the study area. We recognize that State Regulations and Forest Standards establish a level of protection with which all development must conform. The actual attainment of such protection may be achieved through various means including activity prohibition, performance standards and design criteria. These will be evaluated in the subsequent and separate development analysis.
22	All state and Federal listed threatened, endangered or rare species will be protected regardless of what decision is made.

Response Number	Response
23	The Forest Plan, approved in 1986, is being implemented now. The discussion on page 65 of the DEIS described the management programs, the goods and services provided and the effects of implementing the plan. The effects of implementing the Forest Plan plus the effects of issuing mineral leases equal cumulative effects.
24	Programs and projects described and authorized by the Forest Plan are currently on-going and will continue, the DEIS made no attempt to reevaluate Forest Plan activities or reproduce the information found in the plan. The discussion on page 65 of the DEIS was a brief summary of detailed information to be found in the Forest Plan.
25	We know of no such research.
26	We believe the sub-section discusses these topics well within the context of what Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wet Lands , defines them to include.
27	The Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management will do their best to assure that water quality is maintained.
28	It's unlikely.
29	The Irish Wilderness lies outside the study area and would not be affected by exploration.
30	You, perhaps, are describing conditions on private lands on an old mining area. Current regulations require plugging pipes, cutting them off and smoothing and revegetating the disturbed area.
31	The botanical significance of this area is recognized in Chapter 3 of the DEIS.
32	The EIS Team is working with the Fish and Wildlife Service to develop mitigation measures where necessary, to protect threatened and endangered species.
33	<p>A number of references were inadvertently omitted from the bibliography for the DEIS.</p> <p>The 1967 USGS publication cited in your comment does not report the results of an analysis by that agency of the potential resource of lead in the Viburnum Trend, but instead refers to a comment made in the November 1965 issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal by W. W. Weigel, a retired geologist for the St. Joseph Lead Company. Weigel states, "...the Viburnum Trend has a potential of ...upwards of 30 million tons of lead...". In the next sentence in the article, he goes on to say, "this is not a presently proven ore reserve figure, of course."</p> <p>Even ignoring the uncertain nature of this estimate, little credence should be given to the 30 million ton figure simply because the estimate was made more than 20 years ago. Reserves change continuously due to such factors as fluctuations in prices and costs, technological advances and changes in tax laws. Thus, a major consideration in determining the applicability of a particular reserves estimate is when the estimate was made. Given the date of the Engineering and Mining Journal article (1965), as well as the uncertain basis for the 30 million ton figure contained in it, this reference was not included in the discussion of reserves.</p>
34	The 100 foot buffer has proven successful in similar areas. We assume it will work equally well here. However, it and other mitigation measures will be closely monitored to ensure compliance and adequacy.

Response Number	Response
35	The mineral leasing process and agency authorities are discussed in the DEIS and the Record of Decision.
36	The Forest Plan direction was not ignored, it's standards were closely reviewed and evaluated in this analysis. All exploration activities will be consistent with the Plan.
37	The decision to deny lease consent or issuance is guided by existing laws and regulations. Once an application is denied, the process must start anew; it cannot be reinitiated.
38	The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act does not apply to lead mining.
39	Because of the "no guaranteed development" stipulation, the lessee must provide us with a site-specific mine plan prior to obtaining development rights. We will then begin a new environmental analysis and public involvement process to decide whether or not to consent to development.
40	True. On the other hand, extensive use of these drilling chemicals for many years in Missouri never, to anyone's knowledge, has produced the slightest hint of any adverse environmental effects. If you know of such evidence, we would be anxious to learn of it.
41	This is what the Record of Decision will do. Drill cores are routinely donated to the state and stored for future study.
42	Based on many years of experience the mitigation measures are adequate to prevent soil damage and vegetation contamination. The litter, humus and surface-soil environment promotes rapid biodegradation of the "toxins" into relatively benign substances. No adverse effects are known to have occurred in the Viburnum Trend by disposing of drilling effluents in this way.
43	Glades are considered fragile soils on the Fristoe Unit.
44	Long corridor intrusions, such as powerlines, are not needed for exploration or developmental drilling. Access corridors to drill sites are both short and temporary in nature. Exploration has been conducted in this area for over 20 years with little noticeable impact to any wildlife species.
45	The five acre no occupancy zone around a cave entrance is only intended to protect the entrance from disturbance. Complete cave maps would be necessary to develop mitigating measures for protection of all cave passages. Most access roads to drill sites are used for less than one month and are then close to vehicular use and revegetated.
46	Field surveys to determine State & Federal listed threatened, endangered, or rare species locations will be made before any proposed activity can begin.
47	Although the scenario you suggest is remotely possible in localized areas at shallow depth, it is virtually inconceivable that any but the very smallest of springs could be perceptibly affected in this way. That springs the size of Big and Greer could be perceptibly affected is, for all intents and purposes, indeed impossible.

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